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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—Hon. Norman A. McLarty Deputy Minister—W. M. Dickson

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VOLUME XXXIX

FOR THE YEAR

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ERRATA

On page 159—Column 2, under "Quebec Public Building Safety Act"—second line—for May 15 *read* May 5.

On page 290—Column 2, under "Trades and Labour Congress," first line—for this line *read* "gent for its operation on guarantee of the".

On page 299—Column 1, fourteenth line—for Workmen's Lien Act *read* Woodmen's Lien Act.

On page 396—Column 2, under "Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act,"—tenth line—for nine *read* ten.

On page 399—Column 1, eighth line—for 13 *read* 15.

On page 461—See corrections for report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada.

On page 570—Column 1, first line—for action *read* Act.

On page 571—Column 2, under "Miscellaneous"—nineteenth line—for pool *read* poll.

On page 579—Column 1, under "Mines"—twelfth line—for day *read* week.

On page 585—Column 1, under "British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts"—for eighth line *read* "wage for women employed on a time rate."

On page 896—Column 2, under "Applications Withdrawn"—fifth line—for page 426 *read* page 462.

On page 1099—Column 2, under "United States"—second line—for 1929 *read* 1939.

On page 1120—Column 2, under "Regulations applicable to Special Industries"—fifth line—for 32 *read* 52.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1938, showed a seasonal recession, which, however, was smaller than the average loss indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 11,173 employers, whose pay-rolls were reduced from 1,102,679 at the beginning of November to 1,096,434 at December 1, 1938. The index (average 1926=100) declined from 114·6 at the former date, to 114·0 at December 1, as compared with 121·6 at the same date in 1937. At December 1 in recent years, the index was as follows: 1936, 110·1; 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7 and 1927, 108·1.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of December, 1938, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 13·7 in comparison with 12·3 per cent at the beginning of November and 11·2 per cent at the beginning of December, 1937. The percentage for December was established from the reports furnished by 1,920 labour organizations with an aggregate of 242,815 members, 33,387 of whom were without work.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the work transacted during November, 1938, when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during October, 1938, and also with those reported during the corresponding month a year ago, the most noteworthy gains in the first instance taking place in farming and logging and in the second in farming, construction and maintenance, and services. Vacancies in November, 1938, numbered 43,859, applications 81,426 and placements in regular and casual employment 42,783.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.25 at the beginning of December as compared with $17.29 for November, the slight decrease in December being due to the lower cost of the list of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.58 for December, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $22.11 for December, 1929. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100, changed little during the month, being 73·5 for the week ended December 30 as compared with 73·4 for the week ended December 2. The figure at the end of October was 73·9. On a monthly basis the index number was 73·5 for November, 1938; 82·7 for December, 1937; 79·7 for December, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 96·0 for December, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 2 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in November at 123·4 was about four per cent higher than in the preceding month and higher also than in any month since November, 1937, when it was 127·9. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index three were higher than in the previous month. These are, mineral production because of increased exports of copper, nickel and asbestos and increased shipments of gold; manufacturing because of greater activity indicated in the manufacture of foodstuffs, certain forestry products and automobiles; and the output of electric power. The groups in which lower volume was indicated in this same comparison are construction, trade employment, car loadings, imports and exports. Information available for December shows car loadings and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways lower than in the previous month and lower than in December, 1937. Contracts awarded showed advance in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during December was

69800—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	157,378,857	166,627,719	131,611,038	188,458,020	185,797,137
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	63,303,669	63,908,940	53,125,039	80,640,504	82,112,749
Exports, Canadian produce $	.....	93,223,909	101,633,805	77,681,780	106,662,684	102,747,226
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,418,454	8,504,577	8,018,692	10,270,206	10,287,458
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,965,079,443	2,932,816,919	3,081,414,768	2,925,615,844	2,905,802,514
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	97,091,023	101,188,747	101,676,294	106,787,781	112,206,341
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,654,748,586	1,655,782,101	1,582,825,511	1,570,213,802	1,583,694,718
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	836,927,428	848,217,597	748,817,240	768,263,684	769,731,884
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	110·4	109·7	103·7	103·1	105·8
Preferred stocks.....	.....	87·5	88·0	81·0	82·0	82·2
(1) Index of interest rates	.....	65·1	66·8	71·2	72·7	73·1
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†73·5	73·5	74·1	82·7	83·1	84·7
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·25	17·29	17·35	17·58	17·56	17·51
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	84·5	85·9	115·0	84·6	91·2
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	79·7	79·5	85·8	79·9	81·4
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	114·0	114·6	116·7	121·6	125·2	125·7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·7	12·3	10·4	11·2	8·9	7·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	154,544	204,381	237,310	170,288	218,253	239,207
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	15,023,620	16,785,084	19,935,153	15,722,180	16,773,527	19,328,357
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,114,618	12,313,263	12,615,073	13,507,566
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	13,029,844	16,934,547	12,262,235	12,992,167	14,729,165
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,000,363	10,888,116	9,336,869	9,528,334	10,450,058
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,924,476,791	2,160,608,462	2,543,902,854	2,882,752,966
Building permits..... $	3,471,555	4,687,296	9,587,462	3,556,977	4,925,000	4,402,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	18,832,600	15,019,700	18,111,000	10,763,600	14,716,300	20,170,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	53,381	46,216	50,657	81,032	81,463	80,922
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	78,614	90,120	76,256	98,334	110,688	114,527
Ferro-alloys.....tons	2,810	5,999	2,194	5,846	6,302	7,604
Lead.....lbs.	.....	30,304,916	38,556,376	26,306,840	33,707,511	40,632,503
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	34,810,834	29,188,430	29,538,546	30,307,731	37,251,611
Copper.....lbs.	.....	47,392,939	49,356,139	49,240,080	50,746,377	51,915,000
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	17,681,983	16,101,779	19,695,880	19,737,000	18,496,000
Gold.....ounces	.....	410.023	411,263	362,197	353,281	359,395
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,706,529	1,774,446	1,379,567	1,636,109	2,042,044
Coal.....tons	.....	1,521,365	1,483,709	1,594,000	1,669,747	1,712,369
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	128,446,000	127,375,000	57,060,000	159,620,000	158,840,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,994,635	7,031,956	5,867,000	10,723,000	13,437,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	21,327,000	17,639,000	13,723,000	23,183,000	19,113,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,176,000	1,761,000	623,000	1,244,000	1,868,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	288,854,035	297,319,583	224,902,684	271,439,636	312,954,855
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,605,557	1,906,385	1,010,971	1,449,419	1,489,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	144,018,061	158,494,897	96,562,843	141,431,258	158,865,134	107,859,853
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,795,979	1,760,996	1,385,289	1,622,765	1,984,000
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,166,000	75,143,000	79,290,000	80,488,000	76,292,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	36,181,000	31,495,000	36,459,000	37,901,000	33,365,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	245,300	254,870	293,040	302,240	314,590
Automobiles, passenger, production.	15,518	15,423	5,412	14,384	13,793	7,378
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	123·4	118·6	121·4	127·9	127·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	128·3	121·1	125·2	133·5	132·6
Mineral production.....	.....	206·6	201·4	183·8	207·9	186·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	125·3	113·2	120·5	132·4	133·6
Construction.....	.....	48·4	62·5	63·7	47·9	53·7
Electric power.....	.....	226·4	220·9	231·8	230·2	224·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	109·2	111·5	110·5	111·8	112·3
Trade employment.....	.....	132·5	133·7	134·1	132·4	135·1
Carloadings.....	.....	74·2	76·0	84·4	79·5	77·0
Imports.....	.....	85·7	89·1	90·3	108·4	110·8
Exports.....	.....	122·7	132·0	81·9	102·7	96·7

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended December 30, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 31, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 3, November 5 and October 8, 1938; December 4, November 6, and October 9, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

eight, involving 274 workers and resulting in a time loss of 2,357 man working days as compared with seven disputes during November, involving 392 workers with time loss of 3,150 man working days. The number of workers involved and the time loss were lower than in any month since January, 1936, and also lower than in any December since 1926. None of the disputes during November and December involved a large number of workers for any considerable period. The most important strikes in both months were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C. In December, 1937, there were 17 disputes involving 3,851 workers, with a time loss of 33,498 man working days. About half of this time loss resulted from a strike of coal miners at Minto, N.B. Strikes of cotton dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and shoe factory workers at Port Colborne, Ont., also caused considerable time loss. Of the eight disputes recorded for December, 1938, six were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer, one in favour of the workers, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and three were recorded as indefinite. Two disputes involving 152 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of December. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Proceedings Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the department received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with disputes between (1) Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and their coal miners on Vancouver Island, members of the United Mine Workers of America; (2) Winnipeg Electric Company and its electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and (3) coal mine operators, members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, and their employees, represented by District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The texts of these reports, as well as of interim reports made by the board in the case of the dispute involving the bituminous coal mines, appear in the article on pages 9-29.

Other proceedings under the Act included the submission of an application for a board and the appointment of the chairman of a board already established. Information respecting prosecutions under the Act is given on page 8.

Activities Under Combines Investigation Act

Announcement was made on November 29, 1938, by the Deputy Attorney-General of Alberta that charges of operating a combine had been laid against thirty-four tobacco companies and distributing firms. These charges follow the report of an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The report of the Commissioner which was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, pages 1090-1092, indicated that a combine has been found to exist in the tobacco trade. Mr. H. J. Wilson, K.C., assistant deputy attorney-general, is in charge of preparations for the trial.

Inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act in connection with the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard boxes and related products has reached the concluding stage. Argument by counsel was heard by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act, early in January, when J. C. McRuer, K.C., and J. L. McLennan, of Toronto, appeared for the Commission. H. E. Manning, K.C., and W. J. Palmer, of Toronto, appeared for Container Materials, Limited, a trade organization with which are associated all but one of the Canadian manufacturers of corrugated boxes, located in six provinces of the Dominion, and Shipping Case Material Manufacturers' Association. W. B. Scott, K.C., and J. D. Kearney, K.C., both of Montreal, and G. M. Willoughby, K.C., of Toronto, appeared for certain individual manufacturers of paperboard who are members of the shipping case association. Evidence concerning the operations of these organizations has been heard by the Commissioner during recent months, principally in Toronto and Montreal. The next stage in the inquiry is the preparation of a report by the Commissioner. Publication of the report is required by the Act after it has been presented to the Minister of Labour.

An alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada is now under investigation by the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. During the summer of 1938 a number of requests for an inquiry were made by growers' organizations and others in British Columbia but a formal application for an investigation, as required by the Act, was not received by the Commissioner until October 15, 1938. The investigation was commenced in November when hearings were held by the Commissioner assisted as counsel by H. I. Bird of Vancouver in several fruit centres in the Okanagan Valley. Hearings at other points in British Columbia and in the Prairie Provinces are expected to be resumed in this case toward the end of January.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for November

A substantial reduction in the numbers of farmers and their families on Agricultural Aid in November this year compared with November last year was again the outstanding feature of the early figures from the National Registration of Persons on Aid, issued by Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour. Although unemployed persons receiving aid showed the usual increase from October into November and, as in October, brought this total above that of the same month in 1937, nevertheless, the grand total of all classes of persons benefiting by aid showed a substantial decrease from the year before.

Preliminary figures from the November registration showed the Dominion total of the unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in November this year at 142,000, an increase of 13·6 per cent from the October total of 125,000. The figure for November this year represented an increase of slightly more than 4 per cent over November a year ago.

A total of 532,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in November this year, 11·3 per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of three and a half per cent from the figure for November, 1937.

Some 59,800 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 277,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in November. Of these persons 241,000 were located in the province of Saskatchewan alone. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, while up by nearly 50 per cent in November over October, was 23·7 per cent less than in November, 1937. The November total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, while continuing to hold the improvement over a year ago due to this year's crop, showed the continuance of the winter rise, having increased by 53 per cent over revised figures for October, 1938, was still more than 25 per cent lower than in November a year ago.

The grand total of all classes of persons on Urban and Agricultural Aid in November, according to these early figures, was 809,000, an increase of 21·9 per cent over the October figure as now revised, but 7·7 per cent less than in November, 1937.

Social-economic measures indicated in Throne Speech

The Speech from the Throne, read by His Excellency the Governor General on January 12 in opening the fourth session of the 18th Parliament of Canada, contained several references to measures in operation, or in contemplation, to cope with the problem of unemployment.

In dealing with plans already functioning, the Speech cited the Home Improvement Plan, the National Housing Act, the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, the grants-in-aid to the provinces, the prairie farm rehabilitation plan, etc.

Further action with regard to unemployment was indicated in the Speech as follows:

In Canada, the problem of unemployment has been aggravated in recent years by recurrent crop failures in the western provinces, and by the serious business recession experienced in the last year in other parts of the world. The intensification of the problem has set forth in bold relief the obstacles which the existing division of constitutional authority places in the way of a solution.

The report of the commission on dominion-provincial relations will be presented to parliament in the course of the present session. In accordance with the purpose for which the commission was instituted, its report will provide the basis for, and the material essential to the deliberations of a national conference, at which, among the important subjects to be dealt with, will be the problem of unemployment and social services generally. The government have not altered their view that a national unemployment insurance scheme is essential to a permanent policy of meeting the problem of unemployment.

My ministers recognize that the plight of those who are still unemployed cannot await necessary constitutional amendments, nor the summoning of any conference. They are prepared therefore, notwithstanding constitutional impediments to effective action, to join with the provinces in a further determined effort to meet the immediate situation.

To this end it is proposed further to expand the government's long range program of public undertakings. In pursuance of the policy of the active encouragement of employment, it is also proposed to undertake, with provincial co-operation, to provide assistance to municipalities which, as an alternative to the provision of direct relief, desire to expand their normal programs of civic improvements.

As a means of providing an opportunity for useful work and national service to single unemployed men, the assistance given to forest conservation will be extended to include other work of national importance.

The beneficial results of the youth training program, have demonstrated the wisdom of this experiment, and a measure will be introduced to increase its efficiency and expand its usefulness. . . .

New Year's messages of Canadian labour leaders

The social-economic situation was reviewed in New Year's messages by Canadian labour leaders. Summaries of the messages are given in the following paragraphs:

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada viewing the international situation, emphasized the will for peace uppermost in the desire of the common people. He warned that "dictatorships care little for public opinion" and that "dictatorships are in the saddle in important countries."

In the domestic sphere, he considered that the unemployment situation "is quite as unfavourable as a year ago," and "still requires the application of some extraordinary measures to give jobs." He declared that "governments must do more than has been done in the last decade or we will have to face the prospect of a continuance of heavy unemployment."

From the broad survey of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations he hoped for a re-allocation of responsibility resulting in more adequate social services, and stated:

"As long as Canada's constitution fastens on the provinces the major responsibility for social legislation, a proper system of social services—unemployment insurance, health insurance, adequate old age pensions—will be out of the question. One of the more hopeful prospects for the New Year is that the work of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations may yet lead to a re-division of power and responsibility between the Dominion and the provincial governments, and that sensible amendments to the constitution may be made, rendering possible adequate governmental social services. That of itself would justify much hope on the part of Canada's industrial population."

Emphasizing the obligations of free citizenship, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, advocated a united effort on the part of all Canadian citizens "to put our house in order." Stating that the cause of present world insurgence was believed by many to be economic, Mr. Mosher declared in part:

"If anything is needed to arouse active efforts to establish a more equitable social order in Canada, it ought to be sufficient to point out that the rise of dictatorships and the loss of political liberty in Europe were preceded by conditions similar to those which now exist in Canada. Where there is no economic security there can be no lasting democracy, and fear may easily be stirred up into hatred and ill-will, not only between classes and racial groups within a nation, but between the nations themselves. . . ."

Urging that "Canadians should not delay whatever action may be necessary to establish their democratic institutions on a firm basis of equity and economic security," Mr. Mosher stated: "There is no need for complete agreement with regard to all the details of a new economic system before a study of the present one is undertaken; the chief requirement is a realization of the possibilities of using the resources in men and materials which are available, in such a manner as to bring actual and potential abundance within the reach of every citizen. . . ."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., referred to the progress achieved in 1938 in a more general recognition of the workers' right to organize. In this connection, he pointed out that most of the provinces had now enacted legislation recognizing this legal right.

Referring particularly to Quebec in this matter, he considered that the amending legislation of 1938 made the situation unsatisfactory.

In this respect, he criticised the attitude of what he termed "narrow minded and selfish individualists," and declared that "the normal development of the trade union workers' right as advocated by the Church and demanded by the undeserved misery of the working people must not be hampered by the same overfearful people."

In conclusion, Mr. Charpentier stated that his message had but one object, viz.: "Centralizing the attention of the Catholic trade-union workers and of all their sympathizers upon the fundamental question of the future development of the trade-union workers' right in Quebec and in Canada. For, the further improvement of the trade-union workers' right would result in a bigger impetus to the so much desired professional organization amongst employers. Can indeed the social Christian order be erected otherwise?"

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, after reviewing the "alternatives to democracy" in certain other countries, dealt with the Canadian situation in part as follows:

"Whatever attraction new social orders have had for Canadian workers in the past, there is little yearning now for the systems which have effaced the Labour movement in central and eastern Europe. It is realized that freedom is possible only under democracy, and that freedom is not merely a moral satisfaction but the foundation of all the material advantages of civilization. But the belief persists that freedom is divisible, that we can surrender it in the economic field and continue to enjoy it in our other activities. Plans for new social orders which affect to reconcile this contradiction are still purveyed. They will continue to find a market as long as the abundance that economic freedom has put within our reach is denied to a large section of the community. . . ."

Railway Unions Re-affirm Opposition to Amalgamation

At its session in Ottawa on January 10, the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of 18 standard railroad labour organizations by resolution reaffirmed opposition to any proposals for "co-ordinating, consolidating, unifying or amalgamating" the railway systems of Canada. The resolution is as follows:—

"That the best means of relieving Canada of its financial burdens consequent to the railway situation is for the federal government to become clothed with the necessary legislative competence to deal effectively by regulations and control of all forms of transportation of passengers and freight for hire, together with a like legislative competence to deal with all related factors in transport enterprises within the Dominion of Canada.

"The whole transportation problem must be considered in all its co-related divisions. To segregate the railways for investigation without due regard to the conditions existing in all the other competitive means of transport cannot be productive of a sound or satisfactory national transportation policy that would reduce the burdens or be in the best interests of the people of this country and would only further cause untold sacrifice by those employed in the railway industry. The gains resulting from such a policy would be disproportionately distributed among the few financial interests involved.

"We are not prepared to accept any proposals in the spirit that they, because of conditions, will inevitably be forced upon us. We are firmly of the opinion that any program of co-ordinating, consolidating, unifying or amalgamating the whole or any part of the various railway systems is not the best means of solving the problem and we are determined in our opposition to any such proposals. We further reiterate our opposition to unified management and compulsory co-operation. Our legislative representatives should be instructed to continue their activities to meet the desires of the men in railroad service."

Report on Labour Legislation in Canada

A report on Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1937, has just been issued by the Department. This consolidation of Canadian labour laws is the fourth made by the Department, the earlier reports covering the periods up to the end of the years 1915, 1920 and 1928. In the intervening years the annual report covers only the legislation enacted during the year. Comprising some 750 pages, the volume for 1937 contains the text, in full or abridged, of all Dominion and provincial statutes directly affecting labour which were on the statute books at the end of the year. Certain social legislation, such as old age pensions and mothers' allowances, are given in summary form. Wherever regulations have been made under the authority of the statutes their effect is indicated in footnotes. The report is thoroughly indexed permitting ready reference to the subjects covered by the statutes.

Legislation enacted since the 1928 volume was issued and printed in the new volume includes laws providing for apprenticeship in British Columbia and Nova Scotia as well as Ontario, the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act, revised Minimum Wage Acts in nearly all provinces, Hours of Work Acts in Alberta and British Columbia, laws providing for the settlement of industrial disputes in British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick, and the revised Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia.

Free distribution of the report is made to a limited mailing list including trade unions and educational institutions. A copy of the report may be obtained from the Department for $1.

Workmen's Compensation and Wages Legislation in Quebec

Workmen's Compensation and Hours and Wages Legislation in Quebec are the subjects of two mimeographed memoranda prepared recently and distributed to its members by the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Workmen's Compensation memorandum deals particularly with the waiting period, accidents happening outside the Province, notice of accident, choice of physician, rehabilitation of workmen, tenure of office of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, merit rating, self-insurance instead of collective liability, and the problem of permanent partial disability cases.

The memorandum on Hours and Wages is confined to discussion of the Professional Syndicates Act, the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act. A list of agreements in effect under the Collective Labour Agreements Act is appended to the memorandum.

Tom Mooney Secures Unconditional Pardon

An historic case in the labour movement of the United States was settled finally on January 8 with the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney.

Mooney, a member of the International Moulders' Union, was convicted of participation in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing on July 22, 1916, when 10 persons were killed and 40 injured.

During the twenty-two years of his incarceration Mooney had declared his innocence, and he was supported by practically the entire strength of organized labour on this continent in his long fight to receive his freedom

on the basis of wrongful conviction. (From time to time, the LABOUR GAZETTE has contained references to the "Mooney Case" in resolutions adopted by labour conventions.)

Last November, Culbert Olson was elected Governor of California, and in the latest move to receive his freedom, Governor Olson gave Mooney an unconditional pardon and absolved him from all guilt.

Extension of 48-Hour Law to Beauty Shops in New York

Legislation in New York State limiting the hours of labour of women and minors in mercantile and other establishments was amended from July 1, 1938, to apply to beauty shops. In these places, as in shops, business and telegraph offices, restaurants, hotels, places of amusement, bowling alleys, barber shops, shoe-shine establishments or the distribution or transmission of merchandise, articles or messages or the sale of articles, children under 16 may not be employed more than eight hours in a day, 44 hours or six days in a week or between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. Children over 14 and under 16 may only be employed in such places if they have employment certificates. No woman or girl over 16 in any city or village with a population of 15,000 or more and no boy between 16 and 18 years of age in any community may work in a beauty parlour more than 48 hours a week. This weekly maximum has applied since 1927 to women and minors employed in shops and factories and since 1937 in hotels and restaurants.

In order to suit the particular business carried on in beauty shops, the employer may choose one of three different arrangements for daily hours as in mercantile establishments: (1) women and boys under 18 may be employed for not more than eight hours on six days; or (2) women and boys may work ten hours on one day a week, if 4½ hours or less are worked on another and nine or less on the remaining four days; or (3) women may be employed ten hours on one day for the purpose of making one or more shorter work days in that week. The employer is required to notify the State Department of Labour annually of the arrangement of hours he has made and he may not change the arrangement more than twice in a calendar year. Working schedules are to be posted in the premises by an Inspector of the Department.

The employment of females in beauty parlours between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and of males over 16 and under 18 years of age between midnight and 6 a.m. is prohibited throughout the state.

Rights of Performers as Regards Broadcasting, etc.

The experts convened by the I.L.O. to study the adoption of international regulations to safeguard the rights of interpretative artists as regards broadcasting, television and the mechanical reproduction of sound, finished their work on November 29.

They adopted certain principles as the basis of a proposed Draft Convention which might be placed on the Agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference. These principles include the following points:—

Without prejudice to the exclusive rights of authors, no record and no broadcast may be made without the consent of the performer. (This provision does not cover recording for the internal technical needs of the broadcasting institution.)

The performer is entitled to require that his name be indicated on records of his performances and when his performances are broadcast.

The performer is entitled to claim from his employer a separate remuneration, distinct from the remuneration for the performance itself, if his performance is broadcast (in the case of theatrical performances or concerts given in theatres or public halls), even when his contract contains no provision to that effect.

Performers should be protected against clandestine recording (that is recording without the performer's knowledge and consent) and against all use of such records.

The broadcasting organizations are entitled to register artists' performances for broadcasting at a later date without making a payment additional to that stipulated for the direct broadcast. On the other hand, if subsequent use is made of the registration, special remuneration must be given for it.

Exercise of these rights should be vested in performers or, in the case of group performances, in the persons empowered to this effect.

The acquisition from an artist of the right to record all his future performances in consideration of a lump sum payment should be prohibited.

The experts also agreed on including in the proposed regulations provisions concerning the duration of the rights of performers, their transfer to the heirs of the artist, exceptions to be allowed in the application of the rights of performers for concerts in the public interest, and methods of the transmission of all or part of such rights. They also stressed the necessity of providing for arbitration in case of dispute.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on December 31 from approximately 350 trainmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed by the Canadian National Railways in the Southern Ontario district. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the merging of two promotion districts involving the seniority rights of men holding seniority on the former individual districts, and the abolishing of so-called "homestead rights" in applying seniority and promotion rules on the enlarged district.

The chairmanship of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute involving various coal mining companies at Bienfait in the Estevan district, Saskatchewan, and their employees represented by the Bienfait local union of the United Mine Workers of America, was filled on December 22 by the appointment of Professor A. R. Greig, Superintendent of Buildings, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. This appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. B. D. Hogarth, K.C., and Angus J. Morrison.

The application for a board in the Estevan coal mines dispute named the following coal mining companies as the employers affected: Western Dominion Coal Mines, Limited, Dominion Briquettes and Chemicals, Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, Bienfait Mines, Limited, Lignite Mines, Limited, Eastern Collieries of Bienfait, Limited, Baniulis Brothers, Limited, and Wilson Coal Company. After the board was established the Dominion Briquettes and Chemicals, Limited, protested its inclusion in the inquiry on the ground that it is not engaged in mining activities, but is an industrial concern processing the products of mining companies. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not apply to an industrial company and the Minister has consequently excluded the Dominion Briquettes and Chemicals, Limited, from the inquiry by the board.

Prosecutions Under the Act

Statements in regard to prosecutions under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appear elsewhere in this issue in the article entitled "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour."

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, and their Employees on Vancouver Island.

A report stating that all matters outstanding between the owners and employees of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, have been amicably settled was received by the Minister of Labour on January 9 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., Chairman; Mr. Geo. Kidd, the member nominated by the employers; and Mr. Angus J. Morrison, the member nominated by the men. The report indicates the various steps taken by the board since its establishment in July, 1937, in its endeavours to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the various points at issue.

The cause of the dispute was the request of the employees, approximately 1,800 in number, members of the United Mine Workers of America, for union recognition, increased wages and certain alterations in working conditions. In an interim report submitted on August 20, 1937, the board announced that the companies had agreed to grant union recognition and accept the principle of the closed shop. The text of the interim report appeared at page 954 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1937.

The board then stood adjourned to allow the parties to endeavour to evolve a system for contract mining at piece rates on terms satisfactory to both sides. In March, 1938, the department was advised by the companies and the men that they had been unable to arrive at a settlement concerning wages and working conditions, and on their joint request the board was reconvened.

In May, 1938, a temporary agreement proposed by the board was accepted by the parties. This provided for an interim increase of 5 per cent in wages for all classes of labour, effective to October 31, 1938, pending an experiment with contract labour and certain technical financial investigations.

The agreement now consummated became effective November 18, 1938, and may be terminated by one month's notice prior to March 30 in any year. It provides for the

closed shop and check-off of union dues to the United Mine Workers of America; also for reference of any dispute not settled by negotiations between the management and the committees of the union to an independent chairman to be nominated by the Minister of Labour if not agreed upon. The wage scale is understood to average 7 per cent higher than before the dispute. The base rate for miners is $5.30 per day, as compared with $4.51 to $4.55 previously. Underground labourers now get $4.60 per day, as compared with $4.22, and surface labourers $4, as compared with $3.81 previously.

Following is the text of the final report of the board:—

Report of Board

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a certain Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed pursuant to the said Act to consider a dispute between the owners and employees of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited at Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C., and Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation duly appointed to consider the above-mentioned dispute has pleasure in reporting that all matters outstanding between the parties have been settled by mutual agreement, to which further reference will be made below.

The Board held its first meeting on the 17th day of August, 1937.

As a result of round table conferences, attended by the General Manager and officials of the company, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, delegates of the men and the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, a tentative agreement was made by which the company recognized the right of collective bargaining and accepted the principle of the closed shop. Under the terms of the agreement then arrived at, the men and the employers further agreed, by joint committee, to explore the possibility of the evolution of a system of contract labour, on terms satisfactory to both sides. The Board, recognizing that the provisions and subdivisions of labour and wages in the Mines operated by Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited were both complicated and difficult, drew to the attention of the impending conference of employers and employees, a number of salient facts and factors, which, in the opinion of the Board, should be considered by both parties, if an agreement were to be reached.

A series of meetings between the employers and the employees did take place but no definite agreement was possible as a result of negotiations.

The Board reconvened at the request of both parties and with the approval of the Department of Labour in April, 1938. Again the Board held a number of round table conferences, with delegates appointed by the men and representatives of the company. Considerable discussion took place concerning the history of the company, its finances and its coal reserves. In the realization that no understanding was possible between the parties unless certain essential facts were established to the satisfaction both of the men and of the company, the Board proposed a further temporary agreement, to expire on the 31st day of October, 1938. Under the terms of this second agreement the parties agreed to continue their attempts to reclassify employment in the company's mines and to experiment, within the period of the agreement, with contract labour and contract rates. An interim increase of five (5%) per cent in wages for all classes of employees was agreed upon.

The company agreed to appoint an independent, competent mining expert, to be nominated by the Board. The cost of his services was to be borne by the company and he was to assist the company in the making of a complete survey of production and selling costs and other cognate matters.

The Board further undertook to appoint one chartered accountant to represent the United Mine Workers' Union, at the cost of the union, and another to represent the company, at the cost of the company, in an endeavour to obtain agreed correct answers to certain specified queries which the Board undertook to prepare.

The above terms, and others naturally consequential thereto, became the subject matter of a private agreement between the parties.

The appointment of Dr. F. W. Gray, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, as the Investigating Engineer, was agreed upon. Mr. Kenneth Morrison, of the firm of Harvey & Morrison, Chartered Accountants, of the City of Calgary, was appointed to represent the men, and Mr. W. L. Gordon, of the firm of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash, Chartered Accountants, Toronto, was appointed to represent the company. Dr. Gray made an exhaustive inquiry into the matters submitted to him for investigation and his report was made available to both parties. Messrs. Morrison and Gordon engaged in a lengthy investigation of the company's books, the financial history and present position, and presented a joint report on the 17th day of October, 1938. This report was also made available to all parties.

After the representatives of the men and the company officials had examined the findings of the Engineer and of the Chartered Accountants, negotiations were initiated by

the employers and the employees in an endeavour to arrive at a fair and just agreement on the basis of the facts established. The Board is very pleased to report that such an agreement was reached on the 18th day of November, 1938. This forms a basis for a mutually satisfactory relationship until the year 1940. Its signing, which was the result of the most patient effort and mutual confidence, was accompanied by joint pledges of assistance on the part of the representatives of the company and of the representatives of the men.

The greatest credit is due to Mr. H. R. Plommer, the General Manager of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and to Mr. Pat Conroy, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and to all those who assisted them towards this most satisfactory culmination and consummation of the previous efforts of the Board. The Board would like to pay to these men, and to their associates, a sincere tribute.

The Board also feels sure that it is voicing the opinion of all those who have been connected with these negotiations which have led to an amicable settlement when it expresses deep regret at the death of Colonel Villiers, former General Manager of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited. He passed away while negotiations were in progress, and it would be no less than justice to state that a great part of the successful outcome was due to his vision, humanity and goodwill.

The Board has not felt it necessary to detail the terms of the agreement of November, 1938, but takes leave to file the following documents:—

1. Copy of agreement entered into between United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, dated November 18, 1938.
2. Report of Dr. F. W. Gray, Mining Engineer, dated the 12th day of October, 1938.
3. Copy of report of Messrs. Harvey & Morrison and Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash, Chartered Accountants, dated the 17th day of October, 1938.

In conclusion, the Board wishes humbly to voice its opinion that the Conciliation and Investigation Act, under which it has operated, has once again proved of great value in the maintenance of industrial peace, and to express its hope that the agreement of the 18th of November, 1938, and particularly the mutual understanding and goodwill upon which it is founded, will form the basis for a continued happy and just relationship between Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited and its employees.

GEORGE KIDD,
Representing Employers.
A. J. MORRISON,
Representing Men.
LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON,
Chairman.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
January 6th, 1939.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its Electrical Workers

The report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation concerning wage rates of 45 electrical workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company was received by the Minister of Labour on December 21. These employees, members of Locals 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, had requested cancellation of the wage reduction of 6 per cent which was still in force. Over 1,800 other employees of the company had already accepted restoration, on a horizontal basis, of one cent per hour to each man for a period of two years effective May 1, 1938. An identical restoration had been offered by the company to the 45 employees, but this had been refused, the men concerned contending that the restoration should be upon a percentage basis.

The members of the board, Honourable Chief Justice E. A. McPherson, chairman, and Messrs. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., and Fred Keeley, nominees of the company and employees, respectively, are unanimously of the view that in making restorations all employees should be dealt with equally, and that a percentage basis is the most desirable and should be used if circumstances permit. The chairman and Mr. Keeley are of the opinion that the percentage basis, which had been used in all reductions and previous restorations, should be continued, and recommend that a restoration of 1½ per cent be made in respect of the wages of the employees in the present case. Mr. Hamilton does not concur on this point and recommends that the proposed restoration should be on the same basis as already granted to other employees, namely, one cent per hour. All three members recommend that, in the event of future restorations, the parties endeavour to proceed by means of the percentage basis.

Following is the text of the board's report:—

Report of Board

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, sub-foreman, linemen, journeymen and linemen apprentices, meter installers and helpers, meter repairers and helpers and cable splicers, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sir:

Following its establishment and after considering the reference, the Board proceeded to hear the parties to the dispute. The first meeting of the Board was held at the Law Courts in the City of Winnipeg on the 12th day of September, 1938. The representatives of the employees as then announced were Mr. E. Ingles, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for Canada, and Mr. J. L. McBride, Business Manager of Local Unions Nos. 1037 and 435, and a member of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. C. Barrett, President of Local Union No. 1037, and Mr. C. McElrea, Vice-President of Local Union 435, were also present. The employer was represented by Mr. C. H. Dahl, its Vice-President in charge of operations, Mr. W. E. Blodgett, its Vice-President in charge of finances, and Mr. E. V. Caton, its Chief Engineer and Manager of Power Production. Both parties presented their cases with commendable conciseness and frankness.

The dispute arises out of a claim on the part of the employees in respect of restoration of reductions in their pay, aggregating fifteen per cent which became effective in the years 1932 and 1933. Various restorations from time to time, amounting in all to nine per cent, have already been made, leaving the rates now standing at six per cent below the wages in force prior to the reductions. The last agreement between the parties whereby this result was reached, was dated November 9th, 1937, and applies to the year May 1st, 1937, to April 30th, 1938. The present dispute involved the question of the six per cent still unrestored. It is not deemed necessary to enlarge upon the issues, as the facts surrounding the matter have been dealt with in reports of prior Boards of Conciliation.

From the material submitted to the Board, it appears that in addition to the forty-five employees affected by this proceeding, there are twelve hundred and seventy-two other employees of the company who belong to organizations affiliated with One Big Union. These employees sustained the same reductions, and up to May 1st, 1938, received the same restorations as those here concerned.

The same applies to approximately two hundred and fifty unorganized employees and three hundred employees of the office staff. The company has made an agreement with the men belonging to the last named organizations whereby they accepted a restoration on a horizontal basis, of one cent per hour to each man for a period of two years. The unorganized employees and office staff were similarly dealt with. The present application only concerns the forty-five employees above mentioned.

The fact that the main body of employees has received the restoration just referred to, constitutes the ground upon which a recommendation for a restoration to the employees now before this Board, may be based. The company is agreeable to a restoration identical with that granted its other employees. The employees here concerned are unwilling to accept a horizontal restoration and contend that it should be upon a percentage basis.

The members of the Board are unanimously of the view that in making restorations, all employees should be dealt with equally, and that the employees here concerned should have restorations to place their rates on a parity with those employees of the company with whom settlement has been made, and for the same period, namely, May 1st, 1938, to April 30th, 1940. This Board therefore recommends that a new agreement be entered into between the parties in the same form as that of November 9th, 1937, above referred to, except that the first sentence of Article 18 thereof, be amended to provide for the period recommended, and the rate of the further restoration. This agreement does not appear to call for any other alterations to maintain the positions and requirements of the parties at this time.

There remains the question of the basis to be adopted for the proposed restoration in order to establish the desired equality among all employees of the company. All members of the Board are of the view that a percentage basis is the most desirable, and should be used if the circumstances permit. The only difference of opinion arises out of the question as to whether that basis is capable of being applied in the present instance. The schedule of wages set forth in the agreement shows a range in rates of from 37½ to 97½ cents per hour, according to the classification of the employees there set out. A similar range prevails with regard to the employees with whom settlement has been made as above mentioned. It is therefore readily apparent that no percentage rate can be fixed which will give all employees the exact restorations

granted to those having the same classifications as to rates who have received restorations made on the horizontal plan.

The Chairman and Mr. Keeley are of the opinion that as all reductions and previous restorations were made on the percentage basis, that plan should be continued in the proposed new agreement. They feel that a rate should be applied which would come as close as possible to the average result if a horizontal restoration of one cent per hour had been put in effect. They accordingly recommend that a restoration of one and one-half per cent be made in respect of the wages of the employees now before this Board, and that the result be incorporated in the agreement. Mr. Hamilton does not concur in the last mentioned conclusion and on his part recommends that the proposed restoration should be on the same basis as already granted to other employees, namely, one cent per hour.

In view of the fact that the members of the Board are in agreement on all matters of principle and the difference of opinion arises only in respect of the application of such principles, it has been thought desirable that Mr. Hamilton should here set forth his reasons for his non-concurrence and recommendations. They are as follows:—

1. The only material before the Board upon which any restoration whatever can be recommended is the fact that the other employees of the company have been granted and have accepted the restoration above referred to. But for this, the last agreement between the parties would have to stand and be renewed. Such being the case, it is not open to the Board to make, and there is no evidence to justify any departure from the horizontal plan. The evidence must be accepted in toto or rejected.

2. The horizontal plan has been accepted by all other employees of the company, including 1,272 members of other organizations, 250 unorganized employees and 300 of the office staff. It is difficult to imagine any stronger evidence of the fairness or adaptability of the plan in this particular instance.

3. From the practical standpoint, it is impossible to operate two wage schedules at the same time among employees in common employment, and any attempt to do so would be discriminating as between employees in the same classes of employment. It would mean that those belonging to the International organization, entitled to the higher rates of pay, would receive more than those of the same classes belonging to the One Big Union, while as applied to employees entitled to the lower rates, the members of the One Big Union would receive more than those belonging to the International. Such a result would be certain to cause difficulty and unrest.

4. The company has made an arrangement with over 1,800 of its employees for a two-year period, whereby peace now prevails, and a small group of 45 individuals should not be permitted to compel the Company to adopt a scheme calculated to disturb the tranquility of the existing situation, particularly as it would confer no material benefit on those who affect to desire it.

5. The fact that the proposed percentage basis would not result in any material benefit to the applicant employees, but would tend to cause industrial unrest among members of the other groups, and the further fact that nearly all of the applicants are in the more highly paid classifications, indicate that its adoption is sought for the purpose of giving one organization a technical advantage over a rival organization. Such a purpose is an improper use of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and should not be permitted. Moreover, it would be unfair to place an employer in so difficult a position between two contending forces.

As above stated, these are Mr. Hamilton's views and they are not shared by the other members of the Board.

All members of the Board recommend that in the event of future restorations, the parties endeavour to proceed by means of the percentage basis.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

Dated this 8th day of December, A.D. 1938.

(Sgd.) E. A. McPHERSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRED KEELEY,
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) W. C. HAMILTON,
Member of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute Involving Operators of Certain Bituminous Coal Mines in Southern Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia and their Employees.

Advice of settlement of a dispute concerning wages and working conditions in certain bituminous coal mines in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia was contained in the final report received by the Minister of Labour on December 13 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray of Edmonton, chairman; Mr. R. M. Young of Canmore, the member nominated by the employers, and Mr. Robert Livett of Calgary, the member nominated by the employees. Nine coal-producing companies, members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association, and

approximately 2,600 employees, represented by District 18, United Mine Workers of America, were involved in the dispute.

The agreement which the board negotiated has been ratified by a referendum vote of the miners taken on December 19. It provides for an increase of 7 per cent in all day-wage rates over $5 per day, and of 10 per cent in all wage rates of $5 per day and under. Existing contract rates are to be continued, except in two or three cases.

Interim reports were submitted by the board on August 3 and September 2 and 3, respectively, showing what had been done by the board at those dates to advance the inquiry.

Following are the texts of the three interim reports and of the final report of the board:—

First Interim Report

In the matter of a dispute between The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd., West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., Canmore Mines, Ltd., Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., Luscar Collieries, Ltd., and Mountain Park Coal Co., Ltd., members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association, (Employer) and their employees in Alberta and Southern British Columbia, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

This dispute is primarily a dispute as to wage rates in the bituminous coal field of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. The difficulties ordinarily attendant upon the proposing of a wage rate are here added to by reason of the fact that any increase or decrease proposed is to have application to all mines in the field.

A list of a number of alleged inequalities as between mines has been presented by the representative of the employees and in addition certain clauses which have not been agreed upon in a proposed agreement have been brought to the attention of the Board by the representatives of the employers and employees. With these alleged inequalities and with these clauses the Board may have occasion to deal in its final report in the event of a settlement not being reached prior thereto. For the present suffice it to say that the main dispute is as to the rate structure and that, in the event of the Board being successful in causing the parties to come to an amicable agreement with respect thereto, it is not anticipated that the Board and the parties will experience any serious difficulty in disposing of these collateral differences to the satisfaction of both parties to the dispute.

Before arriving at the conclusions which seem to justify the making of this interim report, this Board has entered upon fields of investigation which have been occupied by Royal Commissions and other Boards of inquiry with seemingly wider powers and larger objectives, and so it may not be amiss to say at the outset that this Board is not unmindful of the many precedents in this and other countries for the establishment of a wage rate by reference to such considerations as a living wage, having regard to the cost of living in the locality in which the work is done; the rates paid in similar employment in competitive fields; the nature of the work to be performed and the degree of experience or skill required in connection therewith; the risks necessarily taken in the carrying out of the work; the change in conditions, if any, since the last voluntary agreement; the ever increasing and in my opinion quite proper demands of workmen to be paid at a rate which will insure something more than a bare existence in return for a life of toil, and the financial capacity of the industry to pay the rate demanded. But these and like considerations do not alone serve as a sound basis for the fixing of a wage rate in the bituminous coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia.

In those fields in which the considerations alluded to have been taken as the basis for the fixing of a wage rate, generally speaking the demand for the product was not from one or two consumers, but from the public, and could be estimated in the light of past experience with some degree of accuracy, and the price to be paid for the product was determined by the producer and limited only by the competition which he was called upon to meet from other producers in a public market. Thus it was possible to determine with some measure of certainty the number of days in the year that would be work days for a given number of men and so arrive at the earning power of the competent and industrious workman at a given rate, and it was also possible to form an intelligent opinion as to the financial ability of the employer to pay at a prescribed rate.

In the bituminous coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, which hereafter I shall refer to as District 18, it is not now possible to estimate the earning power of the workmen nor the financial ability of the employer to pay because, remarkable as it may sound and strange as it may appear, it is in the main true that two customers, the one in the north and the other in the south, who as buyers are not even in competition the one with the other, have the decision as to the amount of coal that will be taken from any mine in any year, when it will be taken during that year, and the price that will be paid therefor.

Now this Board is not I think too greatly impressed with a sense of its own importance.

nor does it I think over-estimate its responsibilities, but the fact is that it is functioning under oath and is charged with the statutory duty of endeavouring to bring about a settlement of this dispute as to wage rates, and failing that to make a report "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case," and it goes without saying that to formulate a proposed settlement or a report, as the case may be, this Board cannot in good sense or good conscience come to a conclusion as to a proper wage rate without regard to the number of days of work in any given period available to the workmen in respect of whom the wage rate is being proposed, nor can the Board in reason strike a proposed wage rate without any regard to the financial ability of the employer to meet that rate out of the earnings of the industry. It is quite evident that a rate which would provide not only a living wage but a very fair wage in a mine which was able to offer work to its workmen for five days a week throughout the year, might be wholly inadequate to provide a living wage, much less a fair wage, to the employees in a mine which was unable to provide more than one work day per week for its employees. It is also quite evident that an operator whose mine was working full time would be better able to pay a given wage rate than an operator whose mine was working but one day per week. It is also evident that there is a difference between estimating public demand and speculating as to what one consumer will do.

It may be that in the end this Board will have to proceed without further light and do that which juries are sometimes told they must do, namely, do the best they can, but this Board conceives it to be its duty not to proceed in that fashion until it has first exhausted every means at its command to get a proper foundation upon which to rest its proposals, hence the enlargement of the scope of this inquiry and the presentation of an interim rather than a final report.

There are two parties named in connection with this dispute, the employers and the employees. If this Board had the power so to do it would long since have added the principal consumers as third parties. In the northern part of Alberta the Canadian National Railway is served as to its bituminous coal requirements by the Cadomin, Mountain Park and Luscar mines at or near Cadomin, and by the Brazeau Collieries at Nordegg. In the southern part of Alberta and in southeastern British Columbia the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is served by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company with two mines, the one at Michel and the other at Coal Creek near Fernie in the Province of British Columbia; by the McGillivray and International, two coal companies under one management at Coleman, by two mines of West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Bellevue and Greenhill, by Mohawk Bituminous, Ltd., at Bellevue, and on its main line by Canmore Coal Company, Ltd. In addition this railway has been served by Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., at Hillcrest. This last mentioned mine has gone into the hands of a receiver and its future is therefore uncertain. The Board is informed that it has withdrawn from membership in the Association by which the employers are represented. All of the other mines, with the exception of McGillivray and International, whose agreement with its employees runs until March next, are parties to this inquiry.

It is quite clear from the evidence that these two railways take about eighty-five per cent of the total coal sold by these mines and that at present there is not a single one of these mines that could continue in business if railway orders were withdrawn. In this connection the following tabulation is of interest:—

SHIPMENTS OF BITUMINOUS COAL BY YEARS, SHOWING TONNAGE SHIPPED TO RAILROADS AND PERCENTAGE OF SUCH SHIPMENTS TO TOTAL

ALBERTA

Year	Total Tonnage Shipped	Railroad Tonnage Shipped	Percentage of Railroad Tonnage to total Tonnage Shipped
1921	2,712,672	2,032,408	75%
1922	2,725,100	2,234,803	82%
1923	3,112,032	2,860,926	92%
1924	1,442,393	1,285,739	89%
1925	2,054,188	1,819,384	88%
1926	2,738,689	2,468,118	90%
1927	2,817,488	2,466,234	88%
1928	3,040,903	2,706,505	89%
1929	2,919,438	2,625,937	90%
1930	2,125,150	1,838,001	86%
1931	1,724,576	1,431,995	83%
1932	1,612,455	1,353,434	84%
1933	1,522,590	1,249,778	82%
1934	1,687,624	1,434,727	85%
1935	2,001,949	1,665,345	83%
1936	2,042,447	1,667,092	82%

Taken from—*Coal Statistics for Canada.*

It is also clear from the evidence that the capacity of these mines to produce coal is far in excess of the present demand for coal. Thus we have a buyer's market in which operators walk warily and speak softly lest they lose the orders that they have to competitors not only without but within their own association, but what is even more tragic is that, even as there are too many mines to supply the present demand for coal, there are far too many men engaged in and about these mines for the present operating needs of the industry, with the result that more than seventy per cent of the men are earning less than the amount shown in the Dominion Government Labour Gazette of April, 1938, as a living cost for a man with a wife and three children.

This had been the situation for some years when in 1935 the Canadian Pacific Railway made a change in policy which, to those operators who are parties to this inquiry, meant going from bad to worse. Prior to January, 1935, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company purchased its coal from the mining companies mentioned, on a quota basis. Each of these mines was treated as a unit, except the Fernie mine and the Mohawk mine, which were regarded as a half unit each, and the tonnage to each mine was divided on a unit basis. The ruling price was $3.40 per ton, except in the case of two mines one of which got something more and the other something less because of special conditions. In February, 1935, under a four year contract with the McGillivray Creek Coal Company and the International Coal and Coke Company, which are under one management, the railway agreed to take a much larger tonnage from these two mines at a greatly reduced price. This contract was a convenient lever for the forcing down of the price paid for coal to all other mines in the Crow's Nest Pass and at Canmore, notwithstanding that they did not enjoy a four year contract and the benefit of a large daily tonnage which makes for economy in the operation of any mine, notwithstanding that they were not given the slightest opportunity of bidding with the McGillivray Creek Coal Company and the International Company on a competitive basis, before the contract was entered into with these two companies, and notwithstanding that the greatly increased tonnage awarded these companies being some forty per cent of the total tonnage which the railway had to offer, placed the remaining companies in a bad position to allow lower prices, or to operate profitably on the reduced tonnage remaining available to them. It is perhaps significant, since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company admittedly controls the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, that the President of both the McGillivray Creek and International Companies is a director of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and that a director of these two companies is said to be President of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. When questioned as to the connection the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company stated that, while he had no personal knowledge as to this, it was commonly reported that the Smelters Company had an interest in these two companies. This connection is mentioned in passing, not with a view to denying the right of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to enter into the coal business (this may be incidental to the carrying on of its transportation business), but to make the point that it but adds to the difficulties of the coal operators to require them, with limited and sporadic orders over a period of one year, to come within a near approach to the price of captive mines, if such they be, whose prices are quoted on the basis of a very considerable daily tonnage for a four-year period.

This contract with McGillivray Creek and International had a far reaching effect in that the Canadian National Railway Company immediately insisted upon a similar price base from the mines with which it had to do in the north and in short secured to itself a very considerable reduction in the cost of coal, notwithstanding the protests of the operators that they could not carry on at a profit, and that to be put into competition with a captive mine with a large daily tonnage for four years was manifestly unfair.

Since 1935 the McGillivray Creek and International Companies have enjoyed regularity of production. This has been far from true of the remaining companies. With these companies the Canadian Pacific Railway Company places its orders on the basis of an annual estimate of its minimum requirements on prices settled for that year. A company knows what this railway's minimum requirements will be and may assume that a considerable excess may be required, usually at a lower figure, but the ordering is a weekly ordering, and the quantities ordered vary very considerably. In the case of the Canadian National Railways this company refuses to make any commitment for any period and insists upon weekly ordering, at the same time requiring the mines to stand ready to deliver coal to the extent of whatever the orders may be. In the result all mines, being anxious for coal orders, stand ready with surplus men to fill large orders if and when received. In this connection the following compilations are of interest.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL TO RAILWAYS

SHOWING TAKINGS BY C.P.R. FOR FOUR YEAR PERIOD 1934 TO 1937 INCLUSIVE, AND BY C.N.R. FOR PERIOD FROM JANUARY, 1934, TO MAY, 1938, INCLUSIVE

	C.P.R.		C.N.R.	
	4 year Total	Monthly Average tons	4 5/12 year Total	Monthly Average tons
January	274,811	68,703	262,723	52,545
February	280,203	70,051	286,412	57,282
March	347,317	86,829	316,055	63,211
April	375,267	93,817	265,243	53,049
May	448,588	112,147	237,054	47,411
June	434,929	108,732	183,207	45,802
July	527,708	131,927	166,187	41,547
August	528,125	132,031	160,630	40,157
September	424,539	106,135	220,510	55,128
October	387,391	96,847	267,952	66,988
November	351,355	87,839	254,293	63,573
December	292,771	73,193	263,619	65,905
	4,673,004	1,168,251	2,883,885	652,598

High, August, 132,031 tons; high, October, 66,988 tons.
Low, January, 68,703 tons; low, August, 40,157 tons.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL TO RAILWAYS, SHOWING HIGH AND LOW MONTHS IN 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937, ALSO FIRST FIVE MONTHS IN 1938

C.P.R.

Company	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company—Fernie	6,526	4,739	5,094	2,680	3,644	2,550	7,260	1,813		
Michel	24,026	4,603	17,506	5,885	25,198	5,831	24,437	7,298		
West Canadian Collieries, Ltd.—Greenhill	12,380	3,523	20,689	3,816	13,909	485	17,143	2,591	Not given	
Bellevue	19,348	5,503	28,547	4,250	20,430	7,225	19,435	8,785		
Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited	9,117	1,778	11,873	1,316	9,642	2,158	6,108	2,254		
Canmore Coal Company, Limited	17,541	7,026	10,429	4,334	10,248	7,521	11,291	7,921		

C.N.R.

Cadomin Coal Company, Limited	25,886	13,723	23,594	10,808	29,123	8,425	35,890	7,038	36,693	14,617
Luscar Coals, Limited	11,033	8,011	15,019	6,011	16,888	6,012	20,020	8,029	11,703	8,664
Mountain Park Coals, Limited	19,110	9,010	20,009	8,000	21,994	9,018	28,342	11,596	16,572	12,077
Brazeau Collieries, Limited	14,701	7,016	16,246	6,434	18,309	6,004	17,242	5,671	31,784	7,031

STATEMENT OF DAYS ON WHICH MINES HOISTED COAL IN EACH OF THE YEARS AS SHOWN

Year	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd.—																
Fernie	174	165	146	150	90½	76½	118	155½	217	282	250	206	275	.....	.....	.....
Michel	216½	239	211	232½	202	159½	167	178	214½	247	248½	248	230	.....	.....	.....
West Canadian Collieries, Ltd.—																
Greenhill	123½	132	147½	132½	131½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue	120	120	135	127	126½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd.	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canmore Mines, Limited	163	157	140	134	94	129	127	158	227	222	225	226	145½	120	235	.....
Cadomin Coal Company, Ltd.	270	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luscar Coals, Limited	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Park Coals, Limited	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazeau Collieries, Limited	115	126½	118	118½	115	124½	148	178	206	231	180	175½	81	136½	225½	185½

It appears from the correspondence between the Canadian National Railways and the mine owners of the north that in the opinion of this company they should in no circumstances be required to pay a higher price for coal than the Canadian Pacific Railway pays, and the

base price pressed for is the price of the alleged captive mine, with a four year contract and a large daily tonnage.

It may also be mentioned that this railway company has taken occasion to point out that if the wage scale is lowered the price to the operators must fall accordingly; that is to say, a reduction in wages must not be a benefit to the coal operator but to this railway company, this notwithstanding that the railway company is not a party to wage disputes, and that the operators were warned not later than in March of this year that, if the men do obtain higher wages, the railway company will pay no more for its coal.

It seems to me quite unnecessary to refer to the oral evidence or to the correspondence which operators have produced under subpoena with some trepidation, to support what I have before said, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the south and the Canadian National Railway Company in the north enjoy a position unique amongst consumers, of being able to dictate the price that they will pay for the bituminous coal which they require in District 18. It is true that the formalities of calling for tenders are gone through with, sometimes the price is suggested at which tenders should be made and sometimes it is not, but in any case if the tenders are not satisfactory the operators are required to adjust them to the satisfaction of the railway companies or do without the orders, which means the closing of their mines. The position of the railway companies as dictators is presently assured, not only because as has been stated the supply of coal is much greater than the present demand, but because, in the case of the Canadian National Railways at least, it has been established that the company is the owner of the Rail and River Coal mines in the State of Ohio in the United States of America. It has also been suggested, although I think not established, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is directly or indirectly interested in United States mines.

It has been forcibly brought out by each of the representatives of the railway companies that their company has by no means exerted the pressure upon the operators which they might have done if they had been wholly mercenary in connection with the ordering of their coal. It seems proper to say that there appears to be truth in this submission and that the railway companies could have been more drastic in the handling of the operators who are so completely under their domination if they had been disposed so to do; but it equally apears that there has been a change of policy and there is no telling what the next few months will bring forth, particularly since both representatives of the railway companies assert the right and the duty to buy coal in the cheapest market and deny the slightest responsibility for or interest in wage disputes, even though the outcome thereof has a very distinct bearing upon the cost of production of coal. In short considering their extraordinary powers one must say that the railway companies have not been wholly forgetful of the difficulties of the operators and through them of the men who work in and about mines. Equally it may be said that they have at all times dealt at arm's length; that they have been at no pains to understand the problems of and lend aid to an industry which they dominate, an industry which cannot appeal to the Railway Board or any other Board to increase their rates to the consumer whenever circumstances justify such an appeal.

One fact stands out, namely, that the bitmunious coal industry of District 18 is in a shaky and chaotic condition. As to just when it will be forced to that irreducible minimum in price beyond which it cannot go without going into bankruptcy is difficult to forecast.

Representatives of the railway companies do not dispute that the industry as a whole is in an unhealthy condition, but they assert, perhaps with good reason, that the trouble is that there are too many mines and too many men in and about those mines; that the railway companies should be able to buy coal at a less cost even than is being paid to the McGillivray and International at this time. There can be no doubt that there are too many mines and too many miners to meet the present demand for coal; also it would seem not unreasonable that in an area which contains such great coal deposits that coal could be produced at a lower price to the consumer, and there appears to be good sense in the suggestion that a smaller number of mines could produce coal more economically. There is force in the further submission on behalf of the railway companies that they should not be looked to as supporters of an industry which cannot so arrange its affairs as to stand on its own feet, but in connection with all of this it is to be remembered that the reason for the number of mines in operation is that during the war years there was an extraordinary demand for coal, mines were pressed to increase their output; this was true again in the prosperous years of 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 when the present mines were working on a basis so little removed from capacity as to leave no great margin for emergencies as shown by the first before

quoted tabulation. Granting that there are too many mines and by far too many miners for present day coal requirements, this fault, if it be a fault, cannot be placed solely at the doors of the operators; they were called upon to meet a demand and they met it. they have made large expenditures in connection with their plants and they have brought in miners who have made their homes in the mining towns adjacent to their work, all of which would not have occurred had they not been called upon to meet a demand.

The representatives of the railway companies not only say what is the trouble with the industry, they also suggest the remedy. They say that the operators should by appropriate amalgamations or by some other means reduce the number of mines and the number of miners, and it is suggested that if this be done the industry even at a still lower price for coal to the consumer may become a prosperous one and the employees thereof enjoy a decent wage by virtue of the greater number of days of work which a lesser number of mines would be able to afford to a lesser number of men. But such a solution as the amalgamation of companies and the closing of all mines which may not then be economically worked to supply present demand, is perhaps giving thought to to-day and not to tomorrow. Mines once closed in this district cannot be reopened and will not be there to meet the needs of the railways in a time of national emergency such as War, or in times of greater prosperity which have been experienced and indeed may come again. Then again it is to be borne in mind that mines may be shut down for indefinite periods through circumstances more or less peculiar to the nature of the industry. One does not have to go back to any very distant date to find records of serious accidents caused by explosions, fires and the like which have closed down mines or parts of mines for prolonged periods during which production was wholly or to a great degree impossible. Similarly faults have markedly reduced the productive capacity of mines and the bringing of production back to a normal figure has often taken a long time and a large sum of money, which mines working on a narrow margin of profit might not be able to provide. There is also the danger to the railway companies attendant upon the creation of a monopoly which might in time take the whip from the hand of the consumer; there is the further consideration as to whether or not, having regard to their need for freight and passenger traffic along the lines of their railroad, it is the part of wisdom to destroy mining towns by closing up the industries upon which the life of those towns depends. In addition to all of this there is the broad consideration so ably advanced, with the endorsation of the coal operators and employees, by Mr. L. R. Lipsett, K.C., which perhaps should commend itself to Canadian railways that look to the Canadian people for their financial well being. In short it is that if Canadians are to preserve their entity as a Canadian people trade must flow from the far flung parts of this Dominion to its populous centres even as it is forced by artificial means to go from those centres along Canadian railway lines to the far East and the far West.

These are all question of policy which the representatives of the fuel departments of these great railways who were before this Board have said it is not for them to consider or pass upon.

In the minds at least of some of the members of this Board it is still an open question as to whether or not the course of closing mines advocated by members of the fuel departments of the railway companies should be recommended, but before coming to a final conclusion in the matter it is thought that those who are concerned with policy and are able to speak with authority for each railway company, should give to the Board the benefit of their views as to the wisdom and practicability of closing mines, and, if this is thought wise, the assurance of their support to any practical method which might be recommended and accepted for bringing this about,—for example, absorption of one mine by another on the basis of an independent appraisal. As it is unlikely that any operator will voluntarily let go his undertaking for the good of the industry or sell at any price other than his own, the remedy of amalgamation suggested by the railway representatives is quite useless as a practical solution of the trouble unless supported by the withholding of coal orders by the railway companies according to a definitely known plan.

It seems to me that neither Canadian railway company can well take the position that it stands aloof and indifferent to the problems of another Canadian industry which these railway companies in great measure control.

The underlying idea of the Board is not to increase the price of coal to the consumer but to find some means whereby this industry may be put upon some stable foundation which will permit of an intelligent recommendation as to a proper wage relationship between employer and employee.

It is not conceivable that either one of these great railway corporations intends to needlessly wreck any mine or any place that relies upon it for the support of its citizens, but if it be for the good of the industry as a whole

that in some measure this should be done, then it should be done in an intelligent and orderly fashion with full notice to those that are to be affected, rather than by the slow and insidious process of gradually cutting away all profits from all mines until the whole industry except for a favored few is in such a lamentable financial position that its operators are on the eve of financial collapse and its men on the border of starvation.

If on the other hand the railway companies should decide that the present number of mines should be encouraged to continue, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that long term agreements might be entered into so that the railway companies, on the one hand, and the operators and men on the other, might have the assurance of industrial peace.

In this connection and at this point it may be well to state that both operators and men are now prepared to enter into a five year agreement in the event of a rate being agreed upon, subject only to some extraordinary change in conditions, as, for example, a War, which was not and could not reasonably be in the contemplation of the parties at the time of the entering into of the agreement. As to this, operators and men are well content to leave the determination of whether or not this changed condition has taken place at any time, to an appointee of whomsoever may be the Minister of Labour at that time. Such an arrangement would be of immense advantage to the industry and it would appear, from the evidence, of distinct advantage to the railway companies. It would avoid general strikes and disputes which in times past have disrupted the industry to the disadvantage of the consumer as well as the producer and the workmen, and would eliminate the cost to the railway companies of safeguarding themselves against strikes in the putting down and picking up of reserves of coal. But a long term agreement as between operators and men is futile without a concrete arrangement between the operators and the railway companies for a like term, because, while no one of the operators before this Board has denied the right of the men to a fair wage, the fact is that the financial capacity of each operator to pay a fair wage is dependent upon the consumer's attitude towards him. It is thus evident that the consumer must be looked to before a long term agreement can be consummated. With a long term agreement between operators and men and a long term agreement between operators and the railways on a definite tonnage basis associated with more orderly ordering than now obtains, it is to be expected that the consumer would get cheaper coal, that the operators who could then operate more economically would get a fair profit, and that the men would receive a wage which would make for peace and contentment in the bituminous mining areas of this country. In this connection the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company stated that, in view of the contract made with the McGillivray and International, it might indeed be the policy of his company to enter into long term agreements. With regard to orderly marketing the following is to be found in the written statement which he presented to this Board.

> "I am not in a position to express an opinion based on knowledge of coal mining, but recalling statements made by different coal operators over many years, large tonnage with regular output by any one mine makes for economy and lower cost of production. Our experience confirms this in the light of the contract made with the McGillivray Creek and International Coal Companies at the beginning of 1935. This contract provided for a fixed substantial tonnage taken in equal quantities each week throughout the year and resulted in a reduction of the price of coal to us of fifty cents per ton, and provided for the miners regular work. If there was a sufficient demand for coal to give all the mines operating a similar output, the cost of coal from those other mines could no doubt be similarly reduced. Unfortunately, as is apparent to anyone familiar with the situation in the Crow's Nest and Canmore areas, the potential capacity of the mine is far beyond the present or prospective demands".

This Board, mindful of the possibility that the railway companies might not see fit to co-operate in the stabilizing of this industry by any means mentioned, or by any means which they might have to propose, have felt it to be their duty, as having a distinct bearing on a wage rate, to examine into the possibilities of extending the market for coal amongst commercial industries and of advancing the use of railway and other coal to points further east than has heretofore been the practice. In this connection it has given thought to such matters as subventions and as to why the railway companies do not use western coal to such points east as, in the opinion of the Executive-Secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, coal from District 18 can through the subventions which it now enjoys be placed upon a competitive basis with United States coal. The Board has also had occasion to consider as to whether or not the suggestion made by Sir Montague Barlow in his comparatively recent report to the Alberta Government as to reduction in freight rates is not one which may well be accepted by the railway companies with a view to placing this industry upon a better footing with its United States competitors both with regard to railway and commercial coal. In this connection it is interesting to read that

the Dominion Fuel Board once represented to the Board of Railway Commissioners that it was in the national interest to extend the market for Canadian coal and that coal was entitled to preferential terms.

Since it is not well that any industry should be dominated either by employer, employee or consumer, if the dominating party will not co-operate with the others to the good of the industry, the Board has also given consideration to whether or not it should recommend government intervention not only with regard to wage regulation but, in order that this might be intelligently done, the fixing of the price at the pithead for those who seek to make use of western bituminous coal. It is clear that the Public Utilities Boards of the country have served the country well and that the Railway Commission and the Grain Boards play an important part in the industrial life of the country, and it is perhaps not too much for those interested to ask for some such governing body to determine what is a fair price to pay for coal, fair alike for the consumer and the producer and of course such a price as will provide a fair wage to the employees without whom the coal cannot be produced.

Before coming to a final conclusion with regard to any of the matters mentioned, each and all of which may have to be dealt with in a final report, this Board is of the opinion that it should invite each of the railway companies and the Dominion Fuel Board to send a representative to a round table conference for the consideration of the matters hereinbefore mentioned and all other matters which would make for the stabilization of the coal mining industry in District 18, without which there is no proper basis for the making of a district wide rate structure.

This opinion has been formed only after the views of the representatives of the operators and of the men, the representatives of each of the railway companies and the Executive Secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, were first obtained. Their respective statements as to this are as follows:—

In speaking of the proposed conference the Executive Secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board said:—

"I think it is a mighty fine idea. Anything which has been accomplished in the past has been due to the co-operative methods of meeting the consumer, labour, Government, operators and so on."

On the same subject, after having previously expressed doubts as to the value of such a conference, the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway made the following answers in response to the following questions:—

"Q. What I am getting at is this, if, without prejudice to your company, Mr. Stockdill, you could meet or representatives of your company could meet with representatives of the operators and the men, not with the idea of seeing who could beat each other for that particular day or days in which you were in conference, but with the idea of understanding the point of view of each other, do you think anything but good could come of that? If you got no further than understanding each other's point of view?—A. Anything that will result in friendly relationships between the employees or workers and the employer and the consumer, I think is valuable.

Q. It does seem to me it is perhaps ordinary business sense that three parties interested in a problem should each try and take a hand in its solution—if you concede interest.—A. Well we would have no objection, Mr. Chairman, if such a meeting were called, we would have no objection, at least I would have no objection and I am sure my chiefs would be glad to endorse it and have someone sit in and discuss any matters in relation to the question.

Q. Who is your immediate chief?—A. Mr. Neale of course is my Vice-President."

The representative of the Canadian National Railways gave evidence as follows:—

"Q. Yes, what would you think, or what do you think of a coal administrator such as you had in the War years?—A. Oh, I think the best thing to do is for the consumer and the industry to try and work out this thing together. If there is anything to be gained by starting all over again let us do it.

Q. You think from your standpoint, you or some representative of your Company, would be satisfied to sit in on such a conference?—A. I think that would involve a matter of railway management decision, but I think our Company would be willing to do that.

Q. When I suggest such a thing I do so without prejudice to anyone's position to see if three people or three parties in interest cannot sit down and bring their intelligence to bear upon a problem which is of common interest to see what is a fair and just solution, if there be any, before throwing up their hands and saying 'there is none'.—A. There is always the possibility, my Lord, of good coming out of a fresh exchange of views by the parties concerned. At the very extreme it cannot do any harm and it may do good."

Another representative of the Canadian National Railways had this to say in the course of his evidence:—

"Q. As a practical railway man, Mr. Owens, do you see any objection to the type of conference which I am suggesting?

"A. I think it would be a very splendid idea."

In addressing themselves to the question of whether or not such a conference should be held Mr. Dick and Mr. Morrison, the respective representatives of the operators and men, spoke in part as follows:—

"Mr. Dick: Speaking on behalf of the operators we would be very glad to co-operate in such a meeting.

"Mr. Morrison: I can assure you, Sir, that is also my viewpoint."

Mr. Shanks, another representative of the operators, spoke in part as follows:—

"Mr. Shanks: My Lord, I would just like to add to Mr. Dick's remarks. I think it is a very good idea."

Believing that much good might come from such a conference and that it would have manifold advantages over the calling of further witnesses, and that this Board may be in a much better position to effect a settlement or to render an intelligent report after such a conference, this Board has decided to place the foregoing in the hands of the Railway Companies and the Dominion Fuel Board and to invite these bodies to appoint a representative to attend a meeting with the Board on Monday, the 22nd day of August next, at the Court House at Calgary, Alberta, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and if then thought fit to attend a further meeting with representatives of operators and employees present.

Having come to this decision this Board will so report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour for Canada.

Dated at Calgary the third day of August, 1938.

(Sgd.) A. A. McGILLIVRAY,
Chairman.

I concur in all of the foregoing.

(Sgd.) R. LIVETT,
Board Member.

Witnesses appearing before the Board and representing the operators, the employees and the railways have agreed on the desirability of stability in the industry, not only as to the operation of the mines, but as to the conditions of employment of the men necessarily required in them. They have also agreed that a conference such as proposed by my colleagues on the Board may be of benefit in establishing a foundation upon which such stability may be built.

With the decision to give effect to that view, and without necessarily accepting some of the opinions expressed by my colleagues regarding present conditions in the industry, I concur.

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG,
Board Member.

Second Interim Report

In the matter of a dispute between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Ltd., Mohawk Bituminous Mines Ltd., West Canadian Collieries Ltd., Hillcrest Collieries Ltd., Canmore Mines Ltd., Brazeau Collieries Ltd., Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., Luscar Collieries Ltd., and Mountain Park Coal Co., Ltd., members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association, (Employer) and their employees in Alberta and Southern British Columbia, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

On the 3rd day of August last this Board made an interim report. For the sake of continuity a copy of this report is attached hereto. In that report this Board pointed out that a wage rate for the bituminous coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, known as District 18, could not be arrived at without regard to the number of days of work available to the men in respect of whom the rate is to be proposed. It was also pointed out that a wage rate could not be arrived at in entire disregard of the financial ability of the individual operators to make payment of wages out of the earnings of the industry at the proposed rate. It was also pointed out that there were too many mine operators and too many miners engaged in the production of coal for present-day demands, with the result that not one bituminous coal mine in the whole of the Province of Alberta or southeastern British Columbia could be continued in operation if railway orders were entirely withdrawn in favour of other mines. It was also pointed out that because of this the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways not only enjoyed the power so to do but had in fact dictated the amount of coal to be taken from particular mines, the times when it was to be delivered and the price to be paid therefor. In short, it was made to appear and this Board so reported that both mine operators and men were as to the south in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as to the north in the hands of the Canadian National Railways.

In these circumstances the Board was of the opinion and so reported that no useful purpose was to be served by its speculating either as to the earnings of operators or as to the number of days of work that would be available to a given number of workmen in any mine or mines so long as both entirely depend upon an unstated policy on the part of these two railway companies.

In the result this Board proposed a conference with representatives of the two railway companies with a view to ascertaining as to whether or not these two great railway corporations were willing to play any part in the stabilization of this industry.

The foregoing is not put forward as a summarization of the twenty-seven page interim report of August 3, hereto attached, but as a fitting if indeed not a necessary premise to the report which this Board now presents.

On the 22nd and 23rd days of August last this conference was held, at which the Canadian Pacific Railway was represented by its General Solicitor, Mr. George A. Walker, K.C., and Mr. Charles E. Stockdill, assistant to the Vice-President, Western Lines, and Mr. Ernest Humphrys, General Fuel Agent, Western Lines. The Canadian National Railways was represented by Mr. R. C. Vaughan, Vice

President, and Mr. George H. Jenkins, General Fuel Agent.

Since the marketing of coal from the field with which the Board is concerned must necessarily be associated with the subvention plan of the Dominion Government, it was thought desirable to invite a representative of the Dominion Fuel Board to be present at this conference. The invitation was accepted and Mr. Frank Neate, Executive Secretary of that Board, was present.

It may not be amiss to now state that Mr. Neate's clear and lucid explanation of the Government's subvention plan was of great interest, and the figures which he produced, showing the extent to which the operators in District 18 had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded them by Government subventions to supplant United States coal and to occupy the Winnipeg commercial field, made it quite clear that the operators had not been content to rest their problem of operating their mines at a profit upon the shoulders of the railways alone.

In the Board's opinion it is a fair inference from what Mr. Neate has said in evidence and at this conference that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, although perhaps not doing all that it might do in the matter of taking coal from District 18 for railway consumption on its lines east of Winnipeg, none the less has done very well, and equally that the Canadian National Railways has made no serious attempt to go east of Winnipeg in the use of western coal, notwithstanding that because of subventions this western coal is put on a proper competitive basis with United States coal as far east as Sioux Lookout.

Mr. Neate fully discussed the extent to which bituminous coal from District 18 could be introduced into Ontario under the existing subvention arrangement. It may be a matter for consideration by the Government of Canada, as pointed out by Mr. Livett, as to whether it is not better to increase subventions rather than pay out relief moneys to miners, but this does not appear to be a matter with which this Board is concerned, even as it was not a matter upon which Mr. Neate was prepared to speak.

In consequence of what Mr. Neate had to say I think it was brought home to the representatives of the railways, even as it was to the members of the Board, that a very great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the railway companies in connection with this coal mining industry. It is said, perhaps with reason, that this is not a responsibility which the railway companies have voluntarily undertaken, it is none the less a responsibility which they cannot in good conscience avoid because, had it not been for their encouragement of mines by the granting of orders to these mines as they came into existence, the coal industry in District 18 would not now be faced with a super-abundance of mines and a surplus of workmen.

Turning now to the matters discussed with the representatives of the railway companies. This Board made it clear at the outset that it had not invited their attendance with a view to getting them to pay more for railway coal, and furthermore that it was not the intention of the Board to ask them to purchase more coal than the amount necessary to meet their requirements. It was then made clear that in the opinion of the Board it was entitled to a direct answer to the question as to whether or not the railways were willing to play any part in the stabilization of the coal industry in District 18. If the position of the railways had been that they would stand aloof, then the Board, being of the opinion that stabilization is essential to the fixing of a wage rate on an intelligent basis, would have been bound to use every endeavour to bring about government intervention. Fortunately the Board is able to report that each of these railway companies through their representatives asserted that they were not only willing but anxious to do all that could be done with ordinary business prudence to help in the stabilization of this industry.

Accepting this statement this Board was then at pains to put forward the view that so long as the Railways insisted upon uncertainty as to the amount of coal that would be ordered from any mine, uncertainty as to the time of delivery and uncertainty as to the price that would be paid therefor, there necessarily would be uncertainty as to the number of men that might be advantageously employed in any mine, uncertainty as to the number of days of work available to these men, uncertainty as to the operators' ability to pay wages out of earnings and so complete uncertainty as to what a proper wage rate might be.

Furthermore this Board, being mindful of the needs of the employees who have not been consulted as to the relations which have obtained between the operators and the railways, and at the same time anxious not to be forced into the fixing of an exorbitant wage rate, in order that these employees may enjoy a decent annual income, stressed the necessity of some plan being formulated which would permit of operators assuring to all of those employees who are necessary to the operation of their mines an opportunity to work on at least two hundred and thirty-four days in the year or pay for this minimum

number of days if the opportunity to work be not provided.

To this end this Board proposed that the railways enter into a long-term contract with the operators of their choice based upon the long-term contract now in force between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the mines of the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and The International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, which mines are said to be captive mines owned or controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. With such a contract in force no difficulty would be presented in arriving at a fair wage rate or in formulating a contract between operators and men for a like period. As an alternative this Board proposed that the railway companies make a firm offer to the operators of their choice for a definite term for their coal requirements, this offer to remain open at least until operators and men and this Board had an opportunity of meeting and of considering as to whether or not a fair wage rate could be worked out on the basis of such an offer. This led to a general discussion with the representatives of each of the railways in turn. In the opinion of this Board no useful purpose is to be served by entering upon a detailed statement of all that was said in the course of these discussions. Suffice it to say that the Board's proposals were respectfully but firmly rejected. The position of both railway companies was the position taken by Mr. Stockdill and Mr. Jenkins as witnesses before this Board, namely, that, although a long-term contract on a definite tonnage basis might have been of definite benefit in the case of the McGillivray and International mines, it was not an essential of a healthy industry so far as the other operators in this field were concerned, that their real trouble was that there were too many mines and too many miners producing coal having regard to the present-day demand for coal and that the remedy was the elimination of mines by an operators' amalgamation or amalgamations.

The representatives of the railways, however, declined to express an opinion as to what mines should be eliminated in this fashion; furthermore these representatives refused point blank to declare what proportion of their total coal orders would be given to an amalgamated company or companies; furthermore they definitely refused to state that they would withhold orders from any company by which they were now being served whether a party to an amalgamation scheme or not.

Since, to use a common expression, no one buys a pig in a bag, and since it is well known that the Canadian National Railways owns mines in the United States, and since it has been freely stated before this Board, and not as yet denied, that the Canadian Pacific Railway owns or controls the McGillivray and International coal mines at Coleman, Alberta, it is not to be thought that an amalgamation of other mines could possibly be effected without the slightest knowledge as to whether or not the amalgamated companies would receive coal orders in an amount that would justify the expenditure incident to amalgamation.

It would have appeared had the conference then ended, that the attitude of the railways was intended to and would adequately block the amalgamation or amalgamations which they had themselves suggested as a means of providing steady employment for employees. Had the conference then ended there would have been support for the view that the Railway Companies welcomed the present chaotic state of the industry as making it easy for them to use their captive mines to force down the price of coal in all other mines which they might choose to keep open as safety valves to the irreducible minimum of operating cost without regard either to fair profit or adequate reserves for the operators and without the slightest regard to the needs of their employees.

In the light of later discussion it may be now said that this view was perhaps not justifiable, but it then appeared to be a strange attitude for the railway companies to say in one breath that they were willing to co-operate in the stabilization of an industry and in the next say that, although they were not asked to pay more for their coal and although they were not asked to take more coal than they actually required, none the less they would not contract upon any definite basis with any member or members of the operators' association. Furthermore, it seemed strange that, if they believed in an operators' amalgamation, they would not agree upon a concrete division of their tonnage whatever it might be and further agree to withhold orders from those operators who might refuse to consider amalgamation upon any reasonable basis.

However, the conference did not then end and this Board is pleased to be able to report that further discussion led to results which it is thought may do much towards the stabilization of the industry to the benefit of all parties connected with it.

Again it may be said that no useful purpose is to be served by reporting this further discussion in detail. It is enough to say that out of the discussion emerged concrete concessions and proposals on the part of each railway company which in the opinion of the Board provide the operators with an oppor-

tunity of mining coal with some certain knowledge as to the demand therefor, the price at which it can be sold and the approximate times when deliveries will be required, and, what is probably much more important as it affects more people, it provides the operators with an opportunity to give the assurance to their employees of steady employment at least to the extent of two hundred and thirty-four days in the year.

I shall first deal with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The attitude of the distinguished General Solicitor and his associates, at the conclusion of this conference, gave to this Board a very real hope that this railway company would now deal with the coal operators of District 18 without seeking undue financial advantage and with due regard to the needs of the industry and the men engaged therein, and even as I have ventured to criticize so may I venture to commend the granting of the concessions hereinafter mentioned, which are now offered to the operators in order that they may be in a position to adopt the basic and fundamental principle that there shall be certainty in the working days available to the men necessary to the operation of their mines who are able and willing to work.

The concessions to which I have alluded are as follows: First, in speaking of the McGillivray and International mines, the General Solicitor, as spokesman for his company, has said that it is not now anticipated that the contract with these companies which will expire on or about the 31st day of January next will be renewed unless it be on a competitive basis. This statement, although not binding in effect, none the less provides good ground for the belief that these mines, whether they be or be not captive mines, are not to be given preferential treatment as against the operator members of the association in the southern part of the Province.

Second, the General Solicitor acknowledges the importance of orderly marketing and assures the Board that the whole situation as to ordering will be reconsidered with a view to the avoidance of having an unnecessary number of men retained in and about mines to fill orders that may be irregularly or unexpectedly given. This assurance from this source is, in the opinion of the Board, of great value, particularly as an examination of the deliveries of coal to the Canadian National Railways working in a similar territory under similar crop and climatic conditions would lead to the belief that a great improvement in the ordering of coal by the Canadian Pacific Railway may be accomplished once attempted.

Third, the General Solicitor proposes that the operators of this Association in the south put forward a tentative scheme of amalgamation which provides for the elimination of unnecessary mines; which provides for fair dealing with the owners of mines that are to be closed, and which provides for certainty as to a minimum number of working days for those employees who are retained in the industry. The General Solicitor states that if such a tentative amalgamation scheme is put forward his company will be glad to examine and discuss it with the operators and, in the event of the scheme meeting with the approval of his company, that his company will then place before the operators for their consideration tentative contracts for the purchase of coal over a period of years so that the operators may know exactly where they stand should the amalgamation be proceeded with.

It is of course evident that a contract or contracts could be put forward by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which would make any amalgamation futile, but as to this the Board has the General Solicitor's assurance, which it unreservedly accepts, that the contract or contracts put forward by his company will be framed on the basis of fairness to operators and men as well as to the railway, as distinguished from being framed upon the basis of the bargaining strength of the railway, which is admittedly all-powerful; that the contract or contracts will set such a price and be for a sufficiently long period of years as to justify the carrying out of any amalgamation scheme of which this Railway Company has approved; that the contract or contracts will contemplate the exclusion of new and re-opened mines, that the contract or contracts will be framed upon the basis of the Railway Company's consumption of coal without room for preferences in favour of any of the operators concerned as to so-called excess tonnage; that the contract or contracts will provide for the operators entering into a wage agreement with their employees for a like term so that the contract between the railway company and the operators may not be set at naught by industrial unrest; and that such contract or contracts will be entered into as soon as the approved amalgamation scheme is an accomplished fact.

It is obvious that any operator or operators may refuse to enter upon any amalgamation scheme or refuse to do so other than upon terms which would be impossible of acceptance by other operators. As to this it is enough to say that, as the Board understands the General Solicitor, granted that the Canadian Pacific Railway has approved of an amalgamation scheme it will not be deterred from entering into a contract or contracts with operators based thereon because of the

refusal of any operator or operators to become parties to that scheme if it is shown that such operator or operators have been invited so to do upon terms which in the opinion of the Railway Company are fair and just.

Recognizing that an attempt to carry out the plan above outlined will take time, the General Solicitor assures the Board that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will not, for a period of five months, by any change in policy or in contract or otherwise put any obstacle in the way of such an amalgamation scheme being worked out.

In connection with the foregoing it is well that the operators should know that the General Solicitor has stated to this Board that his purpose in making the proposals and granting the concessions outlined is to help stabilize this industry primarily for the benefit of the employees who are retained in the service of the industry. It should therefore be apparent that any operators' scheme which does not provide for certainty in the number of working days available to employees will be quite without value.

While the General Solicitor's proposal does not embrace all that the Board has asked for with a view to speedily putting an end to the uncertainties hereinbefore referred to, yet in the opinion of the Board the proposal is eminently fair and one that may be recommended. It differs from other suggestions as to amalgamation in that it is not suggested that the operators actually amalgamate without full knowledge of the benefits that will flow to them from so doing. It is one thing to suggest that the operators act in the dark, it is quite another thing for them to be invited to weigh and consider a proposed contract with the railway company framed upon a basis which is deemed to be fair, before committing themselves to the expenditure of moneys or to the realignment of their corporations. This Board has no doubt that, if the operators put forward a fair amalgamation scheme, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will put forward a fair contract.

In the opinion of this Board the responsibility for the stabilizing of this industry in the southern part of District 18 is now committed, in the first instance at least, to the operators concerned.

With regard to the Canadian National Railway Company the following observations may be made. First, the Vice-President of this company has assured the members of this Board that the whole position with respect to moving western coal east of Winnipeg will be re-examined with a view to taking western coal further east. The Vice-President has emphasized that it is not the desire of the Canadian National Railways to utilize its own mines in the United States to the disadvantage of Canadian operators and Canadian workmen. If this statement was made in good faith, and this Board has no doubt that it was, then it would appear that orders may be given by this Company for an additional one hundred and eighteen thousand tons of coal to the operators in this field.

Second, the Board is assured that an obvious discrimination as against one mine with regard to price having regard to the tonnage allowed to that mine will be adjusted upon application. The Board accepts that assurance without further comment.

Third, this Board is assured by the Vice-President that further effort will be made to bring about the orderly marketing of coal and that every endeavour will be made to give notice to operators of coal requirements so far in advance as to obviate the necessity of having an unnecessary number of men in and about the coal mines which serve this railway.

Fourth, the Vice-President states that his company has made examination into the financial affairs of the coal companies in the north and that with the knowledge so acquired as to the financial position of these companies he does not now ask for a lower coal price.

Fifth, the conference with the representatives of this railway with regard to a long term contract was not a satisfactory one. This company has definitely refused to enter into a contract for a longer term than one year and that only if it should seem to them to be advantageous so to do. Aside from the competitive feature the principal reason advanced for this refusal is that this company might thereby create a precedent which might be referred to by other persons with whom it deals in the purchasing of railway supplies if they should also desire long term contracts. This reason appeared to the Board to be wholly inadequate as a ground for refusal to do that which would help stabilize the industry without additional cost to the railway company. It is however to be borne in mind, as the Vice-President asserts with some reason, that the position in the north is very different from the position in the south, that the ordering of coal has been done with greater regularity and that, the number of mines being less, it is possible for the operators to give an assurance to their workmen as to the number of working days at these mines, which would be impossible under existing conditions in the south. The Vice-President insists that, in all the circumstances, a contract for a long term would be of disadvantage to the Railway Company and would be of little advantage to the operators or men.

After much discussion, which at first appeared to be fruitless, the Vice-President made a proposal which in this Board's opinion is entitled to great weight. This proposal, made with a view to showing that it is not the desire of this Railway to create unjust competition and with a view to showing that it is the desire of this company to play a part in the stabilization of this industry, is as follows: If so desired the Canadian National Railways will agree that the northern bituminous mine operators now serving this road may work out between themselves an allocation of all coal required by this railway, subject only to the railway being provided with good coal without the added expense of extra haulage. It is to be noted that no time limit is placed upon this privilege. A careful consideration of this proposal has led the Board to recommend its acceptance. As has been pointed out, conditions in the north are different from those in the south, furthermore, there may be reasons which have not been stated which preclude the operating officers of a government railway as a matter of policy from entering into agreements which a private corporation may. The Board hopes that it does not give too free a rein to the imagination of its members in thinking that this is a possibility. But, however this may be, it seems to the Board that, if the operators of the north approach the problem of stabilization in a proper spirit, they may, because of this concession on the part of the Canadian National Railways, either by amalgamations or by private treaty so regulate the distribution of coal orders as between themselves as to be able to assure to the employees in that part of the district two hundred and thirty-four working days in each year.

This Board is of the opinion that each railway company, and particularly the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has gone far in an effort to show a bona fide intention to assist in the stabilization of this industry. This Board is of the further opinion that if so disposed the operators in District 18 may now work out ther own salvation and that of their employees who are necessary to the industry.

This Board would not have it thought that it has overlooked the fact that its recommendations, if acted upon, may have the effect of causing some men to lose work in this industry. This is regrettable, but in the opinion of this Board it is far better that some men be forced to seek other employment than that all men be asked to live their lives without adequate reward for their work.

In view of the recommendations which the Board has made the Board has had to consider what should be done with regard to the wage rate pending negotiations in connection with the proposals hereinbefore set forth.

After giving much thought to the matter the Board is of the opinion that the operators should be given the opportunity to determine as to whether or not the proposed plans for stabilizing the industry can be worked out without any change in the position of the parties in the meantime. To this end it is agreed that no change in the wage structure be made for a period of two months. This should provide the operators with ample time in which to come to a decision as to whether or not they propose to carry on with an endeavour to stabilize this industry along the lines suggested. If at the expiration of this period or at any time prior thereto it is declared by the representative of the operators that there is no possibility of advancing the plans outlined, then this Board will give a final report dealing with the wage rate. If on the other hand it is made to appear to this Board that plans for stabilization are being gone on with and that there seems to be every likelihood of stabilization becoming an established fact, then this Board will defer its final report for a further period of three months, but it reserves the right in that event to declare that an interim wage rate shall apply during that three months period. At the expiration of this last mentioned three months' period the Board will in any event make its final report and give its final recommendation with regard to a wage rate unless both parties to this dispute at that time request that the final report be further deferred.

In concluding this report this Board desires to record its deep appreciation of the attendance upon it of representatives of the Railways and of the Dominion Fuel Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Calgary this 2nd day of September, 1938.

(Sgd.) A. A. McGILLIVRAY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. LIVETT,
Board Member.

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG.
Board Member.

To: The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Third Interim Report

In the Matter of a Dispute Between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd., West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., Canmore Mines, Ltd., Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., Luscar Collieries, Ltd., and Mountain Park Coal Co., Ltd., members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, (Employer) and their employees in Alberta and Southern British Columbia, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America (Employees).

This Board begs to report that on the 2nd inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, members of the Operators' Association from all parts of District 18 attended before this Board, at which time the interim report of this Board of the 2nd instant was placed before the operators and discussed with them.

Following upon this a meeting of the Operators' Association was held at which, according to the report of the President of the Association to this Board, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"This Association considers that the proposals made by the Board in its further interim report of September 2, looking towards stabilization of the industry by consolidation of mines, the employment of employees necessarily required by the remaining mines and by the allocation of tonnage with the object of giving to such employees at least two hundred and thirty-four days' work annually, are worthy of serious consideration and it is resolved that the constituent members proceed immediately to investigate preliminary details of the proposed consolidation and/or allocation of tonnage with a view to reporting, within the period of two months specified by the Board, progress made with the scheme or, at the earliest possible date, their inability to arrive at a satisfactory solution."

This Board makes the further report that on this date it had a conference with Mr. Angus J. Morrison, representative of the employees, who has authorized the statement that on behalf of the employees he "approves of the recommendation looking towards stabilization of the industry and the guarantee of two hundred and thirty-four days' work per annum to the employees." This resolution and this statement, when coupled with the Board's reports, speak for themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 3rd day of September, 1938.

(Sgd.) A. A. McGILLIVRAY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. LIVETT,
Board Member.

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG.
Board Member.

To: The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Final Report

In the matter of a dispute between The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd., West Canadian Collieries Ltd., Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., Canmore Mines, Ltd., Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., Luscar Collieries, Ltd., and Mountain Park Coal Co., Ltd., members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association (Employer), and their employees in Alberta and Southern British Columbia, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

This Board comes to the making of a final report some considerable time after the date on which the many problems involved in this dispute were committed to the Board's consideration.

No useful purpose is to be served by dwelling upon the need for the extended adjournments granted by the Board, but it is perhaps proper to point out that in addition to the many sittings of the Board for the hearing of evidence, the Board has had on different occasions the benefit of round table conferences with the Operators and with representatives of the Railways. It may also be pointed out that Ministers of the Government of Alberta and the heads of their departments, and the Chief Inspector of Mines, and Counsel to the Department of the Attorney General, were so gracious as to attend upon this Board.

On the 28th of November last this Board entered upon the consideration of its final report, and on the 2nd of December, having come to a decision as to what would be a just recommendation in all the circumstances, it was decided to invite the Operators and representatives of the employees to attend a meeting at Calgary, with members of the Board, to consider the advisability of a settlement of the dispute, and the entering into of a new contract upon a basis to be recommended by the Board.

This meeting was held. The Board is pleased to be able to report that, after lengthy discussion, full examination and careful consider-

ation, the parties to the dispute arrived at a settlement, and entered into a new agreement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

Speaking for myself alone, I may say there is much that I might say and would like to say as to the present relations between the Operators and the men, and the present relations between the Operators and the Railway Companies, but in so much as it has been suggested that this might have some prejudicial effect upon the negotiating of the contracts between the Operators and the Railway Companies that are yet to be made, I reluctantly refrain from giving expression to the strong views that I hold.

In concluding this report I desire to record my appreciation of the open mind with which each of my colleagues, the one, the President of the Employees' Union, the other, the President of the Operators' Association, has approached the consideration of the matters necessary to be taken into account to arrive at a proper conclusion. No doubt there are people who expect that their representative on a Board of this kind will, notwithstanding an oath of office, be nothing more than an advocate for the side nominating him. If such there be amongst the Operators or the Employees, they will be disappointed to learn that their representative carried himself with traditional judicial impartiality, but those who believe in fair dealing, and in the sanctity of an oath, will be gratified to know that their representative sought for truth and aimed to do that which was just. This is refreshing, as it is admirable, and for my part, I desire to pay my tribute of respect to each of my colleagues.

Mr. Livett and I are indebted to Mr. Young who, at our request, was graciously pleased to act as Secretary to the Board. He has, in that capacity, rendered great service in keeping at his fingers' ends each of the one hundred and twenty Exhibits before the Board, and in making available compilations therefrom for the use of all members of the Board.

The Board further reports that all Exhibits are being returned to the parties by whom the Exhibits were filed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. A. McGillivray, Chairman.

In joining with the Chairman in this, the final report of the Board, the undersigned desire to record the fact that the settlement arrived at between the parties in dispute was substantially that which the Chairman had determined to be, in his view, a fair adjustment of the issues involved. That an agreement was reached on that basis is sufficient proof of the care and impartiality with which the Chairman had investigated the situation.

It is fitting that as members of the Board we record our appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and consideration shown by Chairman McGillivray in all the sittings and deliberations of the Board.

(Sgd.) R. Livett
(Sgd.) R. M. Young
Members of the Board.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta,
December 10, 1938.

To The Honourable
Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM OF TERMS OF NEW AGREEMENT REACHED IN JOINT CONFERENCE

Calgary, Alta., December 9, 1938.

1. That the term of the agreement shall be to the 31st of March, 1940, and that the same shall be continued in full force and effect annually thereafter subject to two months' notice by either party to the other prior to March 31 of any year, and that the following proviso be added:

That in the event of a national emergency, the economic situation will be subject to review should either party to the contract so desire.

2. That the General Clauses agreed to in Joint Conference in March shall be the general clauses of the new agreement, with the following additions thereto:

(*a*) *Blasting*—Where in the future blasting is prohibited in the mine, and it can be shown that the earnings of the miner are decreased thereby, the contract rates shall be taken up as under the "New Work" clause and an equitable allowance made.

(*b*) *Re-employment of Men Who Left Their Employment to become Checkweighmen or Miners' Local Union Officials*—Where the practice exists at present of taking back into employment of company men who left its employment to become checkweighmen or local union officers, it is recommended that this practice be continued.

(*c*) *New Work*—The rate of $6.18 shall be inserted in the "New Work" clause and the following provisos added:—

Provided that where it is found impracticable to arrive at a contract rate for new work, owing to the system of mining or the use of mechanical equipment or experimental methods, the rate of $6.18 shall be paid.

Provided further that where an existing contract rate has been established and

mechanical equipment is in use and is not giving satisfaction, the parties may mutually agree to a day wage basis, the company rate to be $6.18.

(*d*) That in the "Minimum Rate" clause the rate to be inserted shall be $5.78.

(*e*) That in the "Miners taken to do company work" clause the rate to be inserted shall be $5.78.

3. That the present contract rates shall be continued unchanged, except as follows:—

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited —*Cap Rock*

Where Cap Rock cannot be held up and has to be removed by the miner, it shall be paid for at the rate of four-fifths of a cent per inch in thickness per foot in width per lineal yard.

It is understood that all impurities between the Cap Rock and the floor are not subject to the above rate but when removed shall be paid for at the rate of 58 cents per cubic yard.

Contract Rates for Coke Oven Men—Michel—The increases granted hereunder on the Day Wage Scale shall apply on contract coke oven work at Michel.

Brazeau Collieries, Limited—*Forepoling*

The management contends that the question is not one at issue at the present time owing to the closing down of the mine in which the alleged work has been done, but agrees that if and when similar work arises in future, payment for same may be taken up between the management and the men on the principle stated by Chairman McGillivray, viz., "that while the work alleged to have been done does not constitute forepoling in the accepted definition thereof, some additional work is done by the men beyond that contemplated in the existing agreement, and it is recommended that the matter be referred back to the management and the men to make a reasonable allowance therefor."

4. *Day Wage Scales*—The day wage scales as now in effect at the various mines shall be increased by seven per cent (7%) on all rates over Five Dollars ($5.00) per day, and by ten per cent (10%) on all rates of Five Dollars ($5.00) and under.

It is understood that in the case of the Radial Machine Man's rate at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, he shall under no circumstances receive more than his present rate of $5.85 plus seven per cent (7%) viz., $6.26 under New Work conditions.

5. *Overtime*—The present practice at the respective mines covering payment of overtime shall be continued.

6. *Dockage*—The present practice covering "Dockage" at the respective mines shall continue unchanged.

7. *Local Conditions*—The present local conditions in the respective mines, which shall include Tools, Washhouse, Rent, Light, House Coal, Sanitation, etc., shall be continued subject only to the following:—

Consideration shall be given by the management at Mountain Park and Luscar to the question of "Ground Rents" and by the management at Nordegg to the question of "House Coal."

In all "Local Conditions" agreements, the following shall be added to the "Washhouse" clause:

Insurance on Employees' Clothing—It is agreed that the respective companies will insure employees' clothing in washhouses against loss by fire only, to a maximum amount of Ten Dollars ($10.00) in each individual case.

8. It is agreed that all other conditions shall remain the same as in the existing contracts.

9. The agreement shall date from the date of the signing hereof, but the increases granted herein shall apply as from the Second day of November, 1938, inclusive.

10. The Agreement shall be between the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association representing the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd., Canmore Mines, Limited, Brazeau Collieries Limited, Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd., Luscar Collieries, Ltd., and Mountain Park Coals, Limited, and The United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

Signed on behalf of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association,

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG, President.

Signed on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18,

(Sgd.) PAT CONROY, Vice-President

Calgary, Alberta,
December 9, 1938.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1938, TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period October 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938. (An article covering the period July 1, 1938, to September 30, 1938, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1080).

COAL MINERS, EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALTA.—The October, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 1081, carried a report of a dispute between coal mine operators in the Edmonton district, organized into the Edmonton Coal Operators' Conference, and their coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. At the close of September conferences, participated in by a departmental conciliator, looking to a new agreement were under way. No definite settlement was reached at that time, but subsequently an agreement was concluded, effective from November 15, 1938.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, LONDON, ONT.—Under date of September 23, 1938, the Department of Labour was advised that a committee of employees of the Dennisteel Corporation Limited, London, had been unsuccessful in its efforts to secure a general wage increase and certain other concessions and the services of a conciliation officer of the Department were requested. Early in the following month a departmental officer discussed this matter with officials of the Company and representatives of the men, and was successful in bringing the parties into agreement. The employees, members of Federal Local Union 21451, American Federation of Labour, dropped their demand for a 10-cent per hour wage increase but were granted concessions in regard to overtime work. The management further undertook to meet at any time a representative committee of the employees for the purpose of discussing adjustments for any individual workman in order that inequalities in the wages for comparative lines of work might be adjusted.

CARTAGE COMPANY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, P.Q.—During the month of September, 1938, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a dispute between Cunningham and Wells, Limited, cartage contractors, Montreal, and their employees, approximately 115 in number, members of Local No. 730, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. A one-day strike of these employees had occurred on September 7, the men demanding union recognition and increased wages but work had been resumed the following day pending negotiations for an agreement. No basis of settlement was reached, however, and the management gave consideration to Board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Efforts on the part of a conciliator of the Department resulted in negotiations being continued, and a second strike which had been reported imminent was averted. In the latter part of October an agreement between the firm and the union was reached.

TRUCK DRIVERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On October 25, 1938, representatives of the Automotive Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees advised the Department of Labour that they had been unsuccessful in their efforts to secure an agreement with the K. & L. Motor Express Company, Toronto, covering its truck drivers and that unless a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute could be effected through the Department a strike would be called. A few days previously strike action had been threatened following the dismissal of one of the em-

ployees but a conciliator of the Department had intervened and drastic action was averted. A further conference was held with the manager of the Company in regard to the desire of the employees for an agreement. The manager contended, however, that it was impossible for him to pay higher wages at that time and that if he were forced to sign the agreement which had been presented to him he would be unable to carry on business. The position of the Company was made known to the representatives of the employees, who stated that their attitude remained unchanged and that, failing an agreement, a strike would be called. On November 4 eight drivers employed by this Company went on strike but work was resumed the same day, a signed agreement being secured.

TRUCKERS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, CHECKERS, ETC., MONTREAL, P.Q.—On July 11, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the Canadian National Railways and its checkers, freight handlers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed at the Montreal Wharf. The request of the employees for an increase of 12 cents in all hourly rates was given as the cause of the dispute.

On the same date a similar application for a Board was received from the same classes of workers, members of the Brotherhood, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the Montreal Wharf.

Following the receipt of these applications a conciliation officer of the Department interviewed the managements of the Railway Companies to ascertain if there was a possibility of a direct settlement being secured without the necessity of Board procedure. The information obtained, however, did not warrant further efforts in this direction and subsequently one Board was established to deal with the two disputes. The Board recommended that the rate for truckers, which group comprised 80 per cent of the men involved, be increased from 50 cents to 57 cents, with similar increases for the other classes affected. The employers rejected the recommendation. Through the conciliation service of the Department, however, a compromise agreement on the basis of a three-cent hourly increase, effective November 1, 1938, was reached. This agreement had the effect of standardizing the rates for this class of employees in the principal Atlantic ports. It was stated that approximately 650 employees were affected by this dispute.

FREIGHT HANDLERS AND LONGSHOREMEN, PORT MCNICOLL, ONT.—The failure to secure an agreement with the contractor engaged in handling freight at the docks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Port McNicoll was the cause of a strike, on October 6, 1938, of approximately 200 freight handlers and longshoremen at that point, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Intervention through the conciliation service of the Department of Labour resulted in the resumption of work on October 8 and subsequent conferences between the parties directly interested and officials of the Railway Company, which were arranged for through the Department, resulted in a signed agreement. A general wage increase of 3 cents per hour, with an additional 2 cents per hour for night work, was granted.

TRUCK DRIVERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, ETC., WINNIPEG, MAN.—When representatives of the Automotive Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees failed to obtain an agreement with the Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, covering its truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, etc., an application was made early in November for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Representatives of the Company stated that the management would be quite willing to enter into an agreement with its own employees but that objection was taken to an agreement with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the ground that this was primarily a railway labour organization and as such its interests were in conflict with those of the employing company. A conciliator of the Department of Labour dealt with this dispute and following lengthy negotiations a settlement was reached and an agreement between the Company and a committee of its own employees was signed. The application stated that 53 employees were involved in this dispute.

TRUCK DRIVERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, ETC., WINNIPEG, MAN.—On November 8, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the City Dray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, and its truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, etc., members of Division No. 205, Automotive Transport Sec-

tion, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. It was stated that representatives of the employees had approached the management in regard to an agreement embodying wages and working conditions but that no headway had been made. The management objected to the affiliation of the employees on the ground that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was essentially a railway labour organization and therefore its interests were in conflict with those of the Company. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Winnipeg, and as a result of his conferences with the parties directly involved an agreement was signed by officials of the company and a committee of its own employees on December 1. Forty employees were stated to be affected in this instance.

CLERKS, CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Early in December, 1938, the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees advised the Department of Labour that negotiations regarding wages and working conditions which had been taking place between the Canadian National Railways and a committee representing clerks, members of this Brotherhood, employed in the office of the Auditor of Revenues, Montreal, had reached a deadlock, and the assistance of the Department was requested. On December 16 officials of the Department visited Montreal and conferred separately with the Management of the Railway Company and with a representative of the employees concerned. As a consequence before the end of the month an agreement between the respective parties had been completed. It was stated that 771 employees were affected by this dispute.

UNLICENSED PERSONNEL, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, BRITISH COLUMBIA COASTAL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—In September, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees being unlicensed personnel employed in the British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service. The employees were stated to be members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the dispute arose when this Brotherhood requested an agreement covering the men in question. A conciliator of the Department of Labour dealt with this matter and during the conferences which followed it developed that the Brotherhood mentioned had authority to speak for the stewards only. The departmental officer was finally successful in having negotiations proceed with a committee of the Company's own employees in regard to an agreement for this class of workers, and at the close of December the indications were that a settlement would be concluded very shortly. Approximately 200 employees were affected by this dispute.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On November 12, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its messengers in the City of Toronto, members of Division No. 264, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. It was stated that representatives of the employees had conferred on several occasions with officials of the Company in regard to wages and working conditions and that subsequently the Company had posted a schedule of the rates applicable and also a notice covering conditions of employment, the terms of which were unsatisfactory to the messengers. One hundred and thirty employees were stated to be affected by this dispute. Through the conciliation service of the Department efforts were made to bring about a settlement of the existing differences without recourse to Board procedure, and at the close of the year the matter was still receiving attention.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario recently published statistics showing that there was a total of 4,460 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during December, 1938, compared with 5,728 accidents reported in December of the previous year. Of the total number of accidents, 20 proved fatal compared with 44 fatalities in December, 1937. The total cost of awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $604,954.88 compared with $572,556.65 so expended in 1937. Medical aid only cost $99,641.92 during December.

Statistics for the year 1938 show that a total of 59,834 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board compared with 70,582 accidents reported in 1937. There were 352 fatalities in 1938 compared with 376 in 1937. The total cost of awards for compensation and medical aid in 1938 amounted to $6,464,261.19 compared with $6,129,960.55 expended in 1937. Medical aid during 1938 cost $1,153,894.99 compared with $1,251,848.47 expended in 1937.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Dec. 1938.....	8	274	2,357
*Nov. 1938.....	7	392	3,150
Dec. 1937.....	17	3,851	33,498

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of disputes was one more in December than in the previous month, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days were lower. All figures were lower than in any previous month since the beginning of 1936. The number of workers involved and the time loss were lower than in any December since 1926. As in November, none of the disputes involved a large number of workers for any considerable period. The most important disputes in both November and December were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., the former commencing in October and the latter in June. In December, 1937, when the time loss was many times that of December, 1938, the most important strike involved coal miners at Minto, N.B., causing nearly half of the time loss. Strikes of cotton dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and shoe factory workers at Port Colborne, Ont., also caused considerable time loss in December, 1937.

Four disputes involving 174 workers and causing a time loss of 2,175 man working days were carried over from November. Four disputes commenced during the month. Of these eight disputes in the record for December six were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer involved, one in favour of the workers, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and three were recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there were two strikes and lockouts on record, namely: leather goods workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers. London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; winery employees, Toronto, Ont., October 3, 1938, one employer; and bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer, the last two being added to the list in December.

Three disputes—involving motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commencing July 11, 1932; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., commencing December 29, 1936; and cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., commencing July 11, 1938,—carried in the above list for some time appear to have lapsed and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute in Vancouver, reported too late for inclusion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, involved 45 gillnet herring fishermen, members of the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union, who ceased fishing on November 4, demanding recognition of the union by the fish buyers and an agreement covering the sale and prices for gillnet caught fish. The wholesale fish markets were picketed. As a result of negotiations an agreement with the union was signed fixing prices for herrings to be kippered, or to be frozen, with rules as to sales for the fresh fish market, particularly as to the sale of seine-caught fish. Work was resumed on November 23.

69800—3½

A strike reported too late for inclusion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE involved 258 coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America at Canmore, Alberta, who ceased work on November 14, as a result of a dispute as to the order in which 27 men laid off should be taken on, the company insisting on a seniority basis in accordance with the agreement. The miners resumed work on November 28 on the advice of the district officers of the union, the seniority basis being accepted.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to December, 1938				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	13	75	Commenced Nov. 11, 1938, for union agreement with restoration of union wages, etc.; employment conditions no longer affected early in December; replacement; in favour of employer.
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Winery employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	9	100	Commenced Oct. 3, 1938; against hiring additional employees while present staff working only part time; employment conditions no longer affected early in December; indefinite.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.) Montreal, P.Q.	1	48	1,000	Commenced Oct. 8, 1938; for closed shop union agreement, with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	1,000	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1938				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	70	70	Commenced December 7; for payment for time and work lost through mechanical breakdown; terminated Dec. 8; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	15	60	Commenced December 6; against change in wages, piece rates, with new equipment, alleged to lower earnings; terminated Dec. 10; negotiations; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION, ETC.—				
Buildings—				
Carpenters, Barriefield, Ont.	1	10	40	Commenced Dec. 7; for employment of local carpenters to lay floors; terminated Dec. 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	5	12	Commenced Dec. 1; for renewal of agreement; terminated Dec. 3; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Disputes in Progress Prior to December

LIME PLANT WORKERS, BLUBBER BAY, B.C.—This dispute in progress since June was unterminated at the end of December. A police officer found guilty of assaulting a man arrested, as a result of a disturbance on a dock at Blubber Bay in September, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and four men found guilty of unlawful assembly and rioting during the same disturbance were sentenced to six months imprisonment. Nine others were found guilty of unlawful assembly only, five being sentenced to four months and four to three months imprisonment.

Disputes Commencing During December

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—Employees in one section of a mine ceased work on December 7 for one shift demanding payment for contract miners for time lost and for extra work due to a mechanical breakdown. This colliery was not due to be operated on the next day and it was reported that the striking employees would return to work, when the mine reopened, pending a settlement. Work was resumed on December 13.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—A number of employees in one department of a rubber factory ceased work on December 6 against a proposed change in piece work rates of wages following the installation of a new machine. The employees, members of the United Rubber Workers of America, contended that a reduction in earnings of about 3 cents per hour would result from the proposed scale posted in the department but this was denied by the company. The employees were reported to have remained in the plant and were joined in the "sit-down" by the workers on the two shifts following, making a total of fifteen. The strikers then vacated the premises. About fifty other workers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on December 12 following negotiations, the proposed changes in rates not to be applied pending a settlement at the end of the year.

CARPENTERS, BARRIEFIELD, ONT.—A number of carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, employed by a construction company ceased work on December 7 in protest against the employment of floor layers from another locality by a sub-contractor. After negotiations the sub-contractor agreed to employ local carpenters to lay the floors and work was resumed on December 12.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one hotel, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League, ceased work on December 1 demanding renewal of an agreement which had expired on August 30, 1938. It was reported that negotiations had been carried on between the union and the management for a considerable period prior to the strike and the employees returned to work on December 5 on the understanding that further negotiations would take place. Later in the month a union member was reported to have been dismissed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain or incomplete.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details, which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes beginning during November was 81 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 94 during the month, involving approximately 30,800 workers with a resultant time loss of 90,000 man working days.

Of the 81 strikes which began during November, 13 arose out of demands for wage increases, 3 out of proposed wage decreases, and 18 were over other wage questions; 30 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 10 were over other questions respecting working arrangements and 7 were over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during November numbered 80. Of these 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 43 were settled in favour of the employers and 21 resulted in compromises. In the case of three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during November was that which occurred at Oxford on November 1 when 1,798 workers employed by a firm manufacturing automobile bodies went on strike against the dismissal of an employee for alleged disobedience; 1,504 workers were indirectly involved. The strikers resumed work on the same day without securing their demand.

On November 28, 1,800 dockers, carters, etc., employed by coal importers at Belfast, went on strike against the employment of a non-union foreman. On November 30, work was resumed pending negotiations and an amicable settlement was subsequently reached.

On November 24, 1,688 fitters, turners, machine operators, etc., employed by an engineering firm at Sheffield ceased work in protest against the transference of certain rough machining work operations from skilled men to apprentices. Work was resumed on November 29, the apprentices remaining on the work in question.

In Glamorganshire, 1,349 colliery workers were out on strike twice during the month. On November 3 they ceased work due to a dispute respecting payment of the minimum wage. By November 8, 600 of the workers had returned and on November 12 work was resumed, the dispute being referred to two arbitrators. On November 18, a dispute regarding payment of a bonus caused a further cessation of work which the mine owners met by closing the colliery for an indefinite period.

A two-day strike of 1,416 workers at a colliery near Port Talbot against working with non-unionist workers led to the workers in question becoming members of the union.

In an aero engine plant at Coventry 65 toolroom employees struck on November 16 for a minimum wage of 2s. 2d. per hour. They were joined by about 1,100 more employees on November 19 but two days later they all returned to work under the same conditions which had existed prior to the strike.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports eight strikes as beginning during August, which with three unterminated at the end of the previous month made a total of 11 strikes in progress. The number of workers directly involved was 2,940 and the resultant time loss was 28,300 man working days. During the month seven strikes were settled; one was settled in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers and two were settled by compromise. Six of the eleven strikes in progress arose out of wage questions.

France

The strike of seamen employed by the French Line which was an aftermath of the general strike of November 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1342) was reported settled on December 11 when the employees involved voted to go back to work. The sailors approved a suggestion that their representatives seek an arrangement with their employers to avoid penalties either in wages or seniority rights.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in October, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 240 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 125 unterminated at the end of September, made a total of 365 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 100,000 with a resultant time loss of 1,000,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month which have been partially revised but are not final show that there were 311 strikes in progress, involving 120,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 975,000 man working days.

At Buffalo a strike of about 600 warehouse and produce workers on December 20 threatened to tie up food distribution in the western part of New York state. The strikers were protesting the breakdown of negotiations which had been going on for two months in which the union sought increases in pay to compensate for a reduction of hours stated to be occasioned by the Federal Wage and Hour Act. Two days after the strike commenced a conference between representatives of the workers and employers reached a settlement and work was resumed.

At New York members of the Motor Bus and Terminal Checkers, Platform and Office Workers, Local 21,510 of the American Federation of Labour, employed by food warehouses, struck early in December, demanding increases in wages. On December 9 about 1,000 truckers ceased work in sympathy and as a result food distribution was seriously affected. Mediation of city officials resulted in a compromise settlement being reached on December 12.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF MINISTER OF LABOUR

Reduction in Public Aid Recipients—Adoption of Employees' Retirement Pension Plans under Government Annuities Act—Importance of Industrial Relations

IN a New Year's message issued on December 31 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, the social-economic situation was appraised as follows:—

"During the year now drawing to a close, the revival throughout Canada of industrial and commercial activity which had marked the preceding year was retarded by the uncertainties of the international situation.

"The year 1938 opened with accumulating evidence of substantial improvement in economic conditions, and the forward movement was indeed general in all parts of the country in the earlier months of the year; but with successive threats of conflict in Europe, the confidence of the business community in Canada as elsewhere was shaken to a degree from which it has not yet fully recovered."

Reduction in Public Aid.—"Happily, the acute distress in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, due to recurrent crop failures, has been materially improved through the crop of 1938, and notwithstanding the unsettled state of international affairs, the number of those receiving public assistance in Canada at the beginning of the present winter was almost forty per cent less than was the case two years ago. Not only is the number of families on relief much lower than was the case in 1936 but over this period the number of persons in employment has largely increased, as indicated by returns made to the Dominion Government by employing firms in all parts of the country. There is cause for satisfaction also in the fact that the serious trade recession in the United States, during the latter part of 1937 and the early months of 1938, did not react more unfavourably on the situation in Canada and that throughout these months employment in this country was maintained at an encouraging level."

Youth Training Program.—"As Minister of Labour, I feel that any message which I have to give at this time should contain an assurance of the continuing interest of the Dominion Government in the case of those in need, and should deal as well with the efforts which are being made to promote the restoration of normal employment. During the past year, not only has the federal government assisted the provincial and municipal authorities by financial grants toward direct relief and in the execution of public works, but has itself executed many federal projects through which employment was afforded to large numbers of workpeople in various parts of the country.

"During 1938 the work of training Canada's unemployed young men and women for employment was continued. An increased appropriation by Parliament made it possible for the Dominion Government to enlarge its allocations to the various provinces. Thus the way was opened for an increase in number and a wider variation of training projects administered by the provinces. The Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program is giving help and hope to thousands of young Canadians, and its beneficial effects should be felt increasingly in the years ahead.

"At the last session of Parliament, legislation was enacted to expand the basis of federal assistance toward home building and rehabilitation, and at the same time to make available to municipalities loans for the construction of self-liquidating works. Not only have these measures stimulated the volume of employment in building operations and in the manufacture of building supplies, but their effect extends to many other branches of employment. The assistance in respect of building construction has contributed also towards the betterment of housing conditions and has furnished a notable incentive to home owning."

Reduction in Industrial Disputes.—"The time lost in industry through labour disputes during 1938 is much less than that which was reported in 1937. Not only so, but a gratifying feature of industrial relations in this country is the increased attention which is being given to the relations between employers and workpeople by the provincial authorities and by organizations of employers and workers. In this connection mention may be made also of the representative conferences on industrial relations problems which were convened during the past year under educational auspices in co-operation with representative bodies of employers and workers. Radio broadcasts are contributing, as well, toward the intelligent discussion of these matters. A notable absence in our country of widespread labour disturbances, such as have occurred elsewhere, speaks well for the good sense and good-will of Canadians of all groups.

"There is reasonable ground for expectation that through these and other activities, definite progress is being made toward the elimination of industrial conflict by a realization of

the fact that the interests of both employers and workers lie in the same, and not in opposite directions. In this connection it is gratifying to note the interest shown by an increasing number of employers in the establishment of retirement pension plans for their employees. While this interest was evident prior to 1938, more and more employers are availing themselves of opportunities provided in the Government Annuities Act to establish superannuation and pension plans for their employees. Several thousand employees of firms which have adopted plans can now look forward to a planned retirement on a Government annuity which their contributions, plus equal, or even larger, contributions by their employers, have purchased.

Importance of Industrial Relations.—"Here we have the spirit of co-operation in one of its most practical and beneficial forms. More and more we are learning that employees who are freed from constant worry about their declining years, are better able to do good work in their period of greatest strength and activity. A general adoption of retirement plans in industry would go far toward eliminating industrial unrest. Growth and extension of such plans is an encouraging feature of the year through which we have just passed.

"Peaceful relations between labour and industry must indeed march hand in hand with the efforts which are being made for the maintenance of world peace. All possible support is being given by the Government of Canada to measures for the pacific settlement of international problems and the restoration of normal trading activities between nations. The arrangements consummated recently between Great Britain, the United States and Canada in the direction of the removal of trade restrictions cannot but lead to the attainment of more normal trading relationships between these countries. Naturally, the beneficial effects of these measures will only be achieved gradually. It is to be hoped that the example thus set will be followed by other countries.

"And now we turn our eyes to 1939. None of us can tell what it will bring forth. But it is a new year, and Canada is a new country. We are fortunate to be living in a land of freedom and democracy—a country which seeks to live at peace and develop the most happy and harmonious relations with other countries. If we can hold to this course, if we can continue to develop a true spirit of co-operation, and if we can maintain that Canadian spirit of optimism and determination under all conditions, I feel that we can indeed look forward to a happy new year."

Working Conditions in Cleaning and Dyeing Industry in New York State

The results of a survey in New York State of working conditions of women and minors in the cleaning and dyeing industry have been given to the recently appointed wage board for that industry. This is the fourth wage board to be convened under the State Minimum Wage Law; the three previous boards were for laundry, beauty service, and confectionery occupations, and minimum wage rates were established for women and minors in these occupations.

The survey indicated that on an annual basis, data for 1,333 women were secured and this information showed that only 10 per cent earned in excess of $1,000 a year. The average woman worker earned $722.46 for the year, which was $336 less than the cost of living for a woman living with her family, and $470 less than the cost of living for a woman worker living alone, as determined by a recent study of cost of living made by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage.

Median hourly earnings were 32·8 cents for women and 29·9 cents for male minors in the cleaning and dyeing plants and stores in the State. Earnings of individual workers, however, showed wide variations. Eight and one-half per cent of the women earned less than 25 cents an hour, while 23 per cent earned 40 cents an hour or more. Foreladies, managers, and supervisors as a group had the highest median hourly earnings of 52 cents, whereas store clerks with a median of 29·6 cents received lowest hourly earnings. There was little variation in hourly earnings by size of community, however.

The 48-hour week was found to be the usual work week for store clerks, the largest single occupation for women workers in the industry. Hand pressers, who represent the second largest occupational group, worked an average of only 42 hours for the sample week. Nearly 62 per cent of the women in the industry are employed in these two occupations.

For the first time in making an industry study for a Minimum Wage Board, the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage gathered data for office workers as well as plant and store employees. Two hundred and twenty-nine office workers in the cleaning and dyeing industry had median week's earnings of $16.93 and had a median work week of approximately 47 hours.

One of the problems in the industry, the report shows, is the short work week. Approximately 21 per cent of the women average only four days' work a week during the year.

Many women in the industry are subject to the dangers of exposure to high temperature and humidity, and fatigue induced by constant standing and foot pedal operation.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Presentations of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Railway Transportation Brotherhoods—Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada—All-Canadian Congress of Labour—Canadian Federaton of Labour

ON December 15, 1938, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., presented their annual memoranda relative to proposed labour legislation to the Dominion Government.

On January 6 the All-Canadian Congress of Labour submitted its memorandum to the Dominion Government, and on January 10 the Canadian Federation of Labour met the Cabinet for a similar purpose. Review of the proceedings on these various occasions and summaries of the memoranda presented appear herewith.

The submissions of the Trades and Labour Congress and the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods were received by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the following members of the Cabinet: Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries; and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

From the Department of Labour there were also present Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

In the absence of President P. M. Draper, the submission of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was presented by Secretary-Treasurer R. J. Tallon (International Association of Machinists). Associated with Mr. Tallon were Vice-Presidents P. R. Bengough (International Association of Machinists) and Raoul Trepanier (Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America), together with representatives of a large number of international and national unions affiliated with the Congress.

The memorandum of the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods was submitted by Mr. W. L. Best, Vice-President and National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Associated with Mr. Best were Mr. H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief and Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Mr. Thomas Todd, Vice-President and Dominion Legislative Representative, Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mr. W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Mr. W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

In welcoming the delegations on behalf of the Government, the Prime Minister expressed regret at the unavoidable absence, through illness, of President Draper. He also referred to the great loss which the labour movement had suffered during the past year in the death of Mr. James Simpson, a former vice-president of the Congress. Commenting upon the two recent mining disasters, the Prime Minister emphasized the dangers to which many workers expose themselves in the course of their regular duties. Stating that in these critical times an attitude of understanding and co-operation is essential to the maintenance of a democratic society, he expressed pleasure at having the opportunity once again of meeting the representatives of organized labour and discussing with them problems of mutual concern.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

In reply Mr. Tallon thanked the Prime Minister for his references to President Draper and the late Mr. Simpson. He also pointed out that the mine disaster in Nova Scotia necessitated the absence of Vice-President D. W. Morrison, an official of the United Mine Workers of America. Before reading the Trades and Labour Congress memorandum, Mr. Tallon stated that it represented a condensation of more than 200 resolutions which had been passed by the recent convention at Niagara Falls, Ontario. He said that his delegation was representative of some 200,000 organized Canadian

workers and asked careful consideration by the Dominion Government of the views set forth in the memorandum.

The Employment Situation

Referring to "unemployment and under employment" as still being "Canada's most pressing problem" the Trades and Labour Congress' memorandum stated that: "While the last available figures issued by the Registration Branch of the Labour Department show a steady decline during the year in the number of unemployed persons receiving aid toward which the Dominion Government contributes, at the same time the indexes of physical production issued by the Bureau of Statistics for the first eight months of the year are lower than for the corresponding period of 1937, and particularly so in manufacturing and construction work upon which the industrial worker depends so much for employment. This would indicate that the progressive reduction in the numbers of those in receipt of unemployment relief is attributable in some measure to the increasing severity of the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal restrictions on the granting of aid and that the volume of employment has not materially increased."

Unemployment Relief.—Dealing with the problem of unemployment relief, the memorandum referred to a resolution adopted at the Congress' 1938 convention which registered opposition "to oppressive regulations which deny assistance to those in dire need," as well as "opposition to the governments taking any steps which lower the standard of relief."

Reference was also made under this heading to the 1935 declaration of the Trades and Labour Congress "that unemployment was a national problem and, therefore, that the Federal Government should accept, as a national responsibility, the payment of direct relief to the needy unemployed." The opinion was expressed in the submission that events since that time had emphasized the soundness of this view and it was urged that action be taken to give effect to this request.

Transient Labour.—The Congress requested that a survey be made as to the best means of providing transportation funds through recognized employment offices when employment involving travel is secured.

Unemployment Insurance.—The appreciation of the Congress was expressed for "the efforts made by the Government during the year to secure the consent of the Provinces to changes in the British North America Act, which would remove beyond a doubt any constitutional difficulties that may exist in reference to the power of the Federal authority to enact and administer unemployment insurance legislation, coupled with a national employment service." The memorandum registered the Congress' conviction that the enactment of this legislation should not wait until the consent of all provinces has been obtained and that it was not necessary to defer action until the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations had made its final report.

Group Insurance.—Stating that "group insurance schemes result in employment policies which hinder older workers in securing jobs," it was requested that the matter be investigated "to ascertain if such barrier cannot be removed."

Provision of Work.—Reference was made to the various types of "planned work" which could be carried out by the Government such as "the elimination of level railway crossings, extension and improvement of the highways—especially in so far as they will encourage the tourist industry, erection and repair of public buildings of various categories, reforestation and conservation projects, clearing of slum areas and provision of decent homes, both in cities and rural areas, and other projects of a like character."

Training of Youth and Retraining of Older Workers.—The Congress commended the Government "for having made an increased appropriation to carry forward, in co-operation with the provinces, youth training projects which afford opportunity to young persons to equip themselves to participate efficiently in the country's industrial activities." Expressing satisfaction with the inclusion in the current year's appropriations of a sum to be spent in a similar manner for the retraining of older workers, the Congress suggested that money voted for these purposes should be made available for a period of not less than three years. If this was not done it was felt that it would be impossible to incorporate plans for apprenticeship training which must be extended over a period of years.

Co-ordination of Activities.—Concluding this section of the memorandum the Congress reiterated its recommendation "that the Government should continue to provide a suitable agency to carry forward the strides started by the National Employment Commission, with a view to applying broader remedies to unemployment than have so far been applied."

British North America Act

Under the heading "British North America Act," the memorandum referred to the Congress' brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, it being stated that the Congress "would

welcome an opportunity of further discussing with the Government the views expressed therein."

Reference was made to the cognizance taken at the Congress' 1938 convention "of the disruptive forces operating in Canada and a resolution adopted pledging our movement to oppose any activity which seeks to weaken the unity of the Canadian people."

Criminal Code Amendments

Strikes and Injunctions.—Stating that the practice still continued through the use of injunctions of denying the right to picket peacefully, the Congress reaffirmed its request of previous years that the Criminal Code be amended, or special legislation be passed if necessary, which would more clearly establish the right to picket peacefully during industrial disputes.

Right to Organize.—Referring to the Congress' action in securing legislative protection from the provinces for the freedom to organize it was requested that this provincial legislation be supplemented by an amendment to the Criminal Code which "would make it an offence to deny unjustifiably this right to workers."

As an additional assistance to ensure the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively it was urged that "a clause be inserted in all government contracts stipulating that the employers shall negotiate with the chosen representatives of the employees and sign collective bargaining agreements covering wages, hours and other conditions of employment in their respective industries."

The appreciation of the Congress was expressed for the legislation passed at the last session of Parliament which gave legal protection to trade union shop cards.

Seamen's Conditions

Based on resolutions dealt with at the Congress' recent convention, the following legislative requests were made concerning the working conditions of seamen:—

(1) Ratification of five I.L.O. conventions adopted at the 1936 Session of that body and dealing respectively with: Officers' Competency Certificates; Holidays with Pay for Seamen; Shipowners' Liability in Case of Injury, Sickness or Death of Seamen; Hours of Work and Manning, and revision of the 1920 convention on Minimum Age of Admission to Employment at Sea.

These have already been ratified by the United States of America, and under the British North America Act are within the competence of the Federal authority to deal with.

(2) That certificates of competency for watchmen and wheelsmen be issued only to such seamen as have served aboard vessels for at least twelve months and passed satisfactory tests by government examiners for eyesight, ability to steer a vessel and launch a lifeboat, and other essential qualifications of a competent seaman; and, further, that all ships of Canadian registry over three hundred tons shall carry, exclusive of licensed officers, at least four men holding such certificates.

(3) More strict supervision and enforcement of laws respecting first aid equipment, etc.

(4) Enforcement of laws governing lifeboat and fire drills and regular inspection of all life-saving equipment.

(5) Amendment of the Canada Shipping Act to provide for compulsory wireless equipment on all ships plying the Great Lakes.

(6) For the appointment of a competent inspector of gears, tackle, and working ways at the port of Halifax and at other ports where the same need exists.

(7) Employment of the maximum number of Canadians on the C.N.R. (West Indies) Steamship Service, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Standing Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

(8) The application of the Dominion Fair Wages Act to operations on sea and, particularly, to steamship companies receiving subsidies or subventions from the Government.

Civil Service Matters

Concerning employment in the Civil Service, action was requested upon the following proposals:—

(1) Public works office cleaners to be paid on an annual basis as permanent employees, conditions of employment to include holidays with pay, sick leave and retiring allowances.

(2) That in view of the arduous and responsible duties of letter carriers, they be reclassified at a higher rate of compensation for services rendered. Exclusion of the letter carrier service from the provisions of the Order in Council demanding a fixed number of employees to be classed as temporary and that all those filling full-time positions be classed as permanent employees. That in view of letter carriers now being called upon to work overtime at Christmas, statutory holidays and on Saturday afternoons, that such overtime be paid for in cash at the rate of time and one-half, or that an equivalent period of time and one-half be allowed off, instead of straight time as at present.

(3) That deck and engineer officers of Government ships be brought within the scope of the Superannuation Act.

Hours of Labour

The memorandum expressed the Congress' belief that "modern machine production makes possible, and indeed necessary, much shorter hours than are now worked if employment is to be equalized," and advocated a work-day of six hours and a work-week of five days without reduction in wage levels. It was contended that on government contracts and in employment over which the Dominion Government has jurisdiction, a lead should be given toward bringing the shorter work-day into effect.

Urging that every assistance be given by the Government towards securing the adoption of the shorter work-week in the textile industry, attention was directed to the approval given by Canada to the I.L.O. convention fixing forty hours as a maximum work-week in this industry and the recommendations respecting hours of labour submitted by the Royal Commission which investigated the textile industry.

The Government was also petitioned to support measures to provide holidays with pay for all workers.

Social Insurance

Old Age Pensions.—The Congress requested the substitution of a retirement scheme in place of the present system of old age pensions. It was proposed that such retirement scheme should apply "to all those who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of 60 and that no deduction be made from the allowance fixed where the recipient's income is less than $1,000 per annum." It was also advocated that amounts paid under the present Old Age Pensions Act should be "substantially increased" in order that pensioners could be "fully self-sustaining." Concluding this section it was stated: "The increasing inability of workers past middle life to secure employment makes this matter of pensions for older people one demanding immediate attention."

Health Insurance.—In respect to health insurance the memorandum reiterated the Congress' request for a national health policy which would include a system of health insurance.

Housing

Pointing out that while regulations issued under Part II of the Dominion Housing Legislation provide for the observance of the Dominion Fair Wages Act, there are no such provisions for those participating in Part I of the housing legislation, the memorandum stated that "though there may be valid reasons why the individual builder of a small home should be exempt from the provisions of the Fair Wages Act, the same cannot, and should not, apply to large investors in apartment and multiple dwellings under Part I of the Act, who in many cases are exploiting labour in the construction of these blocks of dwellings."

The Congress' memorandum also requested that assistance be rendered "to the vast number of workers who are struggling to meet payments on homes built by them prior to the depression and who are still paying a high rate of interest on loans in that connection."

Public Ownership and Control

The Congress proposed the nationalization of the production of all war materials including military aeroplanes; the national control of the nickel industry; and reaffirmed its support of the policy of building up radio broadcasting as a nationally owned utility. Gratification was also expressed at the legislation passed during the last session of Parliament nationalizing the ownership of the Bank of Canada and it was suggested that "the Board of Governors be made more widely representative of the citizens of Canada." The Congress also reiterated its support of the maintenance of the Canadian National Railways as a publicly-owned utility and "urged that no action be taken which would in any manner weaken the position of this nationally-owned system."

Immigration

Expressing the opinion that any influx of immigrants into Canada would only add to the relief costs and complications of unemployment, the Congress urged the Government to continue existing immigration restrictions "until the present unemployment and agricultural depression has been effectively dealt with."

Taxation and Tariffs

Dealing with taxation and tariffs, the Congress repeated its opinion that the sales tax retards economic recovery by directly reducing purchasing power through the rise in prices which follow its imposition, and requested that the tax be replaced by taxation of a form which would not have the same adverse effect. Other requests were for the protection of Canadian registered vessels against the competition of ships of foreign registry presently using canals without charge; protection against "highgrading" and illegal purchases of gold; assistance for the printing industry by obtaining permission for the printing of copies of the Bible in Canada; amendment of the Copyright Act prohibiting printing from type not set, or printing plates not made in Canada; and restoration of protective tariff on importation of periodicals, magazines and literature from other countries. A material reduction in the tax on malt used in the brewing industry was requested "to encourage the consumption of light beers as a substitute for spirituous liquor."

The World Situation

Quoting a resolution passed at its recent convention, the Congress emphasized "that Canada should prepare to play its full part in any collective action taken through the League of Nations against aggression and international lawlessness and for the maintenance of world peace."

Reference was also made to another resolution adopted at its convention in which the Congress "expressed sympathy with the

peoples of Spain and China in their struggle for the defence of their countries, and urged that the Canadian Government place an embargo on the shipment of war materials to aggressor nations, while at the same time facilitating in every way possible trade relations with those friendly nations which are fellow-members of the League of Nations."

Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

Following the presentation of the Trades and Labour Congress, the delegation and memorandum of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods was received by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Mr. W. L. Best, vice-president and National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen who read the submission of the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee, associated himself with Mr. Tallon in thanking the Prime Minister for his words of welcome and said that his delegation appreciated the privilege of appearing with representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada before the Dominion Government.

British North America Act

The memorandum directed attention to the resolution of the Federal-Provincial Conference of 1935, that Canada should have the power to amend its own constitution, providing a method of procedure therefor satisfactory to the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures can be devised. Reaffirming its accord with this resolution the Brotherhoods' memorandum stated "we are eagerly anticipating the report and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in the hope some direction may be given that will open the way to much-needed amendments to the British North America Act. In the meantime, we respectfully urge an early change that will restrict the powers of the Senate to veto not more than twice any bill passed by the House of Commons; this proposal being in harmony with the practice of the Parliament of Great Britain."

Transportation

Dealing with the subject of transportation the Brotherhoods recommended amendments to the British North America Act empowering "the Federal Parliament to control and regulate all commercial transport agencies as works for the general advantage of Canada, and to empower the Federal Parliament to enact social and industrial legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada." It was further suggested that the Federal Parliament having obtained the necessary legislative competence "immediate measures be taken to so regulate common carriers of passengers or freight for hire, by air, water or highway, first to ensure a larger amount of revenue from these agencies and, second, to equalize the conditions under which these competitive agencies and railway transportation are carried on."

In this connection the Brotherhoods recommended that the identity of the two major railways be maintained and that the proposal for unified management be discarded "as contrary to human and national welfare," that "the present policy assigning to the Board of Railway Commissioners full authority to determine and finally decide what steam railway services shall be maintained as a public necessity and convenience, be continued, but no such powers should be given any government authority which would arbitrarily force upon one railway a co-operative or unification measure or line abandonment proposed by another railway."

It was also proposed that a committee or commission be appointed to continue a study of the whole transportation problem "until a practical and humane solution is reached, and also that provision be made thereon for a representative from railway labour."

Referring to certain recommendations submitted on behalf of labour to a Special Committee of the Senate during the last session of Parliament, it was suggested in the memorandum that immediate steps be taken "to ensure that any employee who loses his employment as a result of co-operative measures or any form of unification of railway services and facilities, shall be compensated for the loss occasioned by such displacement," and that "in consideration of any further co-operative measures at least sixty days' notice be given to the representatives of the employees directly concerned and also the right and opportunity of such representatives to meet in joint conference with the railways considering such co-operative measures."

Proposed Railway Act Amendments

Compensation for Loss of Property.—The Brotherhoods proposed that the Railway Act be amended to provide compensation to employees of the railway for the loss of property occasioned by the partial closing or partial abandonment of a divisional point or a station, or of a line abandonment, in the same manner as now provided for where a divisional point or station is completely closed or abandoned.

Automatic Application of Slow Order.—It was requested that certain sections of the Act dealing with the application of slow orders over railway crossings be repealed. The memorandum pointed out that in the light of present operating conditions on the railways such sections were quite obsolete and ineffective and of no safety value.

Other requested amendments to the Railway Act dealt with "riding back of tender"; that $500,000 per year be provided for the elimination of grade crossings instead of the present $200,000; and the defining of "working expenditure" to include "compensation for loss of employment."

St. Lawrence Deep Waterways

The Brotherhood again recorded its opposition to the deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways for "transportation purposes." It was submitted that the expenditure involved could not be justified "on the grounds of national necessity or prospective transport requirements." The opinion was also expressed that the project would further accentuate the present transportation problem.

Income War Tax Act

It was requested that the Income War Tax Act be amended to provide that "the portion of the income paid on retirement pensions and to Provincial and Municipal Governments for taxation be exempted from further taxation under the Income War Tax Act."

Old Age Pensions

The Brotherhood again requested that the Old Age Pensions Act be amended to provide that 90 per cent of the pensions cost be paid by the Dominion Government, and that the qualifying age be reduced to 65 years.

Representation on Public Boards and Commissions

Reaffirming its declared policy in favour of labour representation on public boards and commissions, the Brotherhood expressed appreciation for the extent to which this policy had been given effect, including the re-appointment of Mr. B. L. Daly to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways.

The Brotherhood also expressed its appreciation for the recognition given its Legislative Committee in the appointment of their nominee, Mr. H. B. Chase, as Technical Adviser to the Government delegate at the 1938 session of the International Labour Conference, and expressed the hope that the policy would be continued.

It was urged that at least two Technical Advisers be appointed annually with the Labour delegate to the International Labour Conference, as experience had shown that the number and variety of the social and industrial subjects placed on the agenda of the Conference would receive more mature consideration if more advisers were appointed to assist the delegate representing Canadian workers.

Unemployment Relief Measures

Disappointment and regret was expressed that the desired co-operation of Provincial authorities had not been forthcoming in sanctioning necessary amendments to the British North America Act to make possible the inauguration of unemployment insurance. It was stated that the Brotherhoods would follow with interest "any further progress made looking to a national contributory unemployment insurance measure" and would "appreciate an opportunity to consult with the Minister of Labour at his convenience regarding the details of the proposed plan, with particular reference to the terms and conditions respecting contributions which may be required from workmen."

Health Insurance

The Brotherhood solicited the co-operation and assistance of the Federal Government "to the fullest extent possible within its legislative competence towards formulating and adopting a national health policy."

Pensions for Harbours Board Employees

Reference was made in the memorandum to the Brotherhoods' previous submission in which it was urged that early consideration be given by the Government to the adoption of a contributory pension plan for employees of the National Harbours Board. It was stated that "the employees are anxiously awaiting the early announcement of a retirement pension plan being made effective."

Cost of Living Statistics

The Brotherhoods commended the Minister of Labour "for the study given by his department looking to a revision of the methods for compiling and computing cost of living statistics and for the survey being conducted by the Bureau of Statistics," and stated that they would appreciate an opportunity to review any contemplated changes with the officials of the department.

Reply of Prime Minister to Presentations of Trades and Labour Congress and Railway Brotherhoods

When Mr. Best had completed the reading of his memorandum, the Prime Minister asked for an explanation of the underlining of the words "transportation purposes" in the sentence "We desire to again record our opposition to the deepening of the Saint Lawrence Waterways for transportation purposes for the several reasons set out in our former submission." Mr. Best replied that he understood certain sections of organized labour favour such a scheme for power purposes. His delegation was opposed to it for transportation purposes, but he declined to express an opinion as to the merit of such a development for power purposes.

Commenting generally on the two memoranda, the Prime Minister complimented the delegations for the manner in which their presentations had been made and assured them that careful consideration would be given to their requests. With reference to the resolution adopted at the Niagara Falls convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which had asked for the immediate convocation of Parliament in order that Canada's foreign policy might be made clear, the Prime Minister asked if such an action would have been the part of wisdom. He said that any government must weigh the possible effects of both what it does and what it does not do, and must take into consideration all the information at its disposal. The Prime Minister affirmed that his administration is still committed to the policy of convening Parliament before involving Canada in any war, but he contended that to have called Parliament during the recent European crisis would have been prejudicial to Canada's best interests.

In conclusion, Mr. Tallon replied that in the aforementioned resolution the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had merely placed its opinion on record and had not endeavoured to make political capital of the situation. He again expressed appreciation that almost the entire Cabinet was in attendance and the hope that the Congress would receive the continued co-operation of the heads of all government departments.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc.

The annual memorandum to the federal Cabinet setting forth the legislative proposals of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., was presented on December 15, 1938, by a delegation headed by President A. C. Charpentier and General Secretary Gerard Picard.

Representing the Dominion Government were the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, also were in attendance.

Welcoming the delegation, the Prime Minister stated that the Government was pleased to meet with representatives of organized labour in order to discuss problems of mutual concern. Emphazing the need for understanding and co-operation at this time, he said that the working people of Canada have shown an example to the world in their active interest in the problems of government.

Mr. Charpentier replied that his delegation greatly appreciated the opportunity of making representations to the Dominion Government and assured the Prime Minister of the continued co-operation of the Federation. He then called upon Mr. Maurice Doran to read the Federation's memorandum.

In commencing, the memorandum referred to the efforts made by the Dominion Government to improve conditions and drew attention particularly to the work of the National Employment Commission, the enactment of the Home Improvement Loan Act, the carrying out of public works in all parts of the Dominion and "the subsidies given to several important industries all of which, it was stated, have helped to stimulate business.

The Textile Industry

Under this heading the memorandum referred to the Royal Commission which enquired into the textile industry "and which acquainted the public with the deplorable situation of many of the workers in this industry, of its 'watered' capitalization and of

its exhorbitant dividends." Regret was expressed that "the Commission's findings were not followed up to the extent to which they could have been."

The Federation stated that one textile company was using the Canada-United States trade treaty as an excuse for reducing the remuneration of their employees or cutting down the number of workers employed. It was, therefore, requested that the Federal Government intervene, and if it was ascertained that the company had unjustly dismissed any of its employees it was suggested that the relevant clause of the Tariff Act be invoked for the protection of employees and consumers alike.

Communism

The Federation reiterated its request of last year that legislation be enacted by the Federal Parliament "to prevent the Communist party from enjoying a legal existence in Canada." In making this request the Federation urged the Federal Government "to prevent the spread of revolutionary propaganda by a party based on subversive doctrines. . . . "

Unemployment Insurance

The Federation again expressed itself as being in favour of unemployment insurance organized on a national, contributory basis and suggested that any scheme of unemployment insurance should include sickness and invalidity.

Foreign Wars

The memorandum recorded the Federation's opposition to Canadian participation in any foreign war.

Immigration

The Federation stated that it was opposed to the opening of Canada for immigration purposes, until such time as the unemployment problem has been satisfactorily solved It was also requested that the Federal authorities be more stringent in the "issuing of temporary permits to American workers, alleged experts, who are frequently the cause of disorder here."

Delegation to Geneva

Respecting the Canadian delegation to the annual International Labour Conference, the Federation suggested that a technical adviser be added to the labour group and that "this post be given to the delegate representing our organization."

Gratification was expressed for the Government's acceptance of a representative of the Federation as a member of the Canadian delegation to the I.L.O. Conference. In this connection, it was pointed out that "in many countries today, the Christian syndicates sometimes obtain a technical adviser to accompany the labour group and sometimes obtain the labour delegate himself."

Cost of Living

Reference was made to the cost of living survey being carried out in various centres throughout the Dominion and the Federation expressed the hope that the Government would continue this work and that official statistics would be published subsequently in the LABOUR GAZETTE including all items mentioned in the course of the enquiry in order that it would be possible to ascertain "with a greater degree of accuracy" the cost of living of an average family in Canada.

Sunday Work

In order "to avoid any ambiguity" in the enforcement of the Sunday Observance Act, it was suggested the Dominion Government list all industries in which it would be prejudicial to cease operations on Sunday, this list to be inserted in the Act.

Pulp and Paper Industry

The Government was requested to make a study of the problem of the periodic crisis of over and under production in the pulp and paper industry, with a view to regularizing employment in the industry.

Old Age Pensions

Expressing its support of contributory old age insurance, the Federation suggested that until such became possible pensions should commence at 65 years instead of the present qualifying age of 70 years.

Weekly Day of Rest

The Government was requested to enact legislation which would provide that any worker employed in an industry operating continuously would be entitled to one day of rest following six consecutive days of work.

Railroad Companies

It was requested by the Federation that the Government prohibit railway companies undertaking construction or repair work, from paying wages below those stipulated in collective labour agreements in localities where such agreements were in effect.

Permanent Inquiry Commission

The Federation proposed the establishment of a "Permanent Inquiry Commission" to be

given the powers of a Royal Commission, to compile all the data necessary on the living and working conditions of people employed in trade and commerce. It was suggested that the reports of such a Commission should be made public, and that such a body would eliminate "a certain number of abuses of which salaried workers are the victims and keep both the public and the Government informed of what is going on."

The Federation also made representations to the Government regarding the establishment of charges for contributory pension funds on a basis of rates laid down by Government actuaries, and favouring the prohibition of importing foreign-made footwear into Canada.

Replies of Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Minister of Labour to Submission made by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc.

The Prime Minister thanked the delegation for the manner in which the memorandum had been presented and gave assurance that each recommendation would receive careful consideration. He then referred to the recent disaster at Thetford Mines and drew attention to the obligation and responsibility of the nation as a whole toward workers who make sacrifices and endure hazards in their daily work in order to promote the material progress of mankind.

Minister of Justice

At the Prime Minister's request, the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, spoke briefly in French. He associated himself with the Prime Minister's expression of sympathy in connection with the recent mining disaster at Thetford Mines and congratulated the delegation on their helpful and able presentation, assuring them their requests would receive serious consideration from the Government.

Mr. Charpentier thanked the Minister of Labour for having attended the recent convention of the Federation. He drew attention to the interprovincial nature of the textile industry and stated his opinion that the intervention of the federal Minister of Labour was essential. He also thanked the Minister of Justice for having previously given assurance that any constitutional amendment would not be at the sacrifice of their interests.

Minister of Labour

The Minister of Labour expressed his pleasure at having been able to attend the recent convention and also added a word of sympathy in connection with the Thetford Mines disaster. With regard to the suggestion that a tripartite conference be held looking to implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on the textile industry, he stated that efforts have been made in this direction but that as yet the governments primarily concerned with wages and working conditions have not given their consent. In conclusion the Minister declared that he fully agreed that there should be the closest co-operation of all concerned with a view to improving the condition of the worker.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour

On January 6, a representative delegation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour—headed by A. E. Mosher, president; C. A. Beattie, vice-president; N. S. Dowd, secretary-treasurer, and M. M. MacLean—presented its program of federal legislation to the Dominion Government.

The members of the Cabinet who received the delegation consisted of Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. P. J. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries; and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

From the Department of Labour, there were present in addition to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, W. M. Dickson, and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown.

In welcoming the delegation, Hon. Mr. Rogers stated it was impossible for the Prime Minister to be present, and that he had been asked to convey the regrets of the Prime Minister on his inability to attend and his best wishes to the organization. "You need no assurance from me," added the Minister, "to know his keen interest in labour problems. He has asked me to preside in his absence and to welcome you on behalf of the Government." The Minister assured the delegation that the memorandum would be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

Mr. N. S. Dowd then read the memorandum of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Emphasizing the Congress' view that the Federal Government should "accept responsibility for the establishment of peace, justice and economic security throughout the Domin-

ion, to the extent that policies affecting such matters come within its jurisdiction," the memorandum stated that if the British North America Act stands in the way, "then immediate steps should be taken, in the opinion of the Congress, to have it amended to meet present-day conditions."

Two Outstanding Problems

With reference to what the Congress considered the two most important problems before the nation,—those of national unity and the abolition of poverty, the memorandum declared that:

It is deeply to be regretted that the intervening year has seen little or no progress toward their solution, and that in some respects they have become intensified. Even though the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations could not yet be expected, in view of the broad scope of its investigation, the growing evidence of misunderstanding and even ill-will between the Federal and certain provincial governments has been a source of profound concern to the workers we represent, and it is felt that every endeavour should be made to establish the relationships between the various governments on a basis of friendship and co-operation.

The Congress believes that the citizens of Canada desire to live together peacefully, with the utmost freedom and tolerance for racial and religious differences, and that there is an underlying spirit of unity which serves as a firm bond between them. But there is a grave danger that, in view of the exacerbation of economic distress resulting from failure to undertake the task of ending poverty in the midst of plenty, the tendencies toward isolationist policies and consequent refusal to recognize the principles of democratic federalism will become dominant, and irreparable national disaster will ensue. . . ."

The Federal Government must bear a large share of responsibility for the continuance of unemployment, and for the loss of morale which is bound to occur when hundreds of thousands of workers are forced to eke out a bare existence on relief. In every city, homeless young men roam the streets, begging for food; and those workers who still have jobs are in constant fear that they will find themselves thrown on the scrap-heap. Good intentions are not enough; goodwill is not enough; surely the time has come for a national economic policy which will abolish starvation and unnecessary suffering in this richly-endowed country. After nine years of economic depression, only slightly relieved and for short periods, the Congress feels that the Government should be in a position to adopt definite and clear-cut policies of employment and economic reconstruction.

National Economic Survey

Referring to previous occasions upon which the Congress suggested the establishment of a Royal Commission to make an economic survey of the resources of Canada in raw materials, man-power, agricultural and factory equipment, and capital with a view to ascertaining the total productive capacity of the nation, the memorandum stated: "Nothing of the sort has been done, although it is generally believed that our production could be quadrupled if necessary. Such a Commission would be charged with the further task of studying the economic causes of poverty in Canada, and recommending measures whereby the people as a whole might benefit from their immense natural advantages. We feel that the present situation is an indictment of the collective intelligence of Canadians, and that they will not long remain complacent in the face of it. . . ." "Until some comprehensive scheme of economic planning is adopted, which will enable every citizen of Canada to enjoy the high standard of living which is warranted by the rich and varied resources of the nation, the political structure of Confederation will be increasingly endangered, and those democratic institutions which are a notable part of our heritage from the past cannot survive."

Right of Association

The Congress advocated the amending of the Criminal Code "in such a manner as to protect the right of association by employers and employees." Reference was made to the enactment of such legislation by various provincial governments; the Congress desired, however, that "there be uniformity both in the law itself and its administration." Expressing appreciation of the efforts of the Minister of Labour to prevent discrimination against workers who attempt to become organized the memorandum stated: "Even if at the outset the scope of the amendment were limited to those industries covered by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, this would be a great forward step, and the Government is urged to take action to remedy an obvious injustice."

Continuing the memorandum declared:

In this connection, it is felt that the Government should grant to its own employees the right to bargain collectively through the organization of their choice, and to negotiate agreements for the protection of wages and working conditions. Although the employees of the Canadian National Railways system in practically all its departments enjoy this right, it has been denied to certain groups in the Department of Transport and other departments of the Government. It may also be added that, while the railway industry comes within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, this does not apply to the employees of canals and other public utilities operated by the Government.

Unemployment Insurance

The memorandum expressed regret that the Government had not proceeded with the enactment of legislation providing a national

scheme of unemployment insurance, "as was forecast in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament last year, even though it was impossible to obtain the approval of the necessary amendment of the British North America Act from all the provinces. A majority of them were in favour of it, and it is felt that the Government would have been fully justified in going ahead with its plans." The opinion was expressed that:

> While it is little more than a means of alleviating the burden of temporary unemployment, it represents a measure of social justice which is long overdue. In view of the need for uniformity in this as in every other field of social legislation, the Federal Government should take action at the forthcoming session of Parliament rather than wait until public opinion has forced provincial governments to do so in their limited spheres.

Reiterating its view that in any scheme of unemployment insurance, workers who are receiving wages below a definite minimum should be exempted from the payment of premiums to the insurance fund in order to establish eligiblity for benefits, the Congress expressed the belief that:

> The wages paid in many industries are far too low to permit the maintenance of an adequate standard of living, and any deduction from such wages would involve a greater hardship than would be compensated by the provision of unemployment insurance. The Congress firmly believes that the cost of insurance should be a direct charge upon industry, but if it is impossible to adopt this policy in initiating the scheme, the workers in the lowest wage-categories should not be required to contribute toward it out of their grossly inadequate incomes."

Unemployment Relief

The Congress considered that the National Employment Commission had served a useful purpose in studying some of the aspects of the problem of unemployment "especially the provision of training and rehabilitation for certain groups of unemployed persons, and the classification of relief recipients." In this connection the Congress noted:

> That the Government has adopted some recommendations of the Commission, but it is urged that further action be taken in this respect, and particularly that the Government appoint an administrative committee to coordinate the various activities involved. However helpful the measures adopted may have been, and there is no desire to overlook them, the fact remains that the unemployment situation is still extremely serious, and overshadows every other problem in Canada.

Reference was also made to two resolutions passed at the Congress' convention, one favouring the federal administration of relief, "as a means of overcoming the wasteful division of responsibility in this matter," and another suggesting that "the whole burden of relief should be assumed by the Federal Government." The Congress also urged the Government "to provide a national employment service and facilitate the movement of workers from areas where employment opportunities have decreased to those where work may be available." The Congress expressed the view that the co-ordination of employment information should be carried out under federal auspices.

It was further advocated, in this connection, that the Government take action to open up avenues of employment by undertaking public works programs, slum-clearance, reforestation, highway construction, land settlement, etc.

The Congress again expressed its conviction that "the progressive reduction of the hours of labour is an essential factor in the solution of the unemployment problem. This should not, however, involve any decrease in wages, which are already on a level far below that warranted by the productive capacity of industry."

Regulation of Transport

The Congress commended the Government for the establishment of a Board of Transport Commissioners with jurisdiction over water, air and railway transportation. The hope was expressed that the authority of the Board would be extended to include all highway transport of an interprovincial or international character and "that ultimately it will be possible to regulate all competitive forms of transport in such a way as to prevent unfair competition." The Congress advocated, as a general principle, "that each form of transport be utilized within the field of its greatest usefulness," and expressed the belief that "only by a delimitation of their spheres of activity by legislation and regulation will the public interest best be served and the workers protected."

Referring to the St. Lawrence Waterways project the Congress reiterated its stand that such a large undertaking should be made the subject of nation-wide study and discussion "and receive unmistakable public approval, before anything further is done."

The Congress also registered its opposition to the proposal that firms be permitted to transport merchandise in bond throughout Canada from one United States point to another as such operations would be detrimental to the interests of Canadian railways and railway employees. The Government was urged to take a firm stand against such a scheme.

Railway Amalgamation

The Congress gave its "whole-hearted support to the attitude adopted by the Govern-

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ment and especially by the Minister of Transport" in opposing "the various schemes of railway amalgamation, unification, joint management, etc., which are persistently advocated by propagandists for private interests."

Concluding this section of the submission it was stated that "In the event, however, that co-ordination of transport may ultimately be considered advisable in the public interest, the Congress believes that this should be effected on a comprehensive basis, and only as a part of a national system of public ownership of the means of production and distribution of the nation as a whole."

Old Age Pensions

The Government was requested to give careful consideration to the following proposed amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act: "1. That old age pensions become effective at the age of 60; 2. That the provisions requiring pensioners to assign their property to the Government be rescinded; 3. That the present residence qualifications be abolished; 4. That no deduction be made from pensioners whose income, including the pension, is less than $1,000 per year, and 5. That the present rates be increased."

Holidays with Pay

The Congress urged the enactment of Federal legislation obligating all employers to grant at least two weeks' holidays with pay, and drew attention to the fact that the Government's representatives at the 1936 International Labour Conference voted in favour of a convention along similar lines. The Congress felt that this could be made a subject of discussion with the provincial governments, in a similar manner to that adopted with respect to unemployment insurance.

The Congress contended that:

There can be no question as to the jurisdiction of the Government, however, so far as it applies to workers employed directly or indirectly in the government service, and to those employees of the Canadian National Railways who are not now granted holidays with pay. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, workers in the skilled trades are given holidays with pay, while the unskilled workers are forced to accept lay-offs without pay at the same time. This is so manifestly unfair that the Government is urged to investigate the situation and remedy this injustice.

National Housing Program

The Congress expressed "great satisfaction" for the attention which had been given by the Government to the problem of housing and suggested that the limitation of cost prevents any widespread utilization of the amendment made to the National Housing Act which reduces the down payment of 10 per cent on homes valued at $2,500 or less. Gratification was also registered for the tax exemptions under certain conditions, granted during the repayment period and the Minister of Finance was commended for his efforts to encourage building. In this connection particular reference was made to the exemption of building materials from the sales tax. The Congress' memorandum concluded this section by stating that "The progress made in this respect indicates, however, that much more generous provisions must be adopted if the great masses of the people with low incomes are to be enabled to occupy their own homes.

Canada's Tariff Policy

Expressing the hope that the trade treaties negotiated with the United States and Great Britain would be mutually advantageous, the Congress stated it believed "that trade consideration should not be permitted to influence the Government where the fundamental issue of the maintenance of democracy may be involved."

The Congress reiterated its recommendation that any tariff changes should be made "only after careful investigation of their consequences and on the basis of consultation with both employers and organized workers in the industries concerned."

Canada's Peace Policy

The Congress expressed its belief that at the next session of Parliament, Canada's foreign policy "should be enunciated as fully as circumstances permit," and that there "should be in particular no doubt in the minds of the people of Canada and of every other country that Canada is prepared to assume whatever obligations rest upon her as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations to preserve and strengthen democratic principles."

It was also urged that the Canadian Government give it fullest support to the League of Nations "and that its efforts be directed toward maintaining the League as the only international body which can provide a basis for enduring peace."

The Congress also commended the League of Nations Society in Canada to the Government as an institution deserving continued and increased financial support.

Immigration

With regard to immigration and the refugee problem, the Congress believed that it would be unwise to admit people from other countries into Canada "if they are subsequently to be maintained at public expense or deported

because they cannot find employment." The Congress also contended that the possibility of immigration to Canada is a problem requiring serious study with a view to ascertaining the *optimum* population for the Dominion, and suggested that the national economic survey which had been advocated would provide a basis for a scientific approach to the question.

Referring to the refugee problem the Congress expressed the belief that Canada was "under a moral obligation to co-operate fully with all international bodies which are trying to relieve the situation, and also to provide a place of refuge within her own borders for an appreciable number of these refugees." It was further contended that "Even if it were necessary to maintain these immigrants, the cost to the nation would be infinitesimal in comparison with what war would have cost," and the Congress therefore urged that "the Government present to the forthcoming session of Parliament such amendments to the Immigration Act as will permit the admission of refugees, under adequate safeguards as to number, occupation, or other conditions and that it will assist in every possible way in the attempts which are being made to lessen the suffering of these unfortunate victims of inhuman and relentless persecution."

Government Employees

The Congress requested the cancellation of the Order-in-Council providing that not more than 80 per cent of any unit in the Civil Service shall be made permanent. It was contended that this has "the effect of keeping a large percentage of the service on minimum salary rates for an indeterminate period, and gives little incentive to efficient service."

The Congress also expressed the opinion that "the rates of wages paid to a large number of government employees are too low to permit the maintenance of proper living standards," and urged the Government to establish a minimum wage of $100 per month to all full time adult occupations in the Civil Service.

Reply of Minister of Labour to All-Canadian Congress of Labour

In replying to the Congress, Hon. Mr. Rogers observed that "if the Prime Minister had been here he would have thanked you for the form in which the memorandum had been prepared as well as for the manner of its presentation."

Indicating that the specific recommendations would be referred to the appropriate Departments, the Minister referred to the broader implications of the memorandum, thus: "You believe that the two chief objectives are national unity and the abolition of poverty, and I agree that these must be the constant objectives of Government."

In regard to unemployment, the Minister noted that the memorandum contained a mixture of commendation and criticism. "That is as it should be," he stated, "in regard to Governments representative of the people."

Referring directly to a statement in the memorandum concerning the continuance of unemployment and the loss of morale "when hundreds of thousands of workers are forced to eke out a bare existence on relief," the Minister directed attention to the actual situation as indicated by the latest returns received by the National Registration branch of the Department.

"According to these figures," he declared, "there are not 'hundreds of thousands eking out an existence.' On the contrary the number of employables unemployed is 125,000 and there has been a progressive improvement in the situation since the registration began two years ago."

The Minister added that the decrease in relief totals approximated as much as 40 per cent as between 1936 and 1938. He further emphasized that a primary factor in the relief problem has been the uncontrollable drought condition in Western Canada.

Substantial improvement, he pointed out, had now resulted in the drought areas with 40 per cent less receiving relief in Saskatchewan than one year ago. With improved crop conditions in Western Canada he considered there would also be improved industrial conditions in Eastern Canada.

During 1939, he believed "there is reason for confidence that there will be marked improvement in employment," and as a factor in this contemplated improvement he referred to the new trade agreement which would develop employment opportunities.

As regards action on the major problem of unemployment, the Minister stated that this was proceeding in two directions, viz.—the expansion of private employment through the stimulation of basic industries, and the expansion of necessary public projects.

In conclusion the Minister pointed out that relief administration must be dealt with in relation to the whole complicated structure of social services, which now lie largely under provincial jurisdiction.

The Canadian Federation of Labour

On January 10, a delegation from the Canadian Federation of Labour submitted a memorandum to the Dominion Government. The delegation was headed by Mr. Allan Meikle (One Big Union), president, Mr. Zenon David (Canadian Association of Railwaymen), vice-president, Mr. W. T. Burford (Electrical Communication Workers of Canada), secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. N. McMaster (Canadian Brotherhood of Ships' Employees) and Mr. R. B. Russell (One Big Union).

Receiving the delegation were the following members of the Cabinet: Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.

Also present from the Department of Labour were the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald H. Brown.

Welcoming the delegation, the Minister of Justice conveyed the regrets of the Prime Minister at being unable to attend. He gave assurance that all recommendations would receive the attention of the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet.

President Meikle expressed appreciation for the opportunity of presenting the views of the Federation to the Government and the hope that the recommendations of his organization would receive the same courteous consideration as in the past.

Unemployment

Dealing with the subject of unemployment, the memorandum stated that the Federation had watched "with interest and appreciation" the efforts of the Government to cope with unemployment and expressed the belief that the Government shared the Federation's view "that distress through lack of jobs remains Canada's most pressing social problem." Reference was made to the dissolution of the National Employment Commission and that "the projected constitutional amendment and bill to institute unemployment insurance" had not been introduced at the last session of Parliament.

Concluding the section on unemployment the memorandum stated:—

> It is believed that the very existence of a free and democratic Canada depends upon the solution of the unemployment problem, just as autocracy in other countries is buttressed by a vivid recollection of the involuntary idleness from which it gave escape. Diligent though the Government of Canada has been in applying palliatives for unemployment, the Federation feels that further efforts in that direction are urgently needed, and that there is even greater need for permanent provision against the chronic unemployment which afflicts great masses of workers with the fluctuations of the primary industries.

Immigration and Settlement

The Federation registered its opposition to "the proposed settlement in Canada of large numbers of immigrants from central Europe until provision for a livelihood is assured to the workers already in the country." Approval of the Government's attitude in not encouraging immigration in recent years was recorded. Considering that under-population is a national problem, the Federation expressed the belief that the solution of the problem was bound up in the solution of the problem of unemployment. Continuing, the memorandum stated:—

> There is abundant evidence that the solution of Canada's two major problems, unemployment and under-population, is to be found in the co-operative organization of production and distribution, and that in the quest for this solution Canada, as a country richly endowed with natural resources, has an opportunity to show that democracy can excel by voluntary effort anything autocracy can accomplish by compulsion and regimentation.

Building and Financial Policy

Stating that while the Government's assistance to the building industry through the housing legislation had been of great benefit, the memorandum declared that it had "not sufficed by a wide margin to make up the deficit" in building activity during the last nine years. Continuing on this subject the memorandum stated:—

> The opinion was expressed by the Federation a year ago that the recommendation of the National Employment Commission for the reduction of expenditure on public works was premature. It is believed that with the moderate stimulation of building that has been effected by the Government's financing facilities regard should now be had to the Commission's recommendation, and that there is less warrant than formerly for the construction of public works as an emergency measure of relief. There is great need, however, to continue and to extend all present schemes to assist and encourage house-building and private construction generally, and the Federation submits that the Dominion and Provincial Governments would be justified in subsidizing the construction of low-priced dwellings both on account of the over-crowding and slum conditions that prevail and in order to provide employment for building workers. . .

Social Reform

The Federation requested that the pensionable age under the Old Age Pensions Act be reduced to sixty and that more adequate pensions be provided on a contributory basis. The Government was also urged to institute legislation providing insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

National Defence

The Federation tendered

its cordial congratulations to the Government upon the restraint shown in external affairs during the Czechoslovakian crisis of last September, and particularly upon having refrained from commitments which Canada was not prepared to fulfil. Recognizing the inadequacy of Canada's defences to protect the country against foreign military aggression, and believing that our democratic institutions are worth preserving, the Federation has already urged the desirability of an extensive program of defence by air, land, and water, on a voluntary basis of recruitment. The Federation further recommends the enrolment of a citizen army by an enlargement of the Militia, and it believes that there would be no lack of volunteers for part-time service if reasonable allowances were paid and if such elementary provision were made as the equipment of the men with boots and winter clothing. In the matter of naval defence, the Federation recommends the institution of a naval training service in which Canadian seafarers would be given training and subsistence in the winter months.

Freedom of Association

The Federation listed a number of measures which it believed necessary to implement the right of Canadian workers to belong to the organizations of their choice. The proposed measures were as follows:—

I. Cancellation of the privilege accorded certain foreign unions, and denied Canadian unions, to conduct a large-scale insurance business in Canada without the security required of commercial insurance companies.

II. Amendment of the Criminal Code to make it an offence for any person to seek by intimidation or threat to compel any worker to join or refrain from joining any union or voluntary association of workers, or to picket premises where a strike or a lockout is not in effect.

III. Repeal of the 1920 amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which makes perpetually renewable an agreement between a particular labour organization and a particular organization of employers in one industry only, whether or not such agreement represents the will of the majority of the workers (Clause 2 of Section 17).

IV. Amendment of the Immigration Act to cancel the special privilege accorded American unions to send agents to Canada while Canadian unions enjoy no reciprocal privilege.

V. Amendment of the Immigration Act to provide for deportation of temporary immigrants, such as theatrical performers, who decline to fulfil their engagements for reasons such as a difference between their own affiliation and those of other workers with whom their employment requires collaboration.

VI. Specific prohibition in all contracts for war materials of closed-shop agreements with American unions debarring the employment of members of Canadian unions.

VII. Refusal of facilities under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to Communist and other politically dominated groups which have shown by their actions that they do not respect the laws of Canada.

Discussion on Memorandum

Following the reading of the memorandum, President Meikle called upon Messrs. McMaster and Russell to elaborate on that section dealing with freedom of association.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McMaster recalled that he had appeared before the Government a year ago to seek protection for the members of the organizations which he represented. He stated that these organizations had signed agreements for the 1938 season with twelve Canadian inland shipping companies. Threats had subsequently been made by a rival international union, he alleged, to "exterminate" the Canadian organizations. At the beginning of the shipping season in mid-April, he said, crews had been "kidnapped" from their vessels at various inland ports and a "reign of terror" instituted. Transportation by water in Canada, he alleged, is "infested with Communism." He expressed the opinion that Canadian seafaring workers are entitled to state protection from "mob violence" at the hands of international trade unionists. An intolerable situation has arisen, he declared, in that Canadian trade and commerce are threatened by "mutiny" on Canadian ships. In conclusion he stated that a repetition of the 1938 experience faces Canadian seamen and shippers in 1939 and appealed to the Government to take steps to protect the interests of those seafaring workers who belong to Canadian unions.

Mr. Russell stated that a similar situation exists in the coalfields of southern Saskatchewan. He alleged that the United Mine Workers of America had recently practised "coercion and intimidation" upon Estevan coal miners who were already affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. He alleged that this had been done in accordance with a tacit understanding which had been reached between the international organization and the operators in the richer coalfields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. A promise of twenty-five dollars per week strike pay had been made, he said, although no dispute existed as to wages, hours or working conditions. After the Estevan strike had taken effect, he stated, the United Mine Workers of America had applied for and been granted a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. He protested that although in Eastern

Canada an inquiry had been instituted at the request of seamen belonging to an international union, the request of coal miners in Western Canada affiliated with the Federation had been refused. The members of Canadian unions, he stated, do not desire to resort to the violent tactics practised by the members of international unions. Accordingly, on behalf of the Western Canadian coal miners affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, he appealed to the Dominion Government to conduct an investigation into the "subversive forces" that are at work among organized labour in Canada.

President Meikle again voiced the appreciation of the delegation for the opportunity of presenting to the Government the views of the Federation membership and expressed the hope that every effort will be made to safeguard democratic institutions in this country.

Replies of Minister of Justice and Minister of Labour to Submission of Canadian Federation of Labour

In reply the Minister of Justice congratulated the Federation upon the clear and concise manner in which its recommendations had been presented in the memorandum. He again assured the delegation that these recommendations would receive the careful attention and consideration of the Government.

The Minister of Labour also congratulated the Federation on the manner of presentation of its memorandum and upon the size of the delegation in attendance. He said that he would not make particular comment on any section of the memorandum but that he did wish to touch upon the questions which had been raised by Messrs. McMaster and Russell. These matters, he stated, have been and are being dealt with by officials of the Department of Labour. With reference to the Estevan situation he pointed out that a vote of the miners had been taken before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established. The Department of Labour, said Hon. Mr. Rogers, has had long experience in dealing with industrial disputes and makes a practice of treating each case on its own merits. With regard to the question of international unions, which had been referred to in the memorandum as "foreign" unions, he pointed out that the department looks upon all trade unions in Canada as organizations of Canadian workmen and therefore must accord equal consideration to all, whether their affiliation be national or international.

Canadian Construction Industry in 1937

A substantial improvement was recorded in the value of work performed in 1937 by the Canadian construction industry, according to figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the advance over the previous year being $93,833,714 or 36·4 p.c. The total was $351,874,114 in comparison with $258,040,400. The value of new construction work in 1937 amounted to $244,946,916, a gain of $74,301,092 or 43·5 per cent, while alterations, maintenance and repairs totalled $106,927,198, an improvement of $19,532,622 or 22·3 per cent.

The value of work performed in 1937 by general, trade and subcontractors, builders, etc., was $278,209,051, an increase of $81,471,608 or 41·4 per cent over 1936. New construction amounted to $205,335,133, representing an increase of $63,532,489 or 44·8 per cent over the 1936 valuation. Alterations, maintenance and repairs by this group accounted for $72,873,918 as against $54,934,799 in 1936.

Structural building together with the building trades totalled $178,554,764 in 1937 and of this, construction of new dwellings, duplexes and apartment houses amounted to $32,030,118. The corresponding total for 1936 was $24,774,308. Factories, warehouses and storehouses also showed a large increase, the respective figures for new work in 1937 and 1936 being $25,664,592 and $11,145,960.

In trade and subcontracting, plumbing, heating and sanitary engineering headed the list by a large margin, the 1937 value totalling $23,437,689 with that for 1936 being $19,476,547. Structural steel work was next with a value of $16,199,867 compared with $11,186,257 in 1936.

The cost of materials consumed by the construction industry in 1937 amounted to $175,844,435, representing an increase of $53,655,197 or 43·9 per cent over 1936. General, trade and subcontractors were the largest consumers, their consumption for Canada as a whole amounting to $151,804,667 in 1937 while it was only $104,809,637 in 1936.

The capital investment in the construction industry in 1937 was $176,971,223, a gain of $12,648,947 or 7·7 per cent over 1936. General, trade and subcontractors accounted for $143,347,454 in comparison with $132,449,927 in 1936. The average number of employees for the industry as a whole was 151,652, and the total in salaries and wages paid, $150,637,291. The increase in the number of employees during the year was 9,308, and the gain in salaries and wages paid, $37,790,907.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER LABOUR LEGISLATION

First Regulations under Canada Radio Act—Amended Regulations under the Alberta Boilers Act—Exemptions under Alberta Hours of Work Act—New Public Health Regulations in Manitoba—Electric lamp approved in Nova Scotia Mines, etc.

ORDERS recently made under legislation directly affecting workpeople include regulations providing for the licensing of radio operators under the Canadian Radio Act, a revision of the rules for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers, firemen and welders in Alberta, the exemption from the Alberta Hours of Work Act of certain classes of employees in the lumbering industry, a revision of the regulation as to extra assessment for an undue number of accidents in connection with workmen's compensation in Alberta, the approval by the Nova Scotia Minister of Mines of an electric lamp of certain design for use in gaseous mines and revised regulations in Ontario continuing the prohibition of employment of young persons in places authorized to sell or serve beer or wine.

Canada Radio Act, 1938

The first regulations under this Act, approved by order in council on November 29, were gazetted on December 10. They provide for the examination and licensing of radio operators in nine different classes. Persons qualifying for certificates of proficiency must pass written and oral examinations in the sending and receiving of messages by radiotelegraph and radiotelephone, principles of electricity, the theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of modern radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus, the international regulations applying to the exchange of radio communication, that part of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy, the radio laws and regulations of Canada and several other subjects varying with the class of certificate. Candidates for any class must be at least 18 years of age and the hearing of candidates for commercial examinations must not be less than 75 per cent normal as measured on the Department's standard audiometer.

Only persons who are British subjects and holders of Canadian certificates of proficiency in radio work may work on the apparatus of any radio station. Exception is made for amateur and professional experimental stations, commercial stations, such as land stations, aircrafts and other mobile units except ships equipped for reception only, and for special stations or classes of stations designated by the Minister, when the Minister or his agent is of the opinion that the operators of such stations are capable and efficient even if they are not certificate holders.

All coast stations open for public correspondence and maintaining a continuous watch must carry at least three certificated operators, the officer in charge must hold a Canadian First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate and the other operators certificates of a class not inferior to a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate. All other coast stations, land and mobile stations must have operators holding such certificates as are specified in the licence issued to each station.

The Minister may withdraw, suspend or cancel any certificate of proficiency if it is proved to his satisfaction that the holder has neglected or failed to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulation in effect or of these regulations or any other regulations which may be issued from time to time for the holder's guidance.

Alberta Boilers Act

An amendment of November 23 in the regulations governing certificates for stationary engineers relates to the issuance of special engineers' certificates. It is now stipulated that proof must be furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister that it is "convenient and proper" to issue a special certificate.

The regulations so amended were made on May 17 and lay down the qualifications for engineers, firemen and welders, fix fees for the registration of pressure vessels of all kinds and govern the construction, operation and maintenance of refrigerating plants. Monthly examinations are to be held by the chief inspector in the case of first and second-class engineers and by the district inspector, under the supervision of the chief inspector, for other engineers, firemen and welders. An appeal lies to the Minister whose decision is final. A special certificate for operating a steam shovel or a locomotive or portable or tractor boiler or hoisting engine, as well as a fireman's certificate may be issued at the discretion of the chief inspector.

To qualify as a first-class engineer a man must be at least 25 years of age, obtain 70 per cent on the examinations and have had certain specified experience; to be a second-class engineer he must be at least 22, make an average of 60 per cent and have had the

required experience. If his average is less than 60 but over 50, he may be granted a third-class (200 h.p.) certificate. For a third-class certificate, a candidate must be at least 19 with certain experience and must obtain 60 per cent on the examinations for that grade. If his average is 50 per cent he is entitled to a certificate (100 h.p.). Should he make only 35 per cent he may qualify for 50 h.p. engines or he may have a provisional certificate for 100 h.p. To obtain a traction engineer's certificate a man must be 20 years of age, obtain 50 per cent on the prescribed examination and be experienced as a fireman or engineer of tractor boilers. Should be obtain between 35 and 50 per cent he is entitled to a provisional certificate.

An examination for a special engineer's certificate for the operation of any special boiler or steam plant not exceeding 200 h.p. may be taken by a candidate who is 19 years old and has had at least two years' experience as fireman or engineer. For plants of higher power, more experience is required and in respect of all special certificates the amendment noted above applies. The chief inspector decides on the qualifications required for special hoisting engine certificates.

The regulations also set out the qualifications for firemen, oil well and steam traction engineers.

A candidate for a certificate authorizing him to repair boilers or other pressure vessels by welding must have been an apprentice to the trade for three years or have served for at least two years as boiler maker, machinist or blacksmith and in addition have been employed as a welder under a qualified welder of boilers or other fired pressure vessels for at least one year. Similar experience with unfired pressure vessels or fabricate pressure piping is required of a candidate for a certificate authorizing employment in repairing such vessels. A provisional certificate voted for one year may be granted in either case to candidates who make 50 per cent on a written examination and 75 per cent on the practical test. For a final certificate, a man must make 75 per cent on the written examination and 90 per cent on the practical test.

All welding on pressure vessels must be approved by the inspector. Except in the case of new boilers coming under the classification of sections U-68 or U-69 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which are considered as meeting all requirements of the regulations, the inspector must be supplied with an affidavit signed by the welder, or the boiler or pressure vessel manufacturer and the shop inspector that the work was carried out so as to comply with the regulations. Every boiler or pressure vessel fabricated by fusion welding and all such piping used to carry any refrigerant, steam or boiler feed water or in the fabrication of an oil still under pressure exceeding 15 pounds per square inch or to carry pressure above 50 pounds per square inch must be inspected, and tested, in the case of the piping, by an inspector appointed under the Act or authorized by the Chief Inspector.

Duties of the chief engineer or engineer in charge of a steam plant include responsibility for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge, reporting accidents to the district inspector, assisting the latter in examining pressure vessels and pointing out any known or likely defects and reporting such defects to the employer, examining, on assuming charge, all pressure vessels, engines and auxiliaries and, if necessary, reporting to the inspector. The engineer or firemen must see to it that at all times the safety valves release at the authorized working pressure allowed by the inspection certificate, and that other safety equipment, as well as the rest of the machinery, is in proper working order.

Provision is made for the cancellation and suspension of engineers' certificates upon evidence of negligence, violation of the Act, drunkenness while on duty or of damage to a boiler or engine.

Rules governing the inspection, construction, operation and maintenance of refrigerating plants specify the design and construction of these and the types of automatic bye-pass valves and safety valves required. Every refrigerating sysem must be provided with approved pressure gauges. Machinery rooms are to have adequate ventilation. Where a mechanical system of ventilation is used, it must be capable of producing a complete change of air once in every five minutes. A machinery room must have a direct exit to the open air or to a room or hall from which gases from the machinery room can be excluded by a close-fitting, self-closing door, and such door must open outwards. There must be at least two respirators or gas masks of approved type conveniently located and maintained in good condition.

Inspection certificates may be withdrawn or withheld where the inspector finds any refrigerating apparatus or equipment to be in an unsafe working condition. The apparatus in question may not be used until the condition is remedied and the inspection certificate returned or re-issued.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

Order 4 of the Board of Industrial Relations exempts for a period of six months, beginning November 30, 1938, certain employees in the lumbering, logging and railway tie industry in rural districts more than 10 miles from any city and in towns and villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants from the maximum working hours provisions of the Act. These maximum working hours are nine a day and 54 a week for males and eight a day and 48 a week for females. Cooks, night watchmen, and barn bosses may work longer hours than the daily and weekly maxima fixed by the Act and are not entitled to the weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours prescribed by the Act. Blacksmiths, engineers, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights are exempt from the daily and weekly hours provisions but must be allowed the weekly rest period.

An order of January 12, 1938, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, fixes a minimum wage of $30 per month plus board and lodging for all employees in these industries. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1938, p. 174).

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulation 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1234) was replaced on December 3. The new regulation provides that when in any year the amount chargeable to an employer's account for compensation exceeds by more than 5 per cent his ordinary assessment, he must pay, for that year, in addition to his ordinary assessment, an amount equal to the difference between the ordinary assessment and the amount chargeable to his account up to but not more than either one-third of the ordinary assessment for the year or 10 per cent of the accumulated excess of disbursements over receipts in his account.

Manitoba Public Health Act

An order of the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, dated November 14, 1938, amends regulations of November 26, 1934, and April 29, 1937, providing for medical services and hospitalization for employees in woodcutting, timbering, fishing, mining, construction and other industrial work requiring the housing of workers in camps. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1934, p. 816; 1937, p. 650.) Camps not within the scope of the regulations may be included on the approval of the Minister. The new regulations define an employer as any person, firm or corporation engaged in the above industries and employing men directly or through a contractor or sub-contractor for the purpose of such industries.

As before, the Minister must be notified by the employer of the establishment of any camp and before the commencement of operations and annually thereafter he must be informed of the location of the camp, means of access, number of men employed and such further information as may be required. The employer is responsible for medical, surgical and hospital care of his employees including medicine and their removal to a hospital or other place of treatment when such services do not come within the Workmen's Compensation Act. The responsibility extends to employees becoming ill during employment or discharged or sent away from the camp as a result of illness. The employer is not liable, under the new regulations, in cases of non-industrial accidents, alcoholism, drug addiction or venereal disease and his responsibility for medical and surgical treatment and maintenance is not to exceed four months.

As amended in 1937, the regulations provided that an employer must contract with a legally qualified medical practitioner for the medical and surgical care of his employees and for this purpose he could deduct and retain a sum not exceeding $1 a month from the wages of any workmen entitled to the benefits of such a contract. These provisions have been re-enacted without substantial change. Under the new definition of "employer," where the work is carried out by a contractor or sub-contractor, the employer may deduct the above sums from the amounts payable to the contractor or sub-contractor who, in turn, may deduct such sums from the pay of the employee.

Medical contracts may now be entered into by the employer with hospitals as well as medical practitioners. Two provisions, included in 1937, enabling employers of less than 50 men to have an alternate arrangement with the approval of the Minister and stipulating that all sums deducted from wages for such care must be paid to the medical officer without rebate, are repealed. All contracts for medical and surgical treatment and hospitalization must be approved by the Minister and may be altered or amended by him. Copies of all such contracts are to be filed with the Minister.

Employers are not only responsible for carrying out these regulations but also the provisions of the Public Health Act and regulations thereunder. A new provision enables the Minister to take action to enforce the regulations where they are not complied with and the cost of inspection and enforcement is to be charged to the employer.

Other provisions remaining unchanged define the employer's responsibility to provide and maintain hospital buildings to the satisfaction of the medical officer and lay down rules governing sites and construction of camps, sanitary conditions and prevention and control of communicable disease.

Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act

The Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia approved on December 7, 1938, the Model K. Edison electric cap lamp for use in gaseous mines in Nova Scotia. This lamp has been approved by the United States Bureau of Mines. No lamps which differ from the approved design are to be sold or distributed with approval plate stamping until approval of the changes has been obtained.

Ontario Liquor Control Act

New regulations of December 15 replace similar regulations of July 10, 1934, and prohibit the employment of any person under 18 years of age in premises authorized to sell or serve beer or wine at meals and of any person except males over 21 years of age in beverage rooms.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Death of Professor Ernest Mahaim

ON December 1 the death occurred at Liege of Professor Ernest Mahaim, who was one of the pioneers of the international movement for social progress, to which he devoted many years of his life before the foundation of the International Labour Organiaztion.

He was born in 1865 and after studying law and economics at several European universities, he specialized in the study of problems of labour law, which was then beginning to develop. In 1897 he was one of the organizers of the first International Congress on Labour Legislation, which resulted three years later, largely thanks to Ernest Mahaim's work, in the foundation of the International Association for Labour Legislation.

The authority which he had acquired, and the attention aroused by his teaching concerning the need for an international body to encourage and co-ordinate social progress in the various countries, led the Belgian Government to appoint him in 1919 as its representative on the Commission for International Labour Legislation at the Peace Conference, which drafted the Constitution of the International Labour Organization.

In the International Labour Organization, which he did so much to bring into being, Ernest Mahaim always played an outstanding part. He was Belgian Government delegate at all the ordinary sessions of the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1938, and President of the 1930 Session. On the Governing Body of the International Labour Office he represented the Belgian Government from the beginning until 1935. In 1931, when the first Chairman of the Governing Body, Arthur Fontaine, died suddenly, the respect and affection which all members of the Governing Body felt for Ernest Mahaim led them to elect him as Chairman and he occupied that position until October, 1932.

In a tribute expressed by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, it is stated: "I doubt whether the International Labour Organization will ever command supporters in the future fired by a more ardent faith in the mission than that which inspired its early fathers such as Mahaim and Fontaine. They had fostered and fought for the cause of international social progress from its early beginnings as a small private organization till its blossoming into a powerful official institution. Certainly none of his successors will be more richly endowed with human kindliness and devotion. His memory will always be preserved in the annals of the I.L.O. as one of the foremost figures in the social movement of our times. Though his name may have been less familiar to the public than those of some others, none played a more genuine and worthy part in carrying the world forward from the national liberalism of the 19th to the worldwide social emancipation of the 20th century."

The World Coal Mining Industry

Under the above title the International Labour Office has just published a work in two volumes dealing with economic and social conditions in the coal-mining industry throughout the world.

In its original form this work was prepared and distributed in proof as a report intended to serve as a basis of discussion for the Technical Tripartite Conference on the Coal-Mining Industry, which was held in Geneva in May, 1938. The report is now reprinted, with such alterations as have been found necessary in the light of the discussions to which in its previous form it gave rise. It represents an effort to give a comprehensive picture of the economic and social conditions prevailing in the industry, especially in their bearing on the problem of hours of work in coal mines.

Volume I deals with economic conditions. It includes a historical survey of the "coal problem," discusses the place of coal in the industrial economy, and surveys in detail world production and consumption. Further chapters deal with the problem of "capacity";

the world trade in coal; factors in the competition for coal markets; prices, costs and labour standards; and the movement towards integration and regulation.

Volume II (Social Conditions) covers the social aspects of the industry and deals with labour supply, wages and earnings, employment and unemployment, social insurance, weekly rest, public holidays, annual holidays with pay, and hours of work. Statistical information is also given on the number of persons employed, employment and unemployment, and wages and hours of work.

The two parts make a comprehensive work of reference to information which is available elsewhere, if at all, only in various languages in a large number of scattered publications.

Investment of Funds of Social Insurance Institutions

From December 5 to 9 a Committee of Experts, under the Chairmanship of M. S. Mochanoff, Chairman of the Bulgarian Sobranié and a former Minister of National Economy and Finance, met at the International Labour Office to study the complex problems connected with the investment of the funds of social insurance institutions.

The participation at this meeting of specialists from extra-European, as well as European countries, shows the widespread interest in this question at the present time.

The investment of their funds is one of the principal occupations of social insurance institutions, as well as of all persons responsible for safeguarding the existing and future rights of those insured. The actuarial reserves of social insurance schemes often amount to tremendous sums for the payment of old age and invalidity pensions and widows' and orphans' pensions; and the fruitful utilization of such funds is of vital importance not only for the prosperity and the soundness of insurance institutions, but also because of their effect on the financial policy of the State and of its component parts (counties, boroughs, parishes, etc.) as well as on the national economy of the whole country.

The Committee first of all outlined the three basic principles of the sound investment of funds—safety, liquidity and yield; and it added that account should also be taken of the social and economic utility of investments.

An important part of the experts' work dealt with the classes of investments to be regarded as permissible—whether with fixed or variable yields, or in real or personal property. The appropriate distribution of the investments among the various classes of holdings was prescribed; and a clear definition was given of the conditions to be observed in their selection, and of the necessary principles to satisfy the condition of safety, for each class of investment.

The conclusions adopted by the Committee, which will be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, emphasize the two chief aims of a proper policy of the administration of social insurance. In the first place, to safeguard pensions and allowances promised to the insured, it is not only necessary to conserve the insurance holding but to provide for its fruitful utilization. Secondly, the financial help of the insurance funds, co-ordinated with the economic and financial policy of the public authorities, can make a substantial contribution to the economic prosperity of the country and to the improvement of the standard of living of the workers, by the prevention of unemployment, improving health conditions and housing, and by the creation of new means of production.

Finally, the Committee stated that in the administration of the insurance it was expedient to call not only on the services of particularly qualified experts, but also on those of representatives of the employers and the workers.

Ontario Trade-School Regulation Act Proclaimed in Effect

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1938, at page 502, detailed reference was made to the Ontario Trade-School Regulation Act of 1938. Recently it was announced by Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Ontario Minister of Education, that the Act would be in effect on and from January 2, 1939.

According to a press report administrative regulations have been drawn up under the Act, and require that all trade and correspondence schools as defined by the Act shall be registered with the Department of Education and that before registration of any school may be granted, certain definite information relating to courses, accommodation, teachers, salesmen, agreements, etc., must be filed with the department.

New provisions affecting the regulation of annual paid holidays in France empower the Minister of Labour to require undertakings belonging to the same branch of industry or commerce in a given locality to arrange a rotation system for the holiday period of the several undertakings, thereby minimizing the risk of disturbance of production in the branch of economic activity concerned.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1938

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its Annual Review of Employment for 1938, containing analyses of the situation in various industries and areas of population. The survey points out that employment during 1937 had reached a particularly high level, exceeded only by that of the boom year 1929; 1938 saw some slackening of this unusually great industrial activity, but employment was nevertheless maintained at a level higher than that of 1936 and previous years of the record, except 1929 and 1930. The fluctuations of employment varied in the year just passed from those of 1937, when general improvement had been indicated not only throughout a longer period, but also on a larger scale. The 1938 index gained little more than three points from the first of the year to its peak at October 1, while at the end of the twelve months it was only fractionally higher than it had been at the first of January. This situation compared unfavourably with the increase of some eight points indicated, on the average, from January 1 to December 1 in the years since 1920. In spite of this, the average for the twelve months was, as already stated, exceeded only by the average indexes for 1937, 1930 and 1929, while the latest index (for December 1) was higher than in any other December except that of 1937, 1929 and 1928.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the 1938 index averaged 111·8, as compared with 114·1 in 1937 and 103·7 in 1936, the previous maximum since 1930. The 1938 index was calculated upon data received from 10,719 firms or branches, 128,628 individual reports having been tabulated, as compared with 122,519, or an average of 10,210 in 1937. The employees of the co-operating firms ranged between 1,001,970 at April 1, and 1,119,291 at the first of October, averaging 1,069,780 in the twelve months. In 1937, the variation in the payrolls was from 975,862 at March 1, to 1,197,647 at the beginning of November, the monthly average being 1,085,831.

In addition to the foregoing, statistics for some months of 1938 were collected from a number of banks, trust companies and brokers, whose employees numbered approximately 34,500. The report states that these returns will shortly be incorporated in the general index.

Levels of Employment by Industries

The review discusses the varying levels of employment in recent years in the main industrial groups and in all industries, and shows that manufacturing and transportation have been at a uniformly lower level than general industrial employment, although in the last two years the disparity of manufacturing has largely disappeared. Construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works has followed an erratic course. From a level greatly above the average from 1929 to 1931, it declined precipitately to a point below any other industrial division during 1933. Unemployment relief projects were largely responsible for the steeply upward movement shown by construction in 1934, but as these undertakings decreased with a revival of industrial activity, construction in 1935 and 1936 was at a lower level. However, 1937 saw a moderate resumption of activity in the construction industries; partly owing to the execution of work initiated in the preceding year, and partly to an increased program of public works, the volume of employment in 1938 averaged slightly higher than in the preceding year. Of the industries in which employment is above the general average, mining shows the greatest expansion in recent years. In trade and services, employment has also been maintained at a relatively high level, due partly to the stimulus of the tourist trade, but also reflecting the growing importance of these classes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earning population; this development has been evident in successive censuses. The employment figures for these three groups—mining, trade and services—have exerted a stabilizing effect upon employment in general, and have also had an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Employment Trends in Manufacturing

The review contains an analysis of the trends of employment in four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole. These four industries—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel—together reported some 56 per cent of all persons employed by the manufacturing establishments co-operating in the Bureau's survey of employment for 1938. The lumber industries show sharper seasonal movements than any of the other three. Of the curves for these four industries, that in pulp and paper most closely approximates the general average, although in 1937 it did not show relatively so much improvement as the general curve, while in 1938 the falling-off was more pronounced. The contraction following the 1929 boom was particularly marked in iron and steel, which from a point decidedly above the manufacturing average in 1929, declined more or less continuously and precipitately

until 1932, during which period there was a reduction of over 50 per cent. The recovery movement beginning in 1933 gained momentum as it proceeded into 1937, but did not have sufficient force to raise the iron and steel index to a position equal to that of most other manufacturing industries in the Dominion. During 1938, there were losses which lowered the curve from its 1937 position, although it is still considerably above the level of other years since 1930. The textile industries, though subject to considerable seasonal variation, have exerted a stabilizing effect upon general manufacturing, both during the boom years and in the period of depression. Thus, the textile curve was lower than either the pulp or paper or the iron and steel curve from 1927 until 1930, since when it has been in a more favourable position, being also above the general average for manufacturing.

Comparison with United States

Another section of the report deals with the trends of employment in the United States and Canada, and points out that the course of employment in manufacturing in the two countries shows considerable similarity, although the Canadian curve is generally higher than that for the United States. It also shows that the downward movement in American industry, which set in during the summer of 1937, continued uninterruptedly until June, 1938, since when considerable recovery has been indicated. In Canada, manufacturing showed in 1937 almost continuous improvement until October 1. Although the tendency since then has been downward, the contractions in employment have been on a much smaller scale than in the United States. Thus, the index for manufacturing in the Dominion, averaging 111·0 in 1938, was three per cent less than in 1937. During the first eleven months of 1938, the American index was 19 per cent below the 1937 mean. A comparison of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States is also given, showing that there has also been a similarity in the movements of employment in the two countries, but, as in manufacturing, employment in the latter during 1938 declined to a much greater extent than in the Dominion.

The Bureau of Statistics' comparison of the employment situation in Canada in 1938 and 1937 shows that the number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments was higher until June, 1938, than in the same period of the year before, but from then on industrial activity was at a lower level. This deterioration was due rather to the failure in employment in 1938 to show expansion on a scale commensurate with that of 1937, than to any such curtailment from the beginning to the end of the year as had characterized the situation in the years 1930, 1931 and 1932. At December 1, 1938, employment was higher in relation to the 1937 level than in any other month since July.

Industrial Analyses of Employment

A summary of the industrial analyses shows that manufacturing gained only slightly from the beginning to the end of 1938, as compared with an average advance of nearly nine per cent from January 1 to December 1 in the period 1921-37. The index in this industry, while lower than in 1937, was higher than in 1936, or any other year since 1929. Most branches of factory employment reported that activity was reduced from the 1937 level, but the great majority afforded more employment than in 1936. Mining as a whole showed slight improvement over 1937, and employment in that industry was at its eighteen-year maximum; most of the advance took place in the metallic ore division. Logging, following the exceptional activity of 1937, was at a low level during the year just past. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was slightly more active than in 1937, while the volume of employment in trade was practically the same as in the preceding year. Communications also showed little general change from 1937. There was a slight falling-off in that comparison in transportation, but the index for that industry showed a small fractional gain over 1936. Construction generally was rather brisker than in 1937, mainly due to the higher level of employment reported in the early months of 1938, although improvement over the same period of 1937 was indicated at November 1 and December 1. Building showed no general change as compared with the preceding year; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to unemployment relief projects. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance provided work for a smaller number of men than in any of the four preceding years.

Employment in Provinces and Cities

Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter than in 1937, while in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the indexes averaged very slightly higher. In Quebec, the gain was mainly due to an increase in unemployment relief works, while that in the Prairie area reflected improvement in the agricultural situation. In all five economic areas, employment generally

was at a higher level than in 1936 and immediately preceding years. Throughout the various sections of Canada, manufacturing as a whole showed curtailment as compared with 1937, and mining was more active. Among the other industrial divisions, less uniformity was seen, but logging, transportation and construction in most areas did not afford so much employment. Trade and services generally showed a slightly upward movement.

Statistics are segregated for the eight leading industrial cities—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Of these, Montreal and Quebec showed improvement over 1937, due in the main to an increased program of unemployment relief works; while the activity connected with the Eucharistic Congress during the summer also helped the situation in Quebec. The remaining six of the above cities reported curtailment, the percentage losses varying from 0·6 in Toronto to 5·5 in Windsor. If the figures for the two Quebec centres are eliminated from the cities' total, the percentage reduction in the other municipalities closely approximates that in the Dominion as a whole. With the exception of Windsor, employment in each of these eight centres was below the general level in Canada, but this discrepancy was rather less in 1938 than it had been in 1937. The general index for 1937 had been lowered by the employment level in the cities, while in 1938 the reverse was the case, an index from which the cities' figures are excluded showing a falling-off of 4·1 points, as compared with that of 2·3 points in the general index. The general level of employment in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities, the report continues, has not yet reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada; the most outstanding difference in this comparison, as in 1937, was in construction. On the other hand, the cities' employment index for transportation in recent years was above the Canada figure.

The *Annual Review of Employment*, containing considerable textual analysis of the situation in 1938, together with numerous charts and tables of index numbers, may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The price is 25 cents.

Illness Among Employed and Unemployed Workers In U.S.A.

According to data recently released from the National Health Survey—a project conducted by the United States Public Health Service with financial aid from the Works Progress Administration—"workers who are unfortunate enough to be without jobs are under the additional handicap of having proportionately more illnesses than workers who have jobs." This is one of the important findings of the National Health Survey, preliminary tabulations of which reveal that unemployed workers (15-64 years of age) are twice as likely to be disabled by illness on a given winter day as are employed workers.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the summary of the report:

That illness is an important reason for loss of job is commonly recognized. Each year many workers are laid off as a result of industrial accident and chronic disease. It is also true that unemployment may result in illness. Illness, of course, results when unemployment leads to continued privation. But, even when unemployment does not result in privation, the change in pace, mental and physical, induced by such a state, as well as fears for the future, may have serious pathological consequences.

No attempt is made here to trace the causal relationship between illness and unemployment. It is obvious, however, that whether illness is the cause or the effect of unemployment, the excess of such illness among the unemployed constitutes a serious problem, especially since this group is least able to meet the cost of illness.

Nor is the excess of illness among workers without jobs confined to a few population groups. Such excess was found to obtain in high as well as in low income groups and among workers in professions as well as among unskilled laborers. Excessive illness was the lot of jobless workers whether young or old and of unemployed women as well as of unemployed men.

The highest illness rates were found among workers in the high age groups, in the low income classes, and among unskilled laborers. Yet in none of these groups was found the greatest proportionate difference between the illness rates of the unemployed and those of the employed worker. The difference in rates between employed and unemployed workers is proportionately greatest in the age group, 25-44; in the income class, $1,000-$2,000; and in the occupational class, dealers and other proprietors.

It is not surprising that common colds, bronchitis, and influenza, or the minor respiratory diseases (so-called), were responsible for one-third of all illnesses experienced on a given day by workers, employed and unemployed, in the winter of 1935-36. It is perhaps significant, however, that two jobless workers were disabled (on the day of the canvass) from these diseases for every employed worker so disabled. And although orthopedic impairments and nervous and mental diseases were responsible for relatively few illnesses among workers on the day of the canvass, these diseases respectively disabled 9 and 17 jobless workers for every two employed workers thus disabled.

The findings summarized above are derived from preliminary tabulations of the reports from eight large cities in various sections of the country; white workers only are considered in this bulletin.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1938

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 11,173, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,096,434 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,920, having an aggregate membership of 242,815 persons, 13·7 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the beginning of December, 1938, as reported by Employers

Industrial employment has almost invariably shown a decline at December 1 in the years since 1920. The customary curtailment was indicated at the beginning of the present month, but this involved a percentage loss in personnel that was below the average in the experience of the last seventeen years, while the number of workers laid-off was also decidedly smaller than at December 1, 1937. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,173 employers, whose staffs were reduced from 1,102,679 in the preceding month to 1,096,434 at the beginning of December, 1938. This decrease of 6,245 persons lowered the index number from 114.6 per cent of the 1926 average at November 1 to 114·0 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six per cent below the December 1, 1937, index of 121·6. Since the falling-off from the preceding month was less than normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 109·7 at November 1, 1938, to 111·3 at the beginning of December.

In recent years since 1920, the crude index at December 1 has been as follows:—1938, 114·0; 1937, 121·6; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7 and 1927, 108·1.

Manufacturing as a whole, (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at December 1, 1938, those in construction and maintenance being most pronounced; the shrinkage in factory employment was less-than-average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, substantial improvement was recorded in tobacco and iron and steel works, and in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. The gains in the last three were seasonal in character.

The staffs of the 10,459 firms making returns for December 1, 1937, had aggregated 1,159,727, a decline of 34,444 from the preceding month; the loss in employment in construction then recorded had been on a particularly large scale.

Employment by Economic Areas

In Quebec and Alberta the trend of employment was upward at December 1; firms in Saskatchewan laid off the largest number of persons. Except in the Prairie Provinces, industrial activity generally was less than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—In this area, improvement was indicated in iron and steel manufacturing and in shipping, railway construction and maintenance, trade and logging, but food, lumber and pulp and paper plants and building and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Returns were furnished by 810 firms employing 80,560 workers, as against 82,592 at November 1. This loss was rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937, but exceeded the average recorded at December 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The index at the latest date,

standing at 109·8, was lower than at the beginning of December in either 1936 or 1937, but was higher than at that date in immediately preceding years.

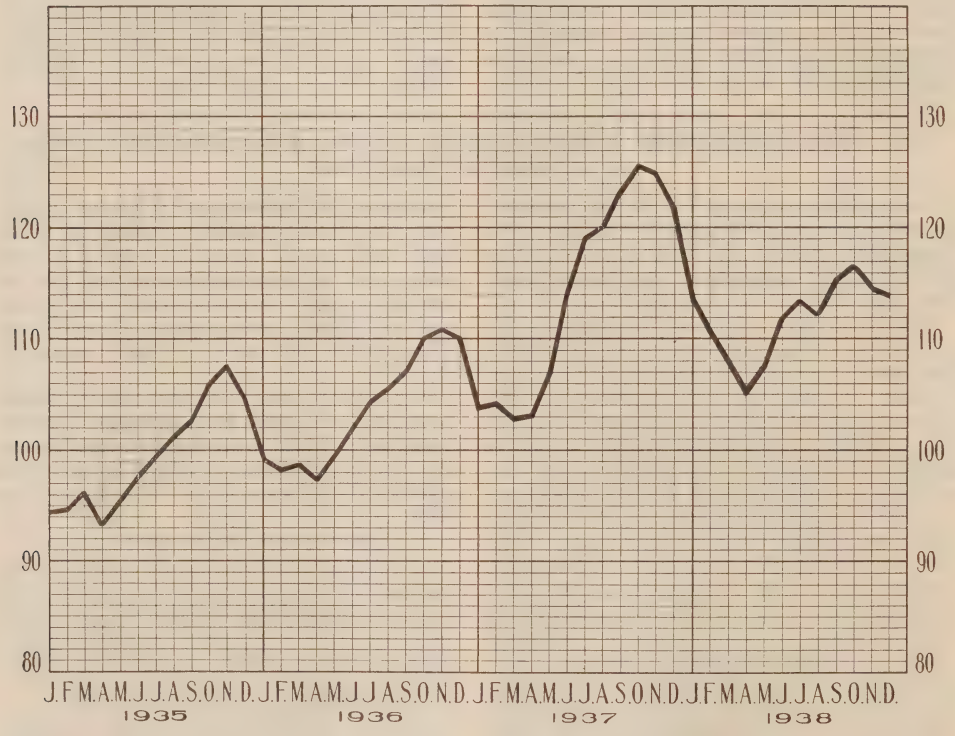
At December 1, 1937, the 718 reporting establishments had 88,478 employees, as compared with 91,909 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—There was an advance in Quebec, according to statements from 2,810 employers of 344,421 persons, or 5,564 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 119·7 at November 1 to 121·7 at December 1, 1938, when it was nearly eight points lower than at that date in 1937. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with November 1, 1938; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the lumber and textile divisions, while tobacco and iron and steel factories were busier. Mining, services, transportation, building and railway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, logging, trade and highway work recorded increased employment, that in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief projects. The seasonal improvement in the logging industry was on a much smaller scale than at December 1, 1937. Statistics for that date had been tabulated from 2,513 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 361,048 persons; this was a decrease of 2,587 from their November 1, 1937, staffs.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a seasonal contraction at December 1, 1938, but this was on a much smaller scale than that noted at the same date of last year, being also below the average decline at the beginning of December in the years since 1920. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the tobacco and iron and steel industries, while there were contractions in lumber, food, textile, electrical appliance, electric light and power and some other divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Communications, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment. The 4,847 employers making returns for December 1,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



1938, had a staff of 448,275, compared with 450,703 at the beginning of November. The index, at 114·4, compared unfavourably with that of 125·8 at the same date in 1937; the 4,632 establishments whose reports were then compiled had 490,413 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,572 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,915 workers, reducing their staffs to 132,411 at December 1; this reduction was smaller than at the same date in any of the three preceding years, but slightly exceeding the average loss indicated at December 1 in the period, 1921-1937. Retail trade, coal mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, and there was recovery in iron and steel plants, resulting in an upward movement in manufacturing as a whole. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1937; data were then received from 1,499 establishments with 128,315 employees, compared with 135,549 at the first of November, 1937.

British Columbia. — Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of eighteen years. There were gains in logging, shipping and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food factories, and mining and construction also released employees. A larger decrease had been noted at December 1, 1937, but the index was then rather higher. The 1,134 firms making returns for the date under review had 90,767 employees, as compared with 92,201 in their preceding statement. At December 1, 1937, 1,097 employers had reported a staff of 91,473 persons.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	100·4	79·8	91·5	94·9	78·9
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	103·4	89·5	100·5	100·8	84·8
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	102·3	93·9	99·5	98·6	86·7
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	89·0	90·8	94·1	91·1	88·7
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	93·7	93·9	98·6	96·7	96·7
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	95·5	102·7	103·1	104·7	100·0
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	109·5	106·7	108·2	118·6	100·0
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	112·7	94·7	99·3	106·0	90·5
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	83·8	82·9	84·1	86·7	73·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	93·4	92·4	93·3	89·3	85·4
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	107·5	103·8	107·0	101·3	99·3
Dec. 1, 1936	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Apr. 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·9	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Apr. 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Oct. 1	116·7	114·5	121·6	115·8	113·2	111·3
Nov. 1	114·6	112·6	119·7	115·0	108·1	107·5
Dec. 1	114·0	109·8	121·7	114·4	103·5	105·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1938	100·0	7·4	30·8	41·3	12·2	8·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review

69800—5½

Employment by Cities

Lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton; in Quebec City and Winnipeg little change on the whole was shown, while firms in Windsor and Vancouver reported increased employment, the gain in the former being considerable. The indexes in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver were higher than at December 1, 1937; in Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged, while in the other centres above enumerated, employment was at a lower level.

Montreal.—There was a considerable decline from the preceding month in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,623 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 1,477 persons to 163,574 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported a contraction, the losses taking place mainly in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction work also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in retail trade. A larger decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then slightly lower than that of 106·2 at the latest date. The 1,418 establishments furnishing returns for December 1, 1937, had reported 156,790 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.—Industrial activity in Quebec City showed little general change, according to the 200 employers whose returns were received, and who had 16,501 employees at December 1. There were contractions since November 1, 1938, in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, and transportation, services and building were also slacker. On the other hand, improvement was shown in road work and retail trade; the gain in the former occurred mainly in unemployment relief projects. A considerable recession had been indicated at the beginning of December in 1937, when the index was much lower; statements had then been received from 177 concerns with 13,248 persons on their payroll.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95·9	.....	102·7	.....	.....	.....	100·1	78·5
Dec. 1, 1923	94·8	.....	99·7	100·4	93·1	.....	90·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1924	94·3	99·6	96·6	98·3	81·4	.....	85·5	90·0
Dec. 1, 1925	98·3	95·4	100·4	96·3	93·3	92·9	93·7	95·8
Dec. 1, 1926	101·9	102·3	103·8	99·9	101·7	98·7	107·9	101·4
Dec. 1, 1927	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
Dec. 1, 1928	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
Dec. 1, 1929	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·6	128·0	113·8	116·0	104·6	113·6	104·3	107·4
Dec. 1, 1931	96·7	108·7	104·8	112·7	94·0	72·3	93·2	98·3
Dec. 1, 1932	85·1	95·9	91·2	92·6	76·6	63·7	82·2	85·8
Dec. 1, 1933	84·5	92·9	92·0	95·4	80·0	78·2	83·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1934	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Dec. 1, 1935	91·9	99·0	100·8	103·6	100·4	118·7	94·1	100·3
Dec. 1, 1936	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Sept. 1	106·6	110·2	108·1	109·0	109·2	121·1	96·5	114·9
Oct. 1	108·2	117·1	109·4	108·3	104·1	126·7	96·3	114·7
Nov. 1	107·1	119·1	109·6	106·1	103·8	130·6	94·7	110·4
Dec. 1	106·2	119·2	108·8	105·6	102·4	148·2	94·6	110·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1938	15·1	1·5	12·7	1·3	3·0	1·9	3·8	3·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Toronto.—Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,636 firms, who employed 137,443 workers, as compared with 138,451 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions; construction was also quieter. Similar losses had been registered at December 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was a few points higher than that of 108·8 at the latest date. For December 1, 1937, 1,562 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 139,312 men and women, compared with 140,269 at November 1.

Ottawa.—There was a slight falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and services reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was rather busier. Two hundred and fourteen firms recorded a combined payroll of 14,190 workers, as against 14,272 in their last report. Employment was at approximately the same level as at the beginning of December, 1937, although the decline then indicated by 204 employers of 13,961 persons had been on a much larger scale.

Hamilton.—A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate force of 32,944 employees was reported by the 310 firms furnishing data, who had a staff of 33,431 at November 1. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and building, on the other hand, reported some improvement. The index, at 102.4, was decidedly lower than at the same date of a year ago, despite the fact that a much larger loss had then been recorded by the 294 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 37,466 men and women.

Windsor.—There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	85·8	110·5	102·5	89·2	98·7	69·4	78·0	95·5
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	94·9	152·9	107·5	87·2	106·5	75·2	79·9	96·2
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	95·5	148·4	110·8	91·1	105·1	76·7	88·7	96·0
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	88·7	153·6	103·8	94·0	99·9	71·5	89·5	98·3
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	95·3	139·3	101·3	96·8	101·4	78·7	90·6	103·1
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	101·5	139·2	109·0	102·2	101·5	91·3	97·9	108·9
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	100·6	106·5	117·8	115·3	102·5	127·3	123·9	134·8
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	89·6	73·1	107·5	100·5	93·5	128·8	116·1	125·6
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	80·3	56·2	99·9	89·3	83·9	67·6	103·7	117·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	84·4	166·5	105·5	81·0	79·8	94·6	108·8	119·1
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	91·3	198·6	122·9	79·8	80·1	100·3	115·2	126·0
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	101·4	183·5	131·1	81·0	84·0	95·9	116·3	131·1
Dec. 1, 1936	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
Apr. 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
Apr. 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·8	58·6	157·4	88·3	88·7	133·8	146·7	131·0
Oct. 1	116·7	112·5	78·8	160·8	87·2	90·1	143·5	136·1	134·5
Nov. 1	114·6	110·9	130·8	163·4	85·5	87·9	122·5	132·8	135·6
Dec. 1	114·0	110·1	166·4	163·3	84·0	85·0	112·5	131·7	139·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1938	100·0	51·7	4·4	7·0	2·1	9·4	11·5	2·6	11·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Statements were tabulated from 192 employers with 20,376 workers, compared with 17,953 in the preceding month. A slackening had been indicated at December 1, 1937, when statements had been received from 179 firms with 20,886 employees. The index then, however, was about five points higher.

Winnipeg.—Employment showed a small recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 504 establishments employing 40,794 persons, as compared with 40,841 at November 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food plants; there were also declines in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 94·6, was fractionally lower than at the same date of last year, when a large decrease had been recorded by the 489 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 41,096.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver was slightly brisker, according to 474 employers of 36,031 workers, as compared with 35,968 in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel and lumber products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment; on the other hand, construction showed curtailment. A loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1937, when 462 firms had employed 35,478 men and women; the index then was slightly lower than that of 110.6 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—A seasonal recession in employment was reported at December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,217 of which employed 561,191 operatives, compared with 565,527 at November 1. This decrease of 0·8 per cent was smaller than the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available. The index, after correction for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance from the preceding month, standing at 111·4 at December 1, as compared

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933
Manufacturing	51·7	110·1	110·9	116·3	107·0	101·4	91·3	84·4
Animal products—edible	2·4	133·8	133·4	136·8	128·4	115·4	108·9	101·0
Fur and products	0·4	96·5	95·1	93·4	95·5	101·5	89·0	88·7
Leather and products	2·0	105·0	106·1	102·8	106·0	103·8	94·3	86·8
Boots and shoes	1·3	103·2	104·5	101·3	103·2	102·6	92·3	87·7
Lumber and products	3·5	72·2	77·7	79·9	77·7	69·8	64·5	59·0
Rough and dressed lumber	1·8	59·5	66·5	63·8	67·2	57·2	52·5	46·0
Furniture	0·7	88·4	88·8	92·0	90·3	85·4	78·1	79·1
Other lumber products	1·0	99·8	104·8	120·3	100·8	90·2	90·7	76·5
Musical instruments	0·1	50·3	53·5	52·2	50·2	51·8	52·3	44·4
Plant products—edible	3·4	121·5	134·7	122·3	122·5	114·7	103·7	103·1
Pulp and paper products	6·0	107·2	107·5	111·8	105·5	98·7	94·7	88·1
Pulp and paper	2·6	93·6	96·9	103·8	96·7	87·4	83·4	74·1
Paper products	1·0	136·4	136·0	138·8	127·9	118·1	109·4	103·7
Printing and publishing	2·4	114·6	111·7	113·0	109·5	106·9	104·5	101·4
Rubber products	1·2	105·6	103·1	111·6	101·2	98·3	92·3	89·2
Textile products	9·6	120·0	122·6	126·6	120·8	117·0	107·1	103·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	131·2	130·4	143·2	136·2	136·9	121·2	116·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	97·2	96·7	105·5	97·8	97·8	86·3	88·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	132·0	129·9	150·2	150·0	142·4	123·9	130·7
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	494·8	497·1	535·2	517·2	538·7	476·7	427·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	122·7	124·9	128·7	128·2	127·6	117·6	120·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	112·7	118·7	116·9	109·0	99·4	94·2	88·8
Other textile products	1·0	104·3	107·1	102·0	97·7	94·5	87·7	81·9
Tobacco	1·1	141·5	96·4	141·5	119·5	144·1	122·7	119·9
Beverages	0·8	168·9	166·9	161·6	157·2	141·0	137·1	115·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	157·3	159·6	157·4	143·7	135·5	122·4	114·8
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	85·0	89·3	92·9	82·3	75·8	68·9	57·7
Electric light and power	1·5	131·7	137·9	128·4	117·5	116·2	113·1	104·9
Electrical apparatus	1·6	130·8	136·0	152·9	125·0	124·5	111·3	96·3
Iron and steel products	11·7	97·2	93·9	108·7	92·1	86·8	71·4	63·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	113·5	115·4	139·2	120·9	115·7	92·3	74·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	116·9	113·7	133·3	110·4	93·6	83·3	68·3
Agricultural implements	0·5	61·6	60·7	74·4	51·8	52·5	39·1	30·6
Land vehicles	5·1	91·3	84·6	100·0	87·1	83·7	67·8	63·3
Automobiles and parts	2·1	159·0	132·5	159·1	140·5	120·0	69·8	61·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	80·5	72·0	79·9	61·0	59·5	52·2	43·2
Heating appliances	0·4	129·8	130·5	126·8	121·6	105·3	92·8	84·7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	100·3	96·8	123·4	85·6	89·5	61·5	51·3
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	106·7	106·3	120·0	104·7	94·8	77·1	64·7
Other iron and steel products	1·9	103·3	103·7	112·3	95·3	87·2	77·4	68·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	155·3	155·6	158·3	140·4	125·8	110·4	93·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1·5	152·3	156·1	151·4	142·5	137·5	132·2	125·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	139·1	146·0	133·2	133·5	125·0	119·2	103·6

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

with the seasonally-adjusted index of 109·9 at November 1. On the other hand, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 110·9 at the beginning of November to 110·1 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six points lower than at December 1, 1937; with this exception, the latest index is higher than at the same date in any other year since 1929.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was also important improvement in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at December 1 in recent years: 1938, 110·1; 1937, 116·3; 1936, 107·0; 1935, 101·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 84·4; 1932, 80·3; 1931, 89·6; 1930, 100·6; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 112·9 and 1927, 104·3.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a moderate increase in this industry, meat-packing factories and dairies being rather slightly slacker, while some improvement was indicated in fish-preserving plants. There was an advance of 87 in the staffs of the 308 firms making returns, who had 25,811 employees. Although this gain compared favourably with the decrease recorded at the same date in 1937, employment was then at a rather higher level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this industry showed a loss at the beginning of December, occurring largely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 314 manufacturers, employing 21,527 persons, as compared with 21,739 at November 1. Much greater reductions had been noted at December 1, 1937, when the index was over two points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1937, took place in this group; the reductions were principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, but vehicle and other wood-using factories were also quieter. Data were received from 904 lumber firms, whose staffs declined from 41,296 workers at November 1, to 38,375 at December 1. The index was lower than at the same date a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a seasonal contraction of 3,991 employees in the vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 36,913 operatives. The decrease took place chiefly in canneries, but flour and cereal mills and bread and bakery factories were also slacker. The largest losses, on the whole, were in Ontario. The index of employment at December 1, 1938, was fractionally lower than at the beginning of December, 1937.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 641 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls declined by 288 persons to 65,748 at the beginning of December. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the same date in 1937, although a larger loss had then occurred. Improvement took place at the date under review in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in the Maritime Provinces.

Rubber Products.—Curtailment was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 54 co-operating establishments stood at 13,203, compared with 13,254 at November 1. A substantial decline had been shown at the corresponding date in 1937, but the level of employment was then higher.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in clothing, headwear and knitting factories, while cotton and woollen mills showed somewhat greater activity. Returns were compiled from 1,150 manufacturers employing 104,118 workers, or 2,232 fewer than in the preceding month. This was a rather larger loss than that recorded at the beginning of December, 1937, when the index was 6·6 points higher.

Tobacco.—Employment in tobacco factories greatly advanced. An aggregate payroll of 11,670 persons was indicated by the 45 co-operating firms, compared with 7,949 at the beginning of November. Smaller gains, on the whole, had been shown at the same date in 1937, but the index was then the same as at the date under review.

Beverages.—Moderate improvement was indicated in the production of beverages, according to 141 manufacturers with 8,951 employees, compared with 8,844 at November 1. Employment was rather more active than at the same date in 1937.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 473 persons being released by the 213 co-operating manufacturers, who had 9,453 on their payrolls. A downward tendency had also been in evidence at December 1, 1937, but the volume of employment then was greater.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—A falling-off was indicated in the chemical group at December 1, according to data received from 290 firms having 18,235 employees, as compared with 18,495 in the preceding month. A loss had also been noted at the beginning of De-

cember, 1937, when employment was at practically the same level as at the date under review.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a substantial decrease in employment in electric current plants, 99 of which had 16,661 employees, or 789 fewer than at November 1. A smaller recession had been reported at the beginning of December, 1937, but the index number then was a few points lower.

Electrical Appliances.—A decline was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 126 manufacturers employed 17,718 persons, as compared with 18,416 in their last report. Employment at December 1, 1937, was at a much higher level than at the date under review, although the reductions then reported had involved rather more workers.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was considerable improvement in employment in iron and steel factories; the rolling mill, heating appliance and sheet metal groups reported lowered activity, while automobile and other land vehicle, shipbuilding, general machinery, structural iron and steel, wire and some other plants were decidedly busier. There was an increase of 4,358 in the staffs of the 916 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 127,167. The general level of employment in this group was decidedly lower than at the same date in the preceding year, although curtailment had then been indicated.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A slight decline occurred in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 184 employers of 24,442 persons, as compared with 24,490 in the preceding month. The index was rather lower than at December 1, 1937, despite the fact that larger loss had then been registered.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decrease in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 101 firms employed 12,307 workers, or 307 fewer than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was slightly higher than at December 1, 1937, when some improvement had been noted.

Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which activity increased in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 388 logging camps having 48,022 employees, or 10,274 more than in their last report. This gain was smaller than that registered at the same date in 1937, but approximated the average increase from November to December in the years since 1920. The index was decidedly lower than at December 1, 1937.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased at the beginning of December, 646 persons being added to the payrolls of the 106 co-operating operators, who had 26,007 employees. There was improvement in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A larger advance had been shown at the corresponding date in 1937, and the index number then was about three points higher.

Metallic Ores.—There was a decrease in employment in metallic ore mines; 394 workers were laid off since November 1 by the 233 employers from whom information was received, and who had 40,801 persons on their pay lists. A reduction had also been indicated in December, 1937, when the number on the staffs of the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Curtailment in employment was noted in the extraction of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. In this division, 104 firms furnished data showing that they employed 8,805 persons, as compared with 9,116 at November 1. Activity was less than in the same month of 1937, although a rather larger loss had then been indicated.

Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 385 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,441 employees at the date under review. The index was slightly lower than in the early winter of 1937.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—This division was seasonally quiet, the largest reductions in employment occurring in the Prairie Provinces. Data were compiled from 267 firms whose staffs declined from 28,518 at November 1, to 28,269 at the beginning of December. This loss was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was much lower.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 100 employers and branches reporting 57,159 workers, as compared with 60,234 in the preceding month. There were decreases in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was lower than at December 1, 1937, when a much smaller contraction had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Further curtailment was registered in shipping; a decline of 188 persons was reported by the 124 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 17,302. A large loss had been noted at

December 1, 1937, and the index then was several points lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a pronounced, seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 871 contractors employing 29,112 persons, as compared with 33,636 at November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Shrinkage on a rather smaller scale had been reported at December 1, 1937, when employment was in greater volume.

Highway.—Important reductions were noted in the staffs of the 406 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 86,722 workers at December 1, as compared with 90,804 in the preceding month. Employment decreased in all five economic areas except Quebec. Much more extensive contractions had been noted in this group at December 1, 1937, and the index then was many points lower.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which involved more workers than that occurring at the same date in 1937; the index then was decidedly higher. Statistics were received from 35 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs were diminished from 22,536 men at November 1, 1938, to 19,554 at the beginning of December. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there was general shrinkage except in the Maritime Provinces.

Services

Reductions were reported by the 553 co-operating firms, who had 28,572 employees, or 195 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were slacker. The employment index was about a point higher than at December 1, 1937; a rather smaller loss had been recorded at that date.

Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 1,683 trading establishments with 122,477 employees, or 3,556 more than at November 1. The index was practically the same as at the same date in the preceding year, being higher than in any other December on record.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1938

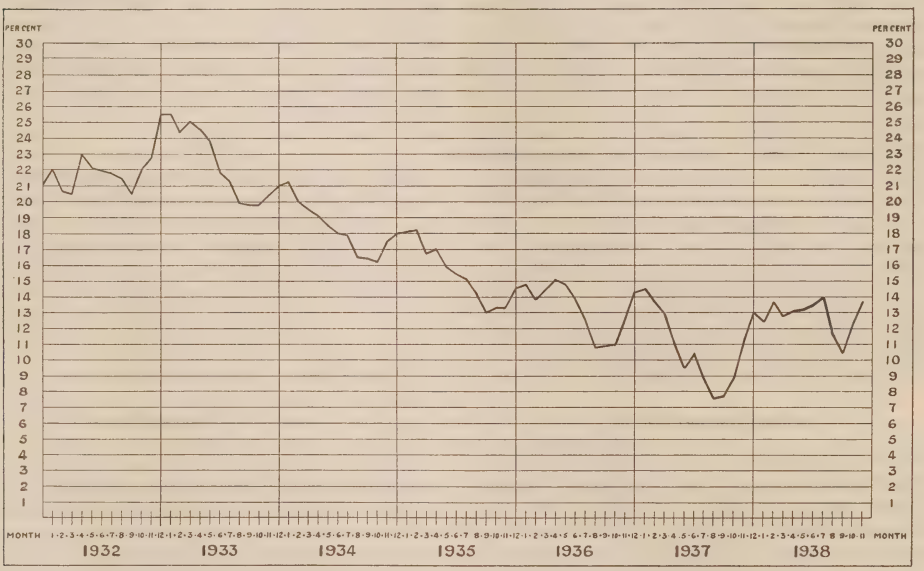
Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among local trade unions deals with the situation at the end of November and is based on the reports compiled from 1,920 labour organizations, involving a membership of 242,815 persons. For all occupations reporting, 33,387 or a percentage of 13·7 were without work at the close of the month as contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 12·3 in October. A less favourable employment movement also was reflected from November a year ago when 11·2 per cent of idleness was recorded. Curtailment of activity, particularly in the steam railway division in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, was largely responsible for the quieter conditions prevailing in these provinces from October though contributing recessions in Manitoba were apparent in the garment trades. The tendency in Quebec and Ontario was adverse but the changes were small. In Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia fractional recessions only were indicated. New Brunswick unions alone showed a nominally upward employment trend. In contrasting with the returns for November, 1937, noteworthy losses in work afforded were manifest by New Brunswick unions and declines of somewhat lesser magnitude were evident in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Minor contractions only were registered by Saskatchewan members. In British Columbia, however, the situation was moderately improved from November last year.

Reports on unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Edmonton unions during November with a gain of over 3 per cent from October showed the greatest employment advancement of any of the cities used for comparison, and in Vancouver and Saint John lesser increases were noted. Of the reductions in activity reflected in the remaining cities that of over 2 per cent in both Halifax and Winnipeg was the most marked while in Montreal, Toronto and Regina the situation declined by over one per cent. When a comparison is made with the reports for November last year employment movement. In this upward trend the curve paralleled the course of the corresponding month in 1937 though the point reached at the close of the month under review was above that of November a year ago.

The manufacturing industries, with 555 local unions reporting at the close of November a total of 91,691 members, showed that 13,603 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14·8 compared with percentages of 13·3 in October and 12·9 in November, 1937. Glass workers, whose membership included a small proportion of the total in the manufacturing industries, during November showed pronounced percentage gains in employment from October. Height-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Montreal members showed considerable curtailment in work available during the period surveyed and noteworthy recessions were apparent among Winnipeg unions. In Saint John, Toronto and Edmonton declines of more moderate proportions occurred, while in Halifax though the trend was less favourable, the change from November a year ago was but fractional. Conditions for Regina and Vancouver members, however, were somewhat better than in November, 1937.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. The curve showed a slight rise in level throughout November when contrasted with the preceding month, a manifestation of a less favourable

ened activity, on a moderate scale, was indicated by metal polishers, jewellery and gas workers, and the situation tended favourably for printing tradesmen, meat cutters and butchers, and leather, cigar and tobacco, and iron and steel workers, and papermakers. Much quieter conditions, however, prevailed for general labourers and mill and smeltermen, and in the garment and textile trades appreciable losses were noted. Lesser declines occurred among wood workers, bakers and confectioners, and hat, cap and glove workers. The tendency for brewery and fur workers was toward retarded activity from October though the variations were quite slight. Contrasted with the returns for November, 1937, when 12·9 per cent of in-

activity was recorded in the manufacturing industries as a whole, leather and fur workers were decidedly better engaged during the month under review, and improvement on a much smaller scale though noteworthy was apparent among wood and hat, cap and glove workers, and metal polishers. Gains in employment of minor importance were manifest by papermakers, jewellery workers, meat cutters and butchers, and printing tradesmen. Severe losses in work afforded, however, as in the previous comparison were shown by general labourers and mill and smeltermen from November last year, and activity was substantially retarded among iron and steel, glass, brewery, and textile and carpet workers. Declines in employment were apparent also among bakers and confectioners, garment, and cigar and tobacco workers.

There was some improvement in the employment volume available to coal miners during November from the preceding month as reflected by the reports forwarded from 61 local unions with a membership aggregate of 24,029 persons. Of these, 1,250 or a percentage of 5·2 were idle at the end of the month in comparison with 7·3 per cent in October. The situation, however, remained unchanged in the industry as a whole from November last year when 5·2 per cent of inactivity also was recorded. Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unions all participated in the better employment movement shown from October, Alberta members reporting the most noteworthy advancement. Decided employment recovery was reflected by British Columbia miners from November a year ago which was exactly counteracted by the recessions indicated in Alberta and in the Eastern coal fields. In addition to the total unemployment reported among the miners a number were shown as working at considerably reduced time.

The 217 associations of building and construction tradesmen making returns for November and combining a membership of 26,201 persons showed that 9,600 or a percentage of 36·6 were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with 31·8 per cent in October. Slacker conditions also prevailed than in November, 1937, when 28·3 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Painters, decorators and paperhangers during November suffered losses in employment from the previous month affecting the largest number of members. Steam shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers whose combined membership was rather small showed extensive percentage contractions in activity, and among hod carriers and building labourers considerably slacker conditions prevailed. A moderate drop in the level of activity was manifest by plumbers and steamfitters and tile layers, lathers and roofers, while bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners showed but a slightly adverse tendency. Electrical workers and granite and stonecutters, however, reported somewhat heightened employment. In making a comparison with the returns for November, 1937, a decidedly less favourable situation obtained for carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers during the month under review, and marked losses were noted by plumbers and steamfitters. Declines in activity, on a considerably smaller scale, were evident among bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Employment for granite and stonecutters showed a substantial rise from November a year ago and noteworthy improvement was recorded by hod carriers and building labourers.

A less favourable employment trend was noted in the transportation industries during November than in either the preceding month or November last year according to the returns tabulated from 831 associations with 65,912 members. Of these, 6,205 or a percentage of 9·4 were idle at the end of the month as compared with percentages of 7·8 at the end of October and 6·2 in November, 1937. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were in both comparisons somewhat less actively engaged during November. Among teamsters and chauffeurs the level of employment was slightly lower than in October though minor increases in work afforded were evident from November last year. More favourable conditions prevailed for navigation workers during November than in the preceding month but substantial employment losses were noted over November, 1937. Street and electric railway employees showed a nominal rise in work afforded from October, the percentage for the month under review, however, remaining identical with that of November a year ago.

From unions of retail shop clerks 5 reports were received during November, embracing a membership of 1,811 persons, all of whom were busy on the last day of the month in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 0·3 in October and with a fully engaged situation in November last year.

Civic employees indicated little change in conditions in all three months used for comparative purposes, the 79 associations forward-

ing reports and involving an aggregate of 10,258 members showing that 209 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2·0 as contrasted with percentages of 1·4 in October and 2·3 in November a year ago.

Some improvement in the volume of work afforded members in the miscellaneous group of trades was apparent during November from the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 10·6 in contrast with a percentage of 14·7 in October. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 134 local unions with a membership numbering 11,750 persons, 1,243 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. A lower level of activity, however, was shown from November, 1937, when 6·4 per cent of unemployed members was reported. Employment for unclassified workers rose substantially from October and gains on a much smaller scale were registered by barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees. Hotel and restaurant employees showed some slight falling off in work accorded. Inactivity for unclassified workers was the determining factor in the unfavourable employment movement reflected in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole from November, 1937, though contributing declines were shown by hotel and restaurant employees. The tendency for theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen was toward heightened activity during the month under review, though the variations from November last year were quite small.

The situation for fishermen during November was much improved from either the previous month or November, 1937, the gains in the latter comparison being quite pronounced. This was apparent from the reports furnished by 6 associations of these workers, with 2,031 members, 11·7 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as contrasted with percentages of 20·1 in October and 37·4 in November, 1937.

Heavy increases in unemployment were reflected by lumber workers and loggers during November from the preceding month as manifest by the reports received from 3 locals embracing 2,039 members. Of these, 620 or 30·4 per cent were out of work at the end of the month contrasted with a percentage of 8·1 in October. Conditions were also much quieter than in November a year ago when 2·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1919 to 1937 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and for each month from November, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Nov., 1919.....	1·2	1·6	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·2	·5	17·1	3·6
Nov., 1920.....	2·2	·5	14·7	6·4	4·3	4·1	3·6	24·7	10·2
Nov., 1921.....	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Nov., 1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Nov., 1923.....	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Nov., 1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Nov., 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Nov., 1926.....	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	4·7
Nov., 1927.....	2·5	1·7	7·8	3·5	5·1	3·4	4·6	8·0	5·2
Nov., 1928.....	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	4·2
Nov., 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	9·3
Nov., 1930.....	4·4	5·1	19·2	13·9	10·9	12·7	10·9	14·0	13·8
Nov., 1931.....	12·8	10·0	22·1	18·8	18·3	17·0	14·7	20·6	18·6
Nov., 1932.....	7·9	13·6	27·6	25·2	20·6	17·3	19·8	24·4	22·8
Nov., 1933.....	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	20·4	16·1	15·0	21·3	20·4
Nov., 1934.....	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	17·5
Nov., 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July, 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug., 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept., 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct., 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov., 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

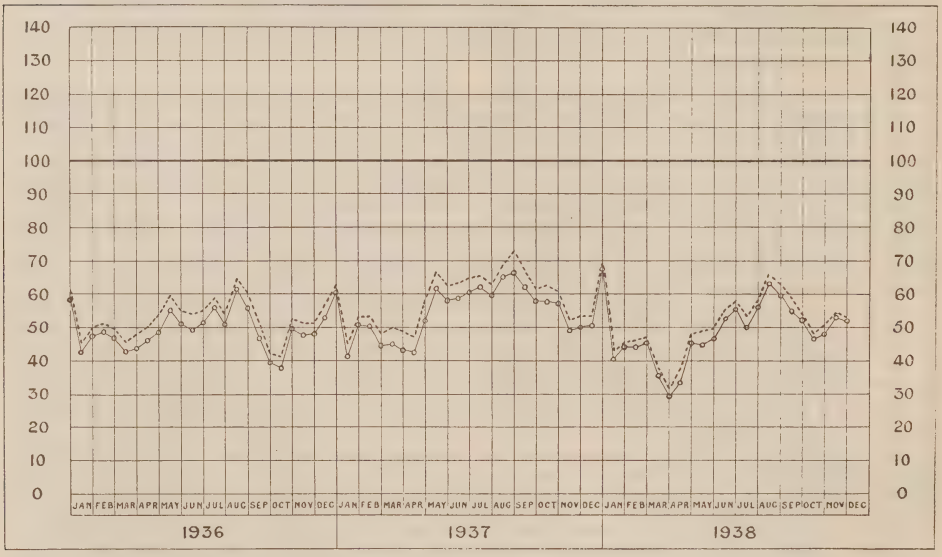
Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1919	20·8	....	1·0	2·8	1·0	1·5	2·2	1·1	....	·5	·3	·1	·5	·1	1·3	4·3	1·3	2·7	.....	....	5·8	4·5	32·4	1·4	1·4	·1	·1	....	·2	2·1	·5	3·8	3·6
November, 1920	6·5	....	·6	13·1	4·2	2·3	1·8	2·6	....	7·3	38·1	2·1	59·2	....	8·9	9·9	7·8	·5	0	3·3	12·4	2·5	2·7	3·4	1·3	·2	·2	....	0	3·3	3·1	3·4	10·2
November, 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	....	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	.....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
November, 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	....	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	....	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
November, 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	....	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
November, 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	....	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	.....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	.9	7·7	9·7
November, 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	....	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
November, 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	....	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
November, 1927	19·9	0	2·9	7·2	2·0	3·2	4·8	2·5	....	22·0	7·7	·3	7·3	19·6	10·9	6·4	6·5	7·4	0	17·1	13·3	3·3	43·5	2·7	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·7	6·7	5·2
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	....	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	6·1	4·2
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	....	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
November, 1930	13·6	20·2	2·2	14·8	7·0	11·2	19·7	7·2	....	21·1	37·3	14·1	39·6	28·7	16·0	7·7	22·8	23·9	0	40·7	37·7	8·2	25·6	8·9	·7	6·3	6·4	0	·3	7·1	1·3	14·2	13·8
November, 1931	30·0	30·1	9·5	19·5	10·6	12·2	15·3	10·8	....	45·6	28·9	11·6	30·3	24·3	24·1	16·6	43·5	37·2	0	48·1	51·9	11·1	29·1	12·5	1·4	7·5	7·6	0	·5	9·3	1·4	19·2	18·6
November, 1932	27·0	46·5	7·0	26·0	10·3	16·0	17·6	15·4	0	49·1	37·7	24·4	36·6	72·9	20·6	28·3	46·9	32·3	0	39·5	63·5	13·5	19·6	15·8	1·5	13·4	13·7	0	5·8	10·8	5·6	21·3	22·8
November, 1933	26·3	20·3	12·7	20·5	10·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	0	15·4	11·6	15·4	6·7	53·8	41·5	23·2	13·3	35·1	0	44·4	67·6	13·2	31·4	14·6	1·1	11·6	11·8	0	0	8·2	3·2	16·8	20·4
November, 1934	83·3	38·8	6·2	18·0	5·9	8·4	5·6	10·4	0	33·0	25·2	16·8	27·2	18·0	9·2	20·2	15·8	9·5	100·0	63·1	61·6	10·4	54·3	10·0	1·0	11·8	12·1	0	5·9	5·9	1·2	15·4	17·5
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	·7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0·4	2·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7

(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1938

The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1938, in offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada was 21 per cent more extensive than in October, according to the average daily placements made, and 22 per cent above that of November a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month noteworthy increases were recorded in farming and logging, augmented by one of fair proportions in services. A marked loss took place in construction and maintenance, but the decreases in trade, manufacturing, mining and transportation were not of the month, but declined slightly during the latter half. At the close of the period, however, the level of vacancies was slightly below, and that of placements somewhat above the levels attained at the end of November a year ago.

The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 54·7 during the first half and 53·1 during the second half of November, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 52·0 and 53·4 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 53·1 and 52·0

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



large. When compared with November, 1937, pronounced gains were shown in farming, construction and maintenance and services, with a minor increase in mining. Declines, however, appeared in logging, manufacturing, trade and transportation, the largest being in the first named group.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward trend during the first half as compared with 49·0 and 50·1 in the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the officers of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1938, was 1,755 as compared with 1,479 during the preceding month and with 1,494 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,258 in comparison with 2,989 in October and with 2,835 during November, 1937.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1938, was 1,712, of which 1,274 were in regular employment and 438 in work

of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,414 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,405 daily, consisting of 1,048 placements in regular and 357 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 44,289 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 42,783 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 31,853, of which 24,585 were of men and 7,268 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,930. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 32,088 for men and 11,771 for women, a total of 43,859, while applications for work numbered 81,426, of which 60,950 were from men and 20,476 from women. Reports for October, 1938, showed 36,970 positions available, 74,715 applications made and 35,348 placements effected, while in November, 1937, there were recorded 37,348 vacancies, 70,860 applications for work, and 35,109 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	384,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (11 months)	231,003	113,222	344,225

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during November when compared with the preceding month and of over 28 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also were 17 per cent higher than in October and nearly 27 per cent above November, 1937. The increase in placements over November a year ago was due to a substantial gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance, offset in part by a decline in logging. The changes in all other groups were quite small, the gains being about equal to the losses. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 871 and in services 535. Of the latter, 420 were of household workers. During the month 674 men and 141 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during November called for over 2 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but 44 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1937. Placements were nearly 2 per cent less than in October, but nearly 45 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. As in Nova Scotia, placements on highway construction accounted for the gain over November a year ago for the province as a whole, although small increases were reported in all other groups except trade. There were 336 placements under construction and maintenance and 701 in services. Of the latter, 461 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 27 of men and 98 of women.

QUEBEC

During the month of November, positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 15 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a gain of over 19 per cent in comparison with November, 1937. A substantial increase under construction and maintenance, made up largely of placements in the highway division of this group, accounted for the gain over November, 1937. There was an increase also in transportation. All other groups showed declines, the largest being in logging, with moderate losses in services, manufacturing, trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 83; logging 322; transportation 264; construction and maintenance 4,814, and services 2,679, of which 2,441 were of household workers. There were 5,325 men and 1,769 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during November, were nearly 15 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease in placements of over 15 per cent when compared with October and of over 20 per cent in comparison with November, 1937. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, participated in the decrease in placements from November a year ago and although the gain in construc-

tion and maintenance was quite large, a substantial decline in logging more than offset this increase. Moderate losses were reported in manufacturing, farming, transportation and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 587; logging 906; farming 595; construction and maintenance 3,299; trade 248, and services 3,441, of which 2,411 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,245 of men and 1,517 of women.

MANITOBA

Employment offices in Manitoba received orders for nearly 15 per cent fewer workers in November than in the preceding month and over 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1937. There was a decrease also in placements of 14 per cent when compared with October and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. A decrease in placements under construction and maintenance was responsible for the decline for the province, as a whole, from November of the previous year, as losses in logging and trade were offset by gains in farming and services. The changes in all other groups were nominal only. The industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging 310; farming 1,715; construction and maintenance 914, and services 724, of which 580 were of household workers. There were 2,954 men and 354 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during November were nearly 207 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 181 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 229 per cent when compared with October and of over 237 per cent in comparison with November, 1937. The exceptionally large increase over November a year ago was due to the placement of farm hands and farm domestics under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan. The only other change of importance was a decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance. There was a small decline in bush placements and minor losses in manufacturing and trade. Placements on farms numbered 7,767 and in services 2,452. Of the latter, 2,148 were farm domestics and 228 urban household workers. Regular placements numbered 7,428 of men and 2,680 of women.

ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during November when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also were over 44 per cent higher than in October and 13 per cent above November, 1937. Farm placements were considerably higher than in November a year ago, due to positions secured under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan and there was an increase also in services, but these gains were partly offset by declines in logging and construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 2,055; construction and maintenance 157, and services 567, of which 457 were of household workers. During the month 2,342 men and 409 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for 39 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 18 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1937. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The only change of importance in placements from November a year ago was a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance. There were small declines in services, manufacturing, trade and logging and nominal increases in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 1,787; farming 104; construction and maintenance 3,138 and services 681, of which 478 were of household workers. There were 2,590 men and 300 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 31,853 placements in regular employment, 21,791 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate region of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 454 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 403 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 51 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,497**	**31**	**1,799**	**1,468**	**815**	**651**	**2,445**	**648**
Halifax	418	23	597	395	195	200	1,212	530
Kentville	549	0	648	549	497	52	274	.....
New Glasgow	221	8	247	215	105	108	385	91
Sydney	309	0	307	309	18	291	574	27
New Brunswick	**1,126**	**6**	**1,160**	**1,129**	**125**	**1,004**	**1,214**	**114**
Chatham	306	0	305	306	0	306	41	3
Moncton	442	6	446	445	88	357	499	80
St. John	378	0	409	378	37	341	674	31
Quebec	**8,972**	**418**	**16,486**	**9,675**	**7,094**	**1,129**	**6,126**	**5,832**
Bagotville	158	28	162	137	137	0	56	102
Chicoutimi	518	0	823	518	508	10	168	373
Hull	652	8	1,143	694	690	1	313	595
La Tuque	100	0	181	100	95	5	63	.....
Matane	1,471	48	1,551	1,467	1,439	23	184	404
Montreal	3,376	213	8,298	3,868	2,097	677	4,010	2,071
Quebec	1,698	77	2,361	1,833	1,456	106	602	1,134
Rouyn	360	7	672	363	310	42	208	519
Sherbrooke	98	15	248	132	91	5	62	239
Three Rivers	408	15	750	425	148	253	249	292
Val d'Or	133	7	297	138	123	7	211	103
Ontario	**9,402**	**158**	**27,502**	**9,301**	**4,762**	**4,403**	**51,997**	**7,918**
Belleville	130	0	208	130	61	69	674	64
Brantford	116	2	424	113	80	33	1,577	656
Chatham	206	0	315	205	123	82	457	109
Fort William	262	2	358	260	189	71	528	727
Guelph	120	6	277	145	74	43	698	61
Hamilton	451	31	1,768	431	179	202	4,208	357
Kenora	226	0	437	226	171	55	301	204
Kingston	99	0	233	99	82	17	480	189
Kitchener	135	4	451	143	88	40	939	150
London	415	33	906	453	239	180	2,325	339
Niagara Falls	87	3	284	83	55	28	920	74
North Bay	139	0	319	150	101	49	928	412
Oshawa	247	0	489	247	95	152	1,400	51
Ottawa	1,644	2	3,203	1,645	361	1,284	3,571	422
Owen Sound	107	0	222	108	70	37	400	.....
Pembroke	214	0	339	171	110	61	73	185
Peterborough	115	0	291	115	75	40	965	94
Port Arthur	1,220	0	1,104	1,185	599	586	942	1,188
St. Catharines	222	6	539	214	118	96	2,585	168
St. Thomas	135	0	194	135	110	25	361	124
Sarnia	175	3	204	175	58	117	300	89
Sault Ste. Marie	204	0	434	204	157	47	207	251
Stratford	116	0	349	115	100	15	930	88
Sudbury	130	0	568	129	102	27	302	176
Timmins	463	0	1,252	463	210	253	1,137	383
Toronto	1,449	51	11,051	1,377	799	578	18,562	923
Welland	29	5	151	35	23	4	547	.....
Windsor	404	10	809	403	220	183	5,278	224
Woodstock	142	0	323	142	113	29	402	210
Manitoba	**3,696**	**14**	**6,168**	**3,727**	**3,308**	**414**	**14,620**	**3,834**
Brandon	246	11	413	204	195	9	646	179
Dauphin	179	0	178	179	158	21	13	.....
Portage la Prairie	61	0	61	61	49	12	0	.....
Winnipeg	3,210	3	5,516	3,283	2,906	372	13,961	3,655
Saskatchewan	**10,483**	**458**	**11,293**	**10,288**	**10,108**	**180**	**12,998**	**2,616**
Estevan	215	27	193	192	192	0	187	74
Moose Jaw	1,061	39	1,152	1,028	986	42	2,465	260
North Battleford	1,200	69	1,288	1,181	1,181	0	367	299
Prince Albert	830	92	796	760	731	29	480	247
Regina	2,092	17	2,324	2,102	2,047	55	5,251	676
Saskatoon	3,217	83	3,555	3,182	3,164	18	3,275	353
Swift Current	578	62	623	567	567	0	557	155
Weyburn	252	14	330	246	230	16	255	259
Yorkton	1,038	55	1,032	1,030	1,010	20	161	293
Alberta	**2,876**	**139**	**6,491**	**2,989**	**2,751**	**238**	**7,715**	**2,330**
Calgary	879	19	2,663	964	894	70	3,497	644
Drumheller	168	0	356	153	142	11	126	90
Edmonton	1,539	99	2,736	1,580	1,495	85	3,139	1,381
Lehtbridge	140	14	375	159	145	14	539	111
Medicine Hat	150	7	361	133	75	58	414	104
British Columbia	**5,807**	**14**	**10,527**	**5,712**	**2,890**	**2,911**	**16,136**	**2,770**
Kamloops	38	0	100	38	34	4	191	24
Nanaimo	379	0	465	379	378	1	591	237
Nelson	164	0	195	164	19	145	56	94
New Westminster	67	0	159	67	30	37	607	37
Penticton	70	4	167	64	37	27	220	34
Prince George	12	1	37	10	10	0	15	4
Prince Rupert	57	0	102	57	32	25	189	18
Vancouver	4,728	9	8,482	4,642	2,218	2,513	12,616	2,074
Victoria	292	0	820	291	132	159	1,651	248
Canada	**43,859**	**1,238**	**81,426**	**44,289**	**31,853**	**10,930**	**113,251**	**26,187***
Men	32,088	463	60,950	31,940	24,585	7,494	93,589	20,651
Women	11,771	775	20,476	12,349	7,268	3,436	19,662	5,536

* 125 Placements effected by offices since closed.

In Quebec during November, 17 certificates for reduced transportation were issued, one provincial and 16 interprovincial. The former was granted at Montreal to an engineer bound for Val d'Or. Transferred outside the province, 16 bushmen travelled at the reduced rate from Hull to employment in the Pembroke zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario during November, 347 persons were shipped to provincial employment. From Port Arthur, 204 bush workers, 2 mine employees and 2 truck drivers; from Fort William, 117 bush workers and one mine employee, and from Sudbury, 20 bush workers were carried to various centres within their respective zones. The Hamilton office assisted in the despatch of one machinist to Ottawa. The labour movement in Manitoba during November originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 58 persons, 23 within the province and 35 to employment outside the province. Provincially all workers were despatched to centres within the Winnipeg zone, included among whom were 8 bush workers, 5 farm hands, 4 miners, 4 saw mill labourers and 2 fishermen. Of the persons transported outside the province, 34 were bushmen and one a hotel general destined to situations in the Port Arthur zone. Those who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in Saskatchewan during November numbered 6, all bushmen bound for employment in the Prince Albert zone. Of these, 4 were shipped by the Prince Albert office and 2 by the Saskatoon office. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during November were 21 in number and effected by the Edmonton office which was instrumental in the despatch of 13 bush workers, 3 mine employees, 2 fishermen, one farm hand, one farm housekeeper and one millwright to various sections within the Edmonton zone. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during November totalled 5 and included 4 mine workers and one cook-general who were granted certificates at the Vancouver office for transportation to employment at points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 454 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 180 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 268 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1938

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was $4,687,296. This was a decrease of $4,900,166 or 51·1 per cent, as compared with the October figure of $9,587,462, while the total was also lower by $237,906, or 4·8 per cent, than in November, 1937, when the estimated value of the building authorized by these cities was $4,925,202. With this exception, the November, 1938, aggregate was the largest for that month in any year since 1931.

The value of the building permits taken out in the first eleven months of the present year was $57,384,055; this was higher than the aggregate of $52,288,022 reported in the period, January-November, 1937, and also substantially exceeded the total for the same months in any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total in each of the last seven years has been very much lower than in preceding years since 1919; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for November 1, 1938, showing that they had issued nearly 400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than $1,570,000, and about 1,800 permits for other buildings estimated at over $3,000,000. There were also two engineering projects, valued at $30,000. During October, permits were issued for the erection of about 500 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,600,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported increases over October in the value of the building authorized; these gains amounted to $297,683, or 384·3 per cent and $8,267, or 27·3 per cent, respectively. Reductions in this comparison were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $2,538,767, or 55·8 per cent, in Ontario being most pronounced.

As compared with November, 1937, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba showed increases, of which the greatest was that of $181,655 or 93·9 per cent in Nova Scotia. Of the declines elsewhere reported, those of $612,859, or 23·3 per cent, in Ontario and $328,300 or 46·6 per cent, in British Columbia were largest.

Of the four most populous centres, Toronto recorded a substantial increase in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, but the total was lower than in November of last

year. In Montreal and Winnipeg, the aggregate value was lower than in October, but higher than in November of last year, while Vancouver showed a reduction in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie and North Vancouver reported higher building authorizations than in either the preceding month or the same month of 1937.

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1938	4,687,296	57,384,055	39·6	90·0
1937	4,925,202	52,288,022	36·1	94·3
1936	3,097,508	38,043,527	26·3	85·1
1935	3,447,653	44,158,767	30·5	81·2
1934	2,622,534	24,935,704	17·2	82·7
1933	1,624,138	19,793,204	13·7	78·1
1932	2,553,373	40,750,142	28·1	77·4
1931	7,282,117	104,327,739	72·0	82·1
1930	11,821,292	150,939,044	104·2	91·4
1929	16,171,400	220,255,867	152·0	99·1
1928	15,830,836	203,010,555	140·1	96·9
1927	12,857,622	172,858,176	119·3	96·2
1926	9,975,451	144,877,789	100·0	100·1
1925	7,988,765	117,665,590	81·2	102·9
1924	10,212,908	120,119,829	82·9	107·1
1923	8,228,206	126,547,365	87·3	111·8
1922	11,182,030	138,698,005	95·7	108·6
1921	12,192,414	111,257,084	76·8	123·9
1920	5,627,949	112,175,268	77·4	144·3

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was higher by 11 per cent than in 1937, being also greater than in the same period of any other year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though lower than in 1937, was higher than in preceding years since 1930.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in October and November, 1938, and November, 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

69800—6½

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	November, 1938	October, 1938	November 1937
	$	$	$
P. E. Island—			
Charlottetown	3,000	22,900	2,000
Nova Scotia	375,140	77,457	193,485
*Halifax	328,495	50,767	141,255
New Glasgow	9,590	4,895	2,780
*Sydney	37,055	21,795	49,450
New Brunswick	38,531	30,264	54,854
Fredericton	10,030	6,500	850
*Moncton	17,060	12,119	33,869
*Saint John	11,441	11,645	20,135
Quebec	1,521,175	2,868,359	1,031,751
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	1,173,330	2,229,494	812,401
*Quebec	171,065	427,390	83,715
Shawinigan Falls	15,050	48,975	32,050
*Sherbrooke	86,740	80,350	13,300
*Three Rivers	26,740	51,050	85,185
*Westmount	48,250	31,100	5,100
Ontario	2,013,807	4,552,574	2,626,666
Belleville	7,950	29,925	7,950
*Brantford	10,404	25,693	11,136
Chatham	38,780	26,325	9,300
*Fort William	15,498	27,000	18,550
Galt	44,613	25,905	93,216
*Guelph	25,405	7,777	8,990
*Hamilton	303,406	252,859	89,477
*Kingston	11,562	43,512	11,987
*Kitchener	43,582	36,308	47,789
*London	34,130	60,320	41,525
Niagara Falls	720	16,570	1,550
Oshawa	14,145	6,440	2,450
*Ottawa	107,990	2,705,460	81,300
Owen Sound	2,685	4,915	690
*Peterborough	17,440	62,516	4,133
*Port Arthur	10,296	38,200	22,755
*Stratford	1,100	23,530	5,430
*St. Catharines	19,909	50,240	41,960
*St. Thomas	8,490	12,065	1,300
Sarnia	6,399	27,885	40,650
Sault Ste. Marie	48,875	22,965	13,755
*Toronto	1,034,731	584,403	1,824,737
York and East York Townships	145,874	216,792	115,310
Welland	12,339	19,714	45,310
*Windsor	27,395	202,111	55,655
Riverside	4,265	12,635	10,000
Woodstock	15,824	10,509	19,761
Manitoba	236,085	275,200	126,027
*Brandon	Nil	7,225	.....
St. Boniface	51,035	62,675	1,877
*Winnipeg	185,050	205,300	124,150
Saskatchewan	49,375	346,240	97,275
*Moose Jaw	3,590	8,150	84,130
*Regina	43,685	81,895	10,845
*Saskatoon	2,100	256,195	2,300
Alberta	73,283	900,804	87,944
*Calgary	34,188	72,169	18,546
*Edmonton	33,120	812,110	21,910
Lethbridge	3,700	15,510	10,488
Medicine Hat	2,275	1,015	37,000
British Columbia	376,900	513,664	705,200
Kamloops	2,770	28,265	3,625
Nanaimo	8,200	4,360	25,895
*New Westminster	21,975	110,800	51,875
Prince Rupert	1,950	4,200	18,420
*Vancouver	272,370	313,090	487,900
North Vancouver	13,260	12,050	8,615
*Victoria	56,375	40,899	108,870
Total— 58 cities	4,687,296	9,587,462	4,925,202
Total—*35 cities	4,223,967	8,955,537	4,421,660

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Apart from regular chores and the delivery of firewood and of farm products to local markets, there was no active farming in the Maritimes. Apple shipments to the United Kingdom continued, but in much smaller quantities. The largest single shipment ever made, however, consisting of 33,000 barrels, was sent to Germany. A few logging camps had opened, but no call for lumbermen had been reported thus far, as colder weather was needed to make conditions in the woods more favourable. Fishing was somewhat less, owing to the holiday season, as well as to heavy gales, which resulted in loss of equipment. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 2¼ to 5 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked 3 to 6 days. Manufacturing was quieter and production somewhat curtailed, as factories which had been working overtime during the Christmas rush returned to normal. Staff reductions likewise had been effected by several concerns and some idleness also was reported in the iron and steel industry. Little new construction, either building or highway, was in progress, although numerous men found employment in snow shovelling and road maintenance. Passenger and freight holiday traffic was exceptionally heavy, but wholesale and retail trade was quiet, after a busy Christmas season. The demand for domestics remained steady in the Women's Division.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was very quiet and there was no improvement in logging, except at Chicoutimi, where pulpwood cutting was more active. Placements in mining at Val d'Or were normal, but there were no new prospects. Manufacturing plants at Chicoutimi, with one exception, were operating at full capacity. The production of papermills at Port Alfred had been reduced, but, at Hull, manufacturing concerns were very busy. Other localities, where factories were active, were LaTuque, Matane and Sherbrooke, but, at Rouyn, the situation was very quiet and at Val d'Or no advancement was likely to take place before spring. At Montreal, conditions in auto trades and oil refineries were better. Building, as well as highway construction, provided employment for a great number of workers, due to numerous and varied projects under way, although, at Montreal and LaTuque, building activities recently had decreased slightly. Trade during the holidays was good. No improvement, however, was noted in services.

The call for farm hands in Ontario was light, with more than the adequate supply of men available. Logging was similarly quiet and not many men, other than those for replacements of pulpwood cutters and teamsters, were sent out. In the North Bay zone a survey made revealed the fact that very few bushworkers absented themselves from the logging camps at Christmas. Such an unusual condition could only be explained by the fear of losing present employment, with the knowledge of lack of opportunities in other fields. A scarcity was also noted in some camps of experts—such as senders and top loaders,—necessary for the proper and efficient handling of a log haul and, therefore, it was felt that a demand for these men would be made later. Mining was very quiet. Manufacturing continued at about the same level, as no marked changes were recorded. Iron and steel establishments were still below production and staff levels, but textiles, for the most part, maintained a fairly steady output, although requiring no additional workers. Auto factories remained slow, but would soon be needing more help. Numerous other industries had closed down for Christmas week, or were working part-time with reduced staffs. Building was at rather a low ebb, except for government contracts. Highway work, also, had been reduced during the winter months. Railways, which had been busy with increased holiday traffic, were slacker, although recent heavy snow falls had provided work for additional shovellers on their yard crews. Trade had been good over the holidays. In the women's section, short time orders for all classes of house, day, hotel and restaurant workers during the Christmas season likewise were numerous, but the industrial and clerical sections were quiet. In the regular domestic field, however, the demand for cooks and cooks-general was well maintained.

Very few requests for farm help, other than those for the Farm Placement Plan, were listed in the Prairie Provinces. Extremely cold weather had also prevented men from being sent out into the country. Logging showed a little more activity, but was still much below normal. Improvement in coal mining was noticeable, as more orders had

come into the mines during the colder period. Smaller pick mines at Drumheller, which depended on local trade, also reported greatly increased business. Manufacturing was dull. Building construction was quiet, but snow clearance provided work for a number of unemployed. Wholesale and retail trade, which, on the whole, had been quite good during the holidays, was duller and extra staffs required for the Christmas rush were being laid off. Where trained domestics were available, they were much in demand for household service, but placements of female workers in the country showed a decrease.

There was no demand for farm help in British Columbia, except for the Farm Placement Plan. A snowfall had proven very beneficial to the orchards and apple packers were working periodically to fill orders. Nearly all logging camps remained closed and the number of applicants in this group was steadily increasing; sawmills also were not so busy. Mining showed little change. Factories in Nelson were operating on full time. Due to cold weather, all outside repairs and additions to business and residential properties had ceased, although some inside work was in progress. At Prince Rupert, a few extra men had been taken on at the shipyards, but the waterfront was quiet and, at Victoria, some longshore work was available. Trade showed the usual after-Christmas slackness. Transportation facilities, by bus and boat during the holidays, were taxed to the utmost and hotels and restaurants were also busy. Many of the seasonal commercial and postal staffs had been reduced, the former in many instances affecting the younger groups and in the women's department country orders were difficult to fill, as were also city vacancies requiring experienced help.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a decline between October 17 and November 14, partly due to seasonal causes. There was a decline in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, sport, etc. On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods manufacture, and the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry.

It is provisionally estimated that at November 14, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at October 17, 1938, and on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at November 15, 1937.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at November 14, 1938, was 12·7 as compared with 12·3 at October 17. For November 15, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10·6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·0 at November 14, 1938, 12·7 at October 17, 1938, and 10·9 at November 15, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7, 4·3 and 5·0 respectively.

At November 14, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,455,668 wholly unemployed, 305,496 temporarily stopped, and 66,939 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,828,103; this was 46,876 more than at October 17, 1938, and 328,900 more than at November 15, 1937.

The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers in Great Britain at November 14, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 14, 1938, was 1,911,293, as compared with 1,862,662 at October 17, 1938, and 1,579,914 at November 15, 1937.

United States

On December 22, 1938, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced that employment in non-agricultural industries continued to rise during November, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. Miss Perkins stated that reemployment since last June, including the November gain of approximately 30,000 workers, had returned about 1,000,000 persons to work. It was emphasized in the announcement that these figures were exclusive of employees on projects of the Works Progress

Administration and other Federal emergency agencies.

Approximately 150,000 workers found employment in November in retail and wholesale trade, factories, bituminous coal and metal mines, and brokerage offices. These gains were partially offset by declines, largely seasonal, on the railroads, which laid off 16,000 men, in water transportation, public and private building construction, in service and other non-manufacturing industries, and in casual work.

Factory employment and pay rolls continued to rise. The gain of 1·2 per cent in employment indicates the re-employment of approximately 90,000 factory workers between mid-October and mid-November. The rise was particularly significant as an indication of recovery in industrial activity, since factory employment usually declines by 1·5 per cent and pay rolls by 3·2 per cent from October to November. The uninterrupted succession of increases since June has raised the Bureau of Labor Statistics' factory employment index for November to 90·6 per cent of the 1923-25 average, the highest level since December 1937. As compared with November of last year, employment was 10·4 per cent lower.

The November gain of 0·2 per cent in factory pay rolls represents an increase of $350,000 in weekly pay checks of factory wage earners, and is noteworthy not only because it is contraseasonal but also because the national observance of Armistice Day for the first time would be expected to result in a relatively greater decline than in previous years. The Bureau's factory pay-roll index for November (84·1 per cent of the 1923-25 average), stands above the level of any month since December 1937, and is 9·5 per cent below the level of last November.

Fifty-six of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed reported employment gains from October to November and 43 reported larger pay rolls. The major portion of the increase was in the durable goods group, in which employment rose by 3·8 per cent. In the non-durable goods group, employment declined 0·7 per cent, largely because of seasonal recessions in canning, in the clothing and shoe industries, and in confectionery.

The more important manufacturing industries in which substantial employment gains were shown and the estimated increase in number of workers were: automobiles (62,500), steel mills (17,100), cotton goods (12,400), woollen and worsted goods (12,300), electrical machinery (5,500), foundries and machine shops (5,100), meat packing (4,300), wirework (3,300), and radios (3,200).

Seasonal curtailments, resulting in substantial declines in employment were reported by the following manufacturing industries: canning (35,800), women's clothing (16,100), shoes (13,400), men's clothing (10,800), sawmills (6,200), millinery (5,600), stoves (2,100), and confectionery (1,700).

Among the non-manufacturing industries, employment in retail stores which showed the largest increase (1·1 per cent) accounted for 36,800 additional employees. Department stores, variety and general merchandise stores and mail-order houses taken as a group, showed a seasonal employment gain of 4·9 per cent. Wholesale trade establishments expanded employment in November, the gain of 0·9 per cent indicating 14,400 additional workers.

Employment in the private building construction industry decreased less than seasonally, by 4·1 per cent, and pay rolls declined 7·8 per cent, according to reports received from 13,057 contractors employing over 108,000 workers. All parts of the country reported declines with the exception of a small increase in the East South Central States. The reports received do not cover public construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments. In public construction there was a decline in employment, largely because of seasonal reductions in work on roads.

Industrial Relations in Great Britain is the title of a book by J. Henry Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., published recently by the International Labour Office. The report is a new edition to a study first published in 1933 and forms part of a program of research on industrial relations undertaken by the I.L.O. in accordance with a resolution adopted in 1928 by the International Labour Conference.

Industrial Injuries to Women and Men, 1932 to 1934 is the title of a bulletin published recently by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

In a letter transmitting the report to the Secretary of Labor, Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, states that industrial injuries to women "were an increasingly large part of the accident total in 1932 and 1933. Though in 1934, with the employment upturn in heavy industries, injuries increased more rapidly to men than to women, more than 4,000 women were injured in each of the important industrial States of Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania (1933), and in the 10 States reporting extent of disability about 150 women lost their lives in industry."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is

vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of a movable highway bridge over the entrance to Princess Louise Basin, Quebec Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $115,104.82. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters & joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or Electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 55
Crane operators (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Compressor operators (steam)	0 60
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gas or elec.)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters & glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers & solderers	0 50
Conduit layers (steel or tile)	0 50

	Per hour
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 65
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt & gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec	0 60
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Reconstruction of St. John Gate at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $33,973. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 45
Brick and Hollow Tile Layers	0 80
Brick and Hollow Tile Layers' Helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement Finishers	0 55
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operators—Gas or electric	0 55
Compressor Operators—gas or elec	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on Steel Erection	0 75
Firemen—Stationary	0 45
Hoist Operators—gas or electric	0 55
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' Helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Motor Truck Driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Labourers	0 40
Ornamental Iron Workers	0 60
Painters	0 65
Rodmen-Reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet Metal Workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural Steel Workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a road to the Rifle Range at St. Bruno, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. F. R. Leduc, Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, December 1, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 45
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and scraper	0 75
Driver, team and plow	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operator:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Steam shovel engineer	0 85
Steam shovel craneman	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Tractor operators-gasoline	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of earth traverses around Group III Magazine, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,300. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Watchmen	0 35

Conversion of power lines to underground cable circuits at the Joint Service Magazine, Bedford, N.S. Name of contractors, Arthur & Conn, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,200. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a new stores and workshop building, alterations and additions to two existing buildings, and the construction of a concrete apron and slipway at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Aliford Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Limited and E. J. Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $119,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 65
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	20 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Insulation workers (asbestos and cork)	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gas	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 74½
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a wharf and dredging work at Presqu'ile Point, Northumberland Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $20,794.36. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract for the dredging work, and a fair wages schedule in wharf contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Crane operators (steam, gas or elec.)	0 70
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed ful or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
single or double drum	0 65
three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pile driver foremen	0 75
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Holmes, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 18, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,885.38. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Carpenters	0 85
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 90
Three or more drums	0 95
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Labourer	0 40
Pile driver foreman	1 05
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 95
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Driver, horse or cart	0 55
Driver	0 40
Timberman and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze auger, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 60
Watchman	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95

Construction of a public building at Armstrong, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,600 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel (patent)	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of a deepwater wharf at Cap Chat, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Auclair, Gifford, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $85,113. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Engineers (operating, steam: single or double drum)	0 55
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 60
Fireman (stationary)	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Renewal of sheet pile wall at McGregor Creek (Chatham), Ont. Name of contractors Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,281.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Machinist	0 65
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of axe, adze, etc. cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an addition, alterations and improvements to the Old Post Office Building at Galt, Ont. Name of contractors, Schultz Construction Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,930. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (Mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75

	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Electricians—inside wiremen	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron worker	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (Mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 75
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons helpers (Mixing and Tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at Barry's Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Sons, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,473 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline and electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a public building at Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Hector Bouchard, LaMalbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, November 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $18,950 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers (metal)	0 50
Lathers (wood)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, shingles. Slated surfaced asphalt	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Tara, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Rintoul, Wingham, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,300 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80

	Per hour
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Clearing of site, construction of Radio Range Station, Power House, Living Quarters for Radio Staff, etc., at Carmi, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $44,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Axemen	0 45
Tractor operators with bulldozer	0 50
Road grader operators—gas. or elec	0 50
Road grader operators—horse-drawn	0 45
Road grader operators—including team	0 80
Shovel operators—gas	1 12½
Drag line operators (steam)	1 12½
Powdermen	0 50
Watchmen	0 40

Constructing east and west runway and drainage at the Stevenson Field Airport, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls, Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $109,665. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers, team and wagon	$0 80
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 55
Road grader operators—horsedrawn	0 45
Road grader operators—including team	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Shovel operators—gasoline	1 00
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Repairing concrete walls of Lock No. 10, Trent Canal, near Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. T. C. Creaghan and E. B. Archibald, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $20,782.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement gun operator	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drill runner—machine	0 45
Electrician	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Powdermen	0 45
Pump operator	0 45
Sand blast operator	0 45
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60

Renewal of portion of West Docking, Port Colborne Harbour, at the sites of the old face cribs Nos. 27, 28 and 29, Welland Canals, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Norman K. Cameron and Donald E. Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1938. Amount

of contract, $35,046.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helper	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Locomotive crane operators	0 70
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Cement and concrete finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drums	0 65
	per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Drill runners	0 45
Dragline operators	0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Electricians	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Pipefitters (surface, temporary work)	0 50
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers	0 45
Shovel operators (steam or gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 60

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Blue Serge Cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel Lockers, Barrack Room	Steel Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
White Highland Gaiters	Princeton Suspender and Neckwear Co., Toronto, Ont.
Drab Serge Cloth	Campbellford Cloth Co., Campbellford, Ont.
Broadcloth Shirts and Collars	The T. Eaton Co., Toronto, Ont.
Khaki Drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Arm Chairs, easy	Farquharson-Gifford Co., Stratford, Ont.
Waterproof Coats	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Target Frames for Rifle Ranges	Mis-Can-Ada Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Life-saving Waistcoats, inflatable	Irvin Air Chute, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and Weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and Weights	Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bagging Fittings, etc.	W. H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Hespeler, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	P. A. Alain, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.
Rural Mail Boxes	Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fur Caps	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Bedside Tables	The Oxford Furniture Co., Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Khaki Broadcloth Shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Brown Serge Cloth	Hield Bros., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
Moccasins	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fur Coats	The Prince Albert Fur Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.
Fur Coats	J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Scotstown, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $848.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Foam Lake, Sask. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, November 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $848.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Louisburg, N.S. Name of contractors, Wallace Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, November 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $984.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Minto, N.B. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $765.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Mulgrave, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,039.90.

SPECIAL CONTRACT

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The major reconditioning of a flying boat. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,980. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Engine assembly—	Per hour
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinists' helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of 18 sets of fixed aerial fittings for Wapiti aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,053.72. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Constructing of winter landing gear for Wapiti aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,642.11. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

The major reconditioning of fuselage assembly of Fairchild 71 monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, December 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,552.25. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Fishing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS AND THE PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S UNION (GILLNET HERRING FISHERMEN).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 33 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from November 23, 1938, to September 30, 1939, and covers the sale of gillnet herring for kippering purposes.

The fish dealers agree to pay a guaranteed minimum price of two cents per pound for herring used for kippering purposes only, and each dealer agrees to take a specified minimum amount of fish daily for five days weekly or to give 24 hours notice for any day he cannot take that amount. Over and above these amounts for freezing 1½ cents per pound. The minimum price does not affect the price paid to fishermen for herring to be used on the fresh fish market.

The fish dealers agree not to purchase any picked seine herring or to place picked seine herring on the market while sufficient gillnet herring of suitable size and quality are available.

Any minor disputes arising are to be referred to a joint committee for settlement.

Transportation and Public Utilties: Local Transportation

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TRUCKING FIRM AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT SECTION (TRUCK DRIVERS AND MECHANICS).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1938, to December 1, 1938, and thereafter, subject to notice.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union membership, nor for serving on employees' committees.

Hours: except in case of emergency, employees not to be required to work more than 60 hours in any week; those engaged in pick-up and delivery service not to be required to work beyond a spread of 12 hours within a 24 hour period; employees will not be required to take more than one hour for meal period. Employees called for duty to be paid for all time held at the regular pay, with a minimum of three hours' pay for each call.

Minimum hourly wage rates: drivers—35 cents during first six months, 40 cents thereafter; mechanics 50 cents.

Qualified employees senior in service to be given preference in promotion. In case of reduction in staff or taking on additional staff, qualified employees who are senior in service to be given preference of employment.

Employees will not be required to operate equipment that is unsafe or dangerous.

Where wages, hours and conditions are more favourable to the employee than those of this agreement, such wages, hours and conditions are not to be changed to adversely affect the employee.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

Service: Business and Personal

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, No. 28 (COOKS AND WAITERS).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No discrimination against employees on account of union activities.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week. No shift to be split more than once and all split shifts shall be worked within a spread of 12 hours.

Overtime: 45 cents per hour.

Wages per week in hotels and restaurants: counter men and women and cashiers $14 for week of 40 to 48 hours, $12 for week of 6 days, 6 hours per day; dining room men and women $12 per week of 40 to 48 hours, $11.10 when 6 hour day; busgirls and busboys $10.40 per week of 40 to 48 hours. Any of the above workers, employed less than 6 hours per day to be paid 35 cents per hour, with a minimum of 4 hours pay in any day. Those who work four days or less per week to be paid $2.50 for 8 hour day, $2 for 6 hour day, $1.50 for 4 hour day. Weekly wages for cooks, etc.: chef or first cook $25, night chef $22.50, second cook or fry cook $20, butcher and pastry cook $18, vegetable cook and pantry man $14, assistant pantry man and dishwashers $12, miscellaneous kitchen help $10.40.

Wages per week in cafeterias (skidroad restaurants): dining room and counter men and women $15 per week of 40 to 48 hours, $12 with 6 hour day; any of the above workers employed less than 6 hours per day to be paid 35 cents per hour; for cooks $21, baker $18, dishwashers $12, miscellaneous kitchen help $10.40.

Meals to be supplied employees with no deduction for wages: those working 7 hours per day and over or six hours with split shift, 3 meals; those working six hours per day straight shift, or less than six hours split shift, two meals; those working less than 6 hours straight shift, one meal.

All uniforms to be supplied and laundered free of cost to the employee.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Quebec (amendment)

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing Industry, Province (amendment)

Building trades, Chicoutimi (amendment)
Bricklayers and Plasterers, Three Rivers (cancellation)
Painters, Three Rivers (cancellation)
Retail Store Employees, Quebec
Clerks, etc., Jonquière (cancellation)
Retail Store Employees, Magog (amendment)
Barbers and hairdressers, Joliette
Garage and Service Station Employees, Sherbrooke
Funeral Undertakers, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Building Labourers, Ottawa
Barbers, Ottawa
Barbers, Smith's Falls.

SASKATCHEWAN

Barbers, Weyburn
Beauty Culture Industry, Weyburn
Beauty Culture Industry, Rosetown (cancellation).

ALBERTA

Lumbering Industry, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones
Painters, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agree-

ments affecting retail store employees at Quebec, garage and service station employees at Sherbrooke, barbers at Joliette and funeral undertakers at Montreal; amendments to the agreements affecting bakers at Quebec, can and metal utensil manufacturing in the province, building trades in Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district, and clerks at Magog; cancellation of agreements affecting bricklayers, plasterers and painters at Three Rivers, and clerks at Jonquière, all of which are summarized below. In addition, requests for the extension of new agreements affecting fine glove cutters, blockers and operators were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 10.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385, and April, 1938, page 451) by excluding from the territorial jurisdiction the Island of Orleans.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, makes several amendments to the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1298) which do not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE except that it is provided there shall be no reduction in wages unless authorized by the joint committee after studying each case.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI.—An Order in Council, approved December 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 103) by providing that overtime not exceeding two hours per day may be worked at regular wage rates between April 1 and October 31; and by also providing that for trades requiring an apprenticeship, one apprentice allowed on a job employing one to five journeymen, and on larger jobs, one apprentice for each five journeymen.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, cancels from July 9, 1938, all the previous Orders in Council for these trades which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 912, March, 1935, page 241, August, 1935, page 733, and October, 1935, page 953. For the city of Three Rivers these trades are now included in the building trades agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 944).

PAINTERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, cancels from July 9, 1938, all the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 26, August, 1935, page 733). For the city of Three Rivers, this trade is now included in the building trades agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 944).

Trade

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section de la Nouveauté de l'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada, Inc. and le Syndicat National Catholique de la Nouveauté du district de Quebec.

The agreement applies to most of the retail trade in the city of Quebec except food, drug, jewellery and hardware stores. It is to be in effect from December 17, 1938, to December 16, 1939.

Hours: 49¼ per week, distributed between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., except on Saturdays and eves of holidays when stores may remain open till 10 p.m. Every employee to have 1½ hours off for meals. No extra pay for evening work between December 20 and 31. No deduction from pay for holidays stores are closed. Delivery men and their helpers may work 60 hours per week at regular weekly rate.

Overtime: except for department heads and floor walkers, employees to be paid for overtime work up to 54 hours' work in the week at regular rate; for all time in excess of 54 hours in any week, time and one-half; work on Sundays, double time.

Minimum weekly wages: department head (male) $30 if annual sales of his department are $20,000 or more, $25 if annual sales are less; department head (woman) $25 if annual sales of her department are $20,000 or more, $15 if annual sales are less; floor walker $25, delivery man $18, messenger $6, errand boy $4.80; clerks (men)—60 per cent to be paid at least $20, another 25 per cent at least $15, the remaining 15 per cent $8; clerks (women)—60 per cent to be paid at least $11.50, another 25 per cent at least $9.60, and the remaining 15 per cent at least $7.25. Minimum hourly wage rates: extra clerks (men) 40 cents; extra clerks (women) 25 cents; supernumerary clerks (those taken on as additional help for work between November 1 and December 31) 25 cents for men, 15 cents for women. Minimum weekly wage rates: tradesmen $21, apprentice tradesmen $8; general work—senior employee $15, junior employee $8; night watchmen $18.

RETAIL CLERKS, JONQUIÈRE, KENOGAMI, ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—An Order in Council approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17,

repeals the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1388, March, 1938, page 335, and October, page 1173).

RETAIL CLERKS, MAGOG.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1173) by providing that stores may remain open till 10 p.m. on the eve of holidays and on the evening of pay days of the Dominion Textile Company.

Finance

CLERKS, ETC., JONQUIÈRE, ETC.—See above under "Trade."

Service: Public Administration

CLERKS, ETC., JONQUIÈRE, ETC.—See above under "Trade."

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Joliette, Berthier, l'Assomption et Montcalm (The Association of Barbers and Hairdressers of Joliette, Berthier, l'Assomption and Montcalm) and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Employés Barbiers-Coiffeurs et Coiffeuses des Comtés de Joliette, Berthier, l'Assomption et Montcalm (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of the Counties of Joliette, Berthier, l'Assomption and Montcalm).

The Order in Council covers barbers and hairdressers in the towns of Joliette, l'Assomption, Laurentides and Berthier and the counties of Joliette, Montcalm, l'Assomption and Berthier, and is in effect from December 17, 1938, to December 16, 1939.

Hours: shops may be open at 7 a.m. every day and must close at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 p.m. on Friday, 11 p.m. on Saturday and eves of holidays; employees to have one hour off for dinner and one hour for supper; barbers and hairdressers to have six consecutive hours off during the week except the week when a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: barbers and male hairdressers $12 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $20 made during the week, from which $1.50 per week may be charged for lodging and $3.50 for board; female hairdressers $10 per week; extra employees 40 cents per hour. Those receiving higher than these wages when agreement made may not have their wage rates reduced. The joint committee may revise the wage rate for a handicapped worker.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each piece of work is included in the agreement.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in any shop, apprenticeship to consist of six months at an approved school and 2½ years in a hairdressing or beauty parlour, for which they are to be paid from $7.50 to $12 per week.

69800—7½

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between la Section de l'Automobile des Cantons de l'Est de l'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada (the Automobile Section of the Eastern Townships, of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada) and l'Association des Employés de l'Auto-voiture des Cantons de l'Est (The Association of Auto Vehicle Employees of the Eastern Townships).

The Order in Council covers garage and gasoline service stations in the city of Sherbrooke and is to be in effect from December 17, 1938, to August 1, 1939, and if no new Order in Council is then made, will continue to December 16, 1939.

Hours: for journeymen and apprentices, 9 per day, 54 per week; for all other employees, 60 per week except for men on the night shift who may work 72 hours per week. Only service men and night watchmen may work on Sundays, Christmas or New Year's Day. Every employee entitled to a weekly day of rest (24 hours).

Minimum hourly wage rates for day work: journeymen electrician, blacksmith, machinist, mechanic, glazier, automobile painter, body man, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder—first class 45 cents, second class 40 cents, third class 35 cents; apprentices to above trades—from 10 cents during first six months to 25 cents for third year; service man (journeymen) 20 cents, service man (apprentice) 10 cents first year, 15 cents second year, night watchman 20 cents; employee of auto parts department from 10 cents during first six months to 25 cents during third year; office employees (male or female) 22½ cents for first class, 18 cents for second class, 15 cents for third class. For work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. the above minimum rates must be increased 10 per cent, and for work between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., by 50 per cent.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each piece of work is included in the agreement.

Unless 30 hours work in 6 days is guaranteed, any employee called to work to receive a minimum of four hours' pay.

One apprentice allowed for each two journeymen or service men, but establishments with only one journeyman or service man may have an apprentice.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved December 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 17, makes binding for the Island of Montreal the terms of an agreement between La Section des Directeurs de Funérailles du district de Montréal de l'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada (The Funeral Directors Section of the district of Montreal of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada) and le Syndicat des Employés de Pompes Funèbres (The Union of Undertakers' Employees) from December 17, 1938, to December 16, 1939, and thereafter until a new agreement is approved.

Hours: the working week to be based on an average of 70 hours; for automobile mechanics and service men, hours are as provided in the garage and service station employees agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 697, July, page 800, and November, page 1300).

Overtime: 50 per cent above the minimum wage rates.

Wages: embalmers—for those employed by the week, $25 per week, for others $5 for each embalming; extra employees 40 cents per hour with a minimum of $1.50 per call; mechanics and service men to be paid at same rates as provided in garage and service station employees agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 697, July, page 800 and November, page 1300).

Vacation: after one year's service employees to be entitled to seven consecutive days' vacation.

Apprentice embalmers to serve an apprenticeship of six months during which no wages need be paid.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING LABOURERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated November 30, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 10, with correction as published in the December 24 issue, makes binding in the city of Ottawa and adjacent suburban area the terms of a schedule for common labourers in the construction industry from December 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

The minimum wage rate for employees engaged in mixing mortar or carrying hods to be 45 cents per hour, and for all other work, 40 cents per hour. A special minimum rate of wages lower than these may be fixed by the advisory committee for any employee who is handicapped.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated November 30, 1938, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 10, makes binding for the city of Ottawa (except that part lying east of the Rideau river) the terms of a schedule for barbers, to be in effect from November 7, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1390, with these exceptions:—

The minimum wage rates for those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $6 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $10 from the work of the employee; those employed from Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7 from the work of the employee; those employed on days other than Saturday or other than the day before a holiday, $3.25 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $5.25 from the work of the employee. (These are decreases in wage rates for these part-time employees. The minimum price to be charged for a haircut is also reduced from 40 to 35 cents. For full-time employees the minimum rate continues at $25 per week or

$18 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $28.)

BARBERS, SMITHS FALLS.—An Order in Council, dated November 30, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 10, makes binding for the town of Smiths Falls, the terms of a schedule of wages effective from December 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-law, with no work on Sundays, on eight specified holidays, nor on Wednesdays after 12 noon.

Minimum wage rates for full time employees: $25 per week or (for those on commission) $18 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $28 from the work of the employee. Minimum rates are also set for part-time employees.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is also included.

Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, WEYBURN.—An Order in Council, approved December 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* December 15, makes binding for the city of Weyburn a schedule of wages and hours for the barbering industry which is effective from December 25, 1938, "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the schedule previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1277, with one change:

The wage rates for employed barbers is unchanged at $16 per week or 65 per cent of the amount taken in by the employee, whichever is greater. The weekly rate for master barbers is not now stated but all are governed by the minimum prices which must be charged customers. The 52-hour week remains in effect.

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, WEYBURN.—An Order in Council, approved December 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* December 15, makes binding for the city of Weyburn a schedule of wages and hours for the beauty culture industry, which is to be in effect from December 25, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1277, with an exception:

The wage rates for employees is unchanged at $13 per week of 48 hours or 50 per cent of proceeds, whichever is greater. The weekly rate for master beauticians is not now stated but all are governed by the minimum prices which must be charged customers.

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, ROSETOWN.—An Order in Council, approved December 8, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* December 15, cancels the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1177).

Alberta

Logging

LUMBERING INDUSTRY, FLATBUSH, CHISHOLM, SPURFIELD AND FAUST ZONES.—An Order in Council, dated December 13, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* December 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the above zone from December 25, 1938, to May 10, 1939.

The schedule applies to all employees of sawmills, planing mills, box factories, woodworking plants, logging and railway tie contractors.

Hours: 10 per day, 60 per week, except for cooks, etc., night watchmen and barn bosses, blacksmiths, engineers, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights, blacksmiths' helpers, lake and river drivers, tractor drivers, conductors, firemen, foremen and clerks.

Minimum monthly wages to be paid in addition to board and lodging: cooks $50 or $75 (depending on size of camp); assistant cooks $35; blacksmiths, engineers and foremen $50; truck drivers $45; edgermen $40; cross-cut filers, tractor drivers and canters $35; scalers and tallymen $32.50; top loaders, tail sawyers, trimmermen, handymen and barn bosses $30; sawyers $27; teamsters, skidders, roadmen, swampers, bull cooks, cookees, labourers, shipping and yard men $26; planermen $50. Log cutters may be employed on contract or piecework at not less than 3 cents per log. Those engaged on a piecework basis may be charged an amount not exceeding $1 per day for suitable board and lodging, or 35 cents per single meal.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

SAW-MILLING, FLATBUSH, CHISHOLM, SPURFIELD AND FAUST ZONES.—Employees of sawmills are included in the schedule summarized above under "Logging."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council dated December 8, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* December 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing industry in the city of Edmonton and within 10 miles of the post office, from December 25, 1938, to April 10, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of a night shift, 8 hours' pay for 7½ hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers, 75 cents per hour.

A *bona fide* contractor, recognized as such by the Edmonton Master Painters' Association, to be allowed one apprentice for each three journeymen employed, apprentices to be paid from 25 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year to 70 per cent during fourth year.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both slightly lower than in the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into the budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.33 at the beginning of December as compared with $8.38 for November; $8.78 for December, 1937; $8.36 for December, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.38 for December, 1929. Changes were of a minor character the most important being declines in the cost of meats, butter, bread and flour and an advance in potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.25 at the beginning of December as compared with $ 7.29 for November; $17.58 for December, 1937; $16.99 for December, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $20.97 for December, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of prices in 1926 as 100 changed little from week to week during the month. It was, however, 11·5 per cent lower than at the end of 1937. For the week ended December 30, the index was 73·5 as compared with 73·4 for the week ended December 2 and 83·0 for the week ended December 31, 1937. The low point for the year was reached in the week ended December 23 when the index was 73·2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for November when the index number was 73·5 as compared with 82·7 for December, 1937; 79·6 for December, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·4 for December, 1914. Of the eight principal groups of commodities in the classification according to chief component materials Vegetable Products, Non-Ferrous Metal Products and Non-Metallic Mineral Products were slightly higher at the end of December than at the beginning while other groups were somewhat lower. Grains, livestock, meats, raw rubber, raw sugar and potatoes showed the principal advances during the month while hides, lard, cheese and eggs were among the commodities recording declines.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such district with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which

figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was began, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and ligthing, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group; Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Meat prices were again slightly lower in the average, sirloin steak being down from 25·7 cents per pound in November to 24·9 cents in December, fresh pork from 23·1 cents per pound to 22·7 cents and breakfast bacon from 32·5 cents per pound to 30·9 cents. Lard averaged about one half cent per pound lower at 14·4 cents. Milk has been unchanged a an average price of 10·9 cents per quart for the last four months. The price of creamery butter was lower in nearly all localities, averaging 26·7 cents per pound in December as

compared with 27·3 cents in November and 30 cents in July. Cheese also was lower, averaging 23·2 cents per pound as compared with 23·4 cents in November. Declines in the price of bread were reported from several localities and the Dominion average price was fractionally lower at 6·7 cents per pound. Flour also declined gradually since March, averaging 3·2 cents per pound in December, 3·3 cents in November and 4·5 cents in March. Potatoes again advanced in price the Dominion average being up from $1.07 per 90 pounds to $1.18. Prices of this commodity have been considerably lower in the prairie provinces in recent months than elsewhere in the Dominion. United States anthracite coal was little changed at $14.62 per ton.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.50; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $14.50; Quebec, $14; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $15; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $15.25 and $15.50; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15.50; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $15 and $14.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16.50; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19.25; Timmins, $19.50; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Nov. 1938	‡ Dec. 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	150·9	97·3	97·9	94·6	96·0	77·7	69·0	72·7	79·6	82·7	73·5	73·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	95·0	86·3	93·9	59·3	60·4	67·1	84·0	85·3	60·2	60·6
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·0	109·4	109·8	90·5	63·7	73·0	73·9	78·2	73·3	73·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·2	93·2	89·6	76·9	71·7	69·6	70·9	69·0	66·4	66·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	99·0	98·3	93·2	85·2	64·4	65·9	69·6	75·5	76·3	76·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·0	93·4	89·0	86·7	87·2	91·4	104·1	98·2	98·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	95·7	95·1	96·5	71·6	66·5	71·5	77·8	72·3	72·7	71·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	103·1	93·4	93·4	89·4	85·8	85·4	85·9	87·1	86·2	86·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·3	94·2	95·1	90·3	80·8	77·5	79·1	80·7	79·4	79·0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·3	94·5	95·3	83·2	73·3	74·4	76·9	79·1	74·8	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·0	97·4	103·3	81·0	67·4	72·5	77·5	80·3	72·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	96·1	92·5	90·0	84·6	77·3	75·6	76·5	78·3	76·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·8	93·4	95·9	71·3	64·3	69·4	80·4	82·7	68·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	110·4	94·5	96·2	91·5	87·2	90·1	91·8	94·2	95·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·4	93·3	95·9	69·0	61·8	67·1	79·1	81·4	65·0	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·8	98·1	97·9	85·0	80·6	82·1	87·8	91·7	89·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·1	92·3	95·5	65·5	58·6	64·5	77·6	79·6	60·9	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·2	86·0	91·5	60·5	60·3	64·6	79·5	80·3	58·8	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	99·8	106·5	106·7	88·0	65·3	73·4	75·5	78·5	73·9	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·7	95·5	104·5	61·8	53·6	65·5	82·4	84·2	64·9	65·0
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·7	107·7	107·0	87·0	66·8	68·0	69·6	73·6	70·5	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	99·0	98·3	93·1	85·1	64·7	66·0	69·5	75·3	75·9	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	100·2	92·3	92·3	85·3	82·2	83·0	85·1	87·7	85·9	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·2	94·0	98·9	67·3	58·9	67·2	79·3	80·8	64·6	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·5	93·8	93·2	81·5	72·0	72·9	77·3	80·2	74·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended December 30, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Nov. 1938	Dec. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	73·4	71·2	52·8	56·8	69·2	70·2	63·2	38·0	45·0	44·2	50·0	51·4	49·8
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	50·8	46·0	28·6	31·2	42·6	44·4	37·2	20·4	24·2	23·6	27·4	28·4	28·2
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	27·5	28·0	18·0	19·8	23·4	24·9	21·8	11·3	13·5	13·3	14·9	15·7	15·5
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	34·2	33·4	26·5	28·6	30·0	30·2	26·7	17·4	20·2	20·5	21·2	21·7	22·2
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	36·7	38·8	26·4	28·7	27·1	28·9	26·8	15·6	20·8	20·4	21·9	23·1	22·7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	69·6	70·6	52·2	54·2	53·2	54·6	53·2	30·8	40·6	38·8	41·6	42·2	41·6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·3	57·0	41·0	42·6	39·0	39·7	39·0	21·1	30·0	29·2	31·6	32·5	30·9
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	73·8	70·4	46·0	47·2	45·2	42·8	41·6	26·8	36·6	31·8	33·8	29·6	28·8
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	71·3	88·8	60·3	64·9	64·1	65·2	58·5	44·8	43·5	45·7	45·0	43·9	44·4
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	59·7	73·9	46·1	50·8	50·8	50·5	45·9	30·9	34·7	35·2	35·1	34·9	34·7
Milk.....	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	82·2	93·6	71·4	72·6	74·4	76·8	72·6	58·2	61·2	62·4	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·4	118·6	76·4	79·0	87·4	87·6	69·8	44·4	53·2	52·0	60·8	49·2	48·2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	58·1	65·3	44·4	43·2	47·8	47·5	38·2	25·6	30·4	29·4	34·5	27·3	26·7
Cheese, old....	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	34·8	40·0	§30·6	§30·4	§33·6	§33·1	§29·9	§19·6	§20·4	§22·4	§23·2	§23·4	§23·2
Cheese, new...	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	32·8	37·9	§30·6	§30·4	§33·6	§33·1	§29·9	§19·6	§20·4	§22·4	§23·2	§23·4	§23·2
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	133·5	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	99·0	88·5	91·5	99·0	109·5	102·0	100·5
Flour, family..	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	69·0	70·0	§44·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§38·0	§31·0	§35·0	§39·0	§45·0	§33·0	§32·0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·5	38·5	27·5	30·0	31·0	32·5	27·0	25·5	26·0	27·0	29·5	26·5	26·5
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	30·8	§20·8	§21·6	§20·6	§20·6	§19·6	§16·0	§15·6	§16·0	§16·4	§16·2	§16·4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	32·0	21·8	16·8	16·2	20·6	21·6	16·2	8·6	10·8	13·6	11·8	10·4	10·2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	22·8	28·2	22·5	20·0	21·0	21·5	19·7	15·1	15·4	16·2	15·9	14·8	15·4
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	19·4	26·1	19·1	15·6	13·5	15·8	12·9	12·4	11·3	11·3	11·5	10·9	10·8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	49·6	53·6	37·2	32·4	30·4	29·2	25·6	32·0	24·8	24·8	26·0	25·2	25·2
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	22·6	25·2	17·6	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·4	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black....	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	15·6	15·1	§14·8	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§14·4	§11·0	§13·0	§13·0	§14·1	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green.....	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	15·1	16·1	§14·8	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§14·4	§11·0	§13·0	§13·0	§14·1	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee.....	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	13·5	9·9	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·6	8·7
Potatoes.....	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	62·0	75·3	37·9	68·0	41·4	75·5	42·2	35·4	40·5	50·0	31·7	35·8	39·5
Vinegar.....	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·8	·9
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 14·84	$ 10·39	$ 11·18	$ 11·31	$ 11·83	$ 10·10	$ 7·37	$ 8·14	$ 8·36	$ 8·78	$ 8·38	$ 8·33
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite.....	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	81·8	125·9	114·3	105·2	101·9	101·4	101·0	95·0	92·7	92·4	90·1	91·2	91·4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	63·6	92·3	75·3	64·9	62·9	63·1	62·8	57·9	58·7	58·5	58·6	58·8	59·0
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	79·8	87·8	78·8	76·0	74·9	76·2	75·6	59·2	60·4	59·4	60·4	61·0	61·1
Wood, soft.....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	57·7	69·1	58·9	55·8	55·3	54·3	54·1	45·4	45·1	44·9	45·5	45·2	45·2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	27·8	40·5	31·1	31·5	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·6	27·1	27·0	26·9	26·7	26·5
Fuel and light.....	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 3·11	$ 4·16	$ 3·58	$ 3·33	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·85	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·83	$ 2·83
Rent.....	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 4·83	$ 6·62	$ 6·95	$ 6·85	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·57	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·04	$ 6·05
††**Totals**.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 21·64	$ 25·67	$ 20·97	$ 21·40	$ 21·56	$ 22·11	$ 20·46	$ 15·83	$ 16·65	$ 16·99	$ 17·58	$ 17·29	$ 17·25

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	13·92	14·63	10·51	11·18	11·29	11·76	10·42	7·64	8·34	8·36	8·86	8·48	8·46
Prince Ed. Island....	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·96	12·00	12·79	9·48	10·21	10·26	10·85	9·85	7·21	7·73	8·14	8·68	8·04	8·11
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	13·58	14·76	10·51	11·26	11·28	11·60	10·37	7·67	8·32	8·50	9·02	8·53	8·56
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	13·07	14·05	10·00	10·37	10·54	11·02	9·45	6·72	7·58	7·79	8·11	7·92	7·88
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	13·62	14·91	10·31	11·31	11·33	11·75	10·05	7·37	8·19	8·35	8·75	8·38	8·28
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	13·29	14·38	9·87	10·51	10·95	11·64	9·59	6·85	7·74	8·46	8·40	7·92	8·02
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	13·86	14·52	10·25	11·12	11·36	12·03	9·83	7·02	7·66	8·15	8·58	7·92	8·00
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	13·80	14·56	10·09	11·07	11·37	12·13	9·90	7·14	7·87	8·20	8·61	8·23	8·13
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	14·54	15·93	11·45	11·99	12·34	12·99	11·14	8·22	8·87	9·15	9·75	9·34	9·25

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·9**	**20·9**	**18·7**	**14·1**	**11·7**	**15·5**	**22·2**	**22·7**	**20·8**	**30·9**	**34·3**	**56·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·1**	**22·3**	**18·6**	**14·2**	**11·7**	**12·4**	**15·0**	**23·6**	**19·9**	**29·3**	**33·0**	**55·3**
1—Sydney	28·6	23·4	17·2	14	11·9	10	.....	23·6	20·5	29·9	33·5	55·5
2—New Glasgow	30	25	24·3	16·7	13·7	12	.....	25	18	28	31·9	54·9
3—Amherst	25	21	19	13	10	14	.....	23	18·8	29	33·6	55
4—Halifax	22·9	16·9	16·6	12·5	11·4	11	15	21·6	19·8	27·5	30·7	51·9
5—Windsor	30	25	18	15	12	.....	.....	25	21·6	30	34·7	60
6—Truro	26	22·7	16·7	14	11·3	15	.....	23·3	20·6	31·2	33·7	54·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·0**	**22·3**	**19·3**	**14·3**	**14·7**	**13·0**	**22·5**	**22·0**	**19·1**	**27·8**	**31·1**	**52·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**27·9**	**22·2**	**20·2**	**14·1**	**11·2**	**14·0**	**22·0**	**23·3**	**20·4**	**30·6**	**33·1**	**57·3**
8—Moncton	26·7	21	18·3	14·1	11·1	14	25	22·4	20·2	30·2	32·3	55·9
9—Saint John	28·5	20·3	20·3	13·7	11·8	13·1	22·5	22·9	20·5	29	33·4	56·9
10—Fredericton	26·5	22·5	19	13·7	11·7	15	18·5	22·7	20·1	32·7	34·6	59·8
11—Bathurst	30	25	23	15	10	.....	.....	25	20·7	30·3	32	56·7
Quebec (average)	**23·1**	**20·6**	**18·5**	**14·5**	**9·8**	**14·7**	**23·7**	**20·6**	**19·1**	**28·7**	**32·0**	**55·3**
12—Quebec	22·6	19	13·5	13·4	8·9	17·8	21·7	19·1	18	25·7	32	49·7
13—Three Rivers	25·8	21·7	16	14·5	9 ·	16·2	26	21·7	19·2	31·7	33·4	57·2
14—Sherbrooke	25·3	22·9	22	16·2	11·2	15	26·3	21	19·9	27·3	30·3	56
15—Sorel	20·5	18·2	18·5	12·5	9·5	10·2	19·7	18·5	19·5	30	32	53·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·3	17·8	16·5	12·5	9	17·5	23·7	18·8	17·6	29·7	33·6	54·1
17—St. Johns	.....	25	22	19	12	12	27	24	18·7	30	31·3	58·7
18—Thetford Mines	.....	19·3	18	15	8	17	21·7	19·3	18·5	28·3	31·7	55
19—Montreal	25·9	20·6	21·7	12·9	10·1	12·2	23	21·2	20·6	27·3	31	56·8
20—Hull	23·2	20·9	18·5	14·4	10·7	14·1	23·8	21·9	20·1	28·7	32·5	56·7
Ontario (average)	**25·0**	**21·1**	**19·2**	**14·8**	**12·3**	**17·4**	**22·7**	**22·9**	**21·1**	**29·6**	**32·9**	**55·8**
21—Ottawa	26	20·4	20·6	15·8	11	17·1	22·1	20·4	20·1	29·2	32·1	56·3
22—Brockville	27	23·4	20·4	13·6	10·5	14	.....	22·7	22·7	30·1	32	57·5
23—Kingston	23·5	19·2	19·1	14·2	10·6	14·2	21·5	21·4	17·5	27·8	31·4	53·2
24—Belleville	20	17	16·8	12	9·9	18	18·5	19·5	18	29·4	32·1	54·4
25—Peterborough	28·2	22·9	21·9	15·3	13·3	19·9	20·2	23·3	23·4	29·4	33·2	55·8
26—Oshawa	21·8	18·8	18	14·6	12·9	17·9	25	21	19·4	27·5	31·2	56·9
27—Orillia	19·5	16·6	18	13·5	12·4	17·7	19	23·5	22·2	28·8	33	54·3
28—Toronto	27·6	22·6	20·7	15	14·2	17·4	22·9	24·5	20·4	32·3	36·6	57·4
29—Niagara Falls	28	24·2	20·4	17·3	12·4	18·2	23	21·2	19·3	30	33	56·8
30—St. Catharines	27	23·3	21	16	12·4	15·6	23·2	22·2	20·8	26·4	30·5	51·9
31—Hamilton	26·1	22·8	21	15·5	14·8	19·1	22·7	22·8	22·5	28·7	33·3	55·6
32—Brantford	25·2	22·1	19·3	15·4	11·3	17·8	24·7	23·5	21	29	31·8	55·1
33—Galt	26·2	22·2	19·5	17	14·6	19·7	25·7	24	18	32	35	56·2
34—Guelph	22·5	19·6	18·7	14·6	13·6	18·3	18	22·6	21·2	29·6	32·7	55·2
35—Kitchener	22·3	20·1	17·6	14·7	13·1	17·4	25·5	20·2	19	28·4	31·2	52
36—Woodstock	25·7	22·2	19·2	15·2	12·9	19·5	20·5	23·3	21	28·7	33	56·7
37—Stratford	22·7	20·3	17·7	14·7	12·7	17	23	24	.....	29·4	32·2	55·8
38—London	25·4	22·2	19·2	14·8	12·2	17·9	21·9	23·1	21	29·2	32·4	53·7
39—St. Thomas	26	21·3	18·8	14·1	12·3	17·4	23	23	20·5	28·9	31·7	56·4
40—Chatham	26·1	22·4	19·7	16·3	12·2	18·3	23	23·1	21·2	29·9	33·8	57·4
41—Windsor	25·9	21·4	20·2	14·9	12·8	17	20	21·8	21·3	28·6	31·2	56·7
42—Sarnia	25·4	20·8	17·3	14·4	12·3	18	20	23	23	28·4	30·9	56·8
43—Owen Sound	24·2	20	17·2	14·4	11·5	17·7	.....	22·2	20	29·4	33·2	53·1
44—North Bay	23·2	18·4	20·6	15	10·8	15·2	23	22·5	22·3	30·4	32·6	57·4
45—Sudbury	24·5	22	19·2	14·9	10·7	16	25·7	24	21	29·1	32·7	53
46—Cobalt	26·5	20	16	14	13	.....	.....	25·5	23·6	31·3	33·7	55
47—Timmins	26·4	22·1	19·8	15·2	12·2	16·7	26·4	25·4	24·1	29·8	33·3	56·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·6	22·4	20·5	13·4	11·1	17·2	23·5	23·1	22·2	30·3	33·2	56·8
49—Port Arthur	25·7	20	19·3	15·7	13·2	17·3	25	24	23·8	34·3	38	58·9
50—Fort William	26·1	22	18·2	13·8	12·1	16·2	25	25·9	21·8	33·1	36·7	60·2
Manitoba (average)	**22·2**	**18·3**	**18·5**	**12·5**	**11·1**	**13·2**	**21·3**	**22·2**	**22·1**	**34·3**	**36·9**	**56·6**
51—Winnipeg	24·8	19·5	19·8	13	11·8	13·5	20·9	23·3	20·6	32·8	36	57·8
52—Brandon	19·5	17	17·2	12	10·4	12·9	21·7	21	23·5	35·7	37·7	55·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·7**	**16·8**	**15·3**	**10·8**	**9·6**	**11·6**	**17·1**	**21·0**	**20·9**	**35·7**	**40·0**	**58·9**
53—Regina	19·8	16·3	15	10·4	9·7	11·4	16·1	20·6	19	33·9	38·4	58·5
54—Prince Albert	17·3	14·3	14	9·3	8	10·8	16	21	19·3	37·4	42·5	59·2
55—Saskatoon	21·2	17·1	15·6	10·9	9·9	11·6	17·2	20·7	20·2	38·3	42	57
56—Moose Jaw	24·3	19·5	16·5	12·4	10·6	12·4	19·2	21·7	25	33	36·9	60·8
Alberta (average)	**23·9**	**19·3**	**16·8**	**12·6**	**10·6**	**13·4**	**20·9**	**21·4**	**19·7**	**32·9**	**37·1**	**57·5**
57—Medicine Hat	28·7	23·7	20·2	15·2	13·5	15·5	23·2	24·5	20·7	37·3	42·2	58·7
58—Drumheller	25	19	14·5	12·5	9·5	15	25	20	19·6	31·4	34·2	57·5
59—Edmonton	17·4	15·2	14·6	9·5	8	11·9	16·7	20·3	20·4	31·1	35·7	54·7
60—Calgary	24·4	19·1	17·4	12·5	11·2	13·6	18·6	21·7	19·8	33·8	37	61
61—Lethbridge	24·2	19·7	17·2	13·2	10·8	11·2	21	20·7	18	31	36·4	55·5
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**21·9**	**19·3**	**13·6**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**23·3**	**24·9**	**23·2**	**35·2**	**39·0**	**59·8**
62—Fernie	25	22	15	12	11	14	22	22	23	31·5	33·2	60
63—Nelson	21·7	18·7	18·7	12·7	12·7	15	23	26·7	25	32·2	36·2	63·3
64—Trail	26·2	23·2	19	15·1	13·1	17·1	26·7	27·9	24·8	35·6	41·7	61·8
65—New Westminster	25·6	21·4	18·2	13	13·5	15·5	22·2	23·6	23·1	33·7	38	58·1
66—Vancouver	28·5	22·8	19·8	14·2	14·4	16·4	23·9	24·4	23·9	34·8	38·3	58·9
67—Victoria	27·4	23·1	23·4	14·5	14·3	16·4	20·9	24·3	23·2	36·4	40	59·8
68—Nanaimo	27·6	22·6	20	14·6	14·1	19·4	22·5	25	20	39	43·2	58·6
69—Prince Rupert	26	21·5	20	12·5	10·8	16·2	25	25	22·6	38·4	41·7	58

a Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·9**	**16·3**	**11·6**	**50·3**	**18·9**	**17·5**	**21·3**	**14·4**	**44·0**	**34·7**	**10·9**	**24·1**	**26·7**	
10·1	25·8	.....	**7·0**	**42·9**	**13·0**	**13·8**	**16·4**	**15·2**	**49·1**	**39·9**	**10·3**	**25·6**	**28·7**	
8·7	19·3	.....	.....	44·1	11·6	13·6	15·6	14·7	53·4	39	10–12	.....	27·2	1
10	25·8	.....	.....	50	13·7	15	18·5	14·8	48	39·6	11	25	31·1	2
.....	23	.....	.....	39	14·4	15	15·6	13·5	45·7	39·2	8c	27·4	28·6	3
11·5	35	.....	7	39·8	12·4	11·6	16	14·7	48·4	35·5	11·8a	23·8	27·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·8	.....	16·5	17·5	48·7	42	10	26·7	28·6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	41·7	13·2	14	16·2	15·7	50·1	44·3	10	25	29·1	6
12·5	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**47·5**	**13·0**	**16·0**	**16·3**	**14·6**	**42·8**	**35·1**	**9·0–10·0**	**24·0**	**26·9**	7
13·4	**28·8**	**15·0**	**8·0**	**46·1**	**13·7**	**14·9**	**17·6**	**14·6**	**48·0**	**37·7**	**10·8**	**25·6**	**28·9**	
13·7	25·9	.....	.....	44·9	14·5	14·6	16·3	14·4	48·6	40·6	10	26·8	29	8
12·5	29·9	15	8	47·7	14·1	14·4	22·4	13·8	51·5	34·2	12	24·6	27·8	9
14	30·5	.....	.....	51·7	14·3	17·2	18·2	15·2	45·2	39	11	26·8	29·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	11·8	13·5	13·4	15	46·7	36·8	10c	24·2	29	11
14·1	**26·8**	**19·1**	**7·8**	**49·4**	**20·3**	**16·3**	**15·1**	**14·4**	**43·5**	**34·7**	**10·2**	**23·6**	**25·5**	
15	24·7	18	.....	.....	.....	11·8	17	15·1	45·1	33	11	23·5	26·2	12
12·5	28·2	16·5	7·2	48·3	.....	15·6	19·9	14·7	44·3	37·4	11b	23	25·3	13
14·5	27·5	.....	9·1	.....	21·6	20	15·9	13·9	46·5	37·1	11·1a	24	26	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·8	14·2	40	29·8	9c	.....	25·7	15
13·5	27·5	.....	10	.....	20	18	14·3	14	40·1	34·7	9b	.....	25·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	11·2	14·3	46	41·5	9	.....	24·8	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12·7	14·5	39·3	32·8	9	23·3	25·7	18
14·3	27·8	22·7	5·5	46·7	21·6	18·7	21·1	13·4	48·1	33·3	11–12	24·6	26·1	19
15	25	.....	7·1	53·3	.....	14·7	12·8	15·3	42·2	33·1	11	23·3	24·2	20
15·2	**23·7**	**18·5**	**9·0**	**55·2**	**17·8**	**17·3**	**25·0**	**14·0**	**43·3**	**35·2**	**11·3**	**24·2**	**26·2**	
16	27·7	13·5	8·3	50	20·7	16	23·2	13	47·7	36·3	11	24·9	25·5	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·7	16	22·6	14·4	43·7	36·3	10	25	25·2	22
15	25	19·5	.....	55	17	16	26·2	13·2	43·3	34·1	10b	23	25·1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	17·5	25·8	14·2	38·8	35·4	10	27·6	26	24
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	20	14	24·9	16	38·2	31	11b	22·5	24·8	25
12·5	23	15	.....	52·5	.....	17·3	24·7	13·8	44	37·2	11	25	25·9	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	17·7	23·5	13·7	41·1	35·5	11	23·1	25·5	27
15·5	28·5	21·1	11·1	55	23	18·7	31	13·4	44·9	33	12	.....	26·9	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	15	29·5	13·4	44·2	35·2	12	23	26·3	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30·7	13·1	43·4	35·2	12	23·8	25·4	30
17·7	28·8	21·6	.....	55	.....	16·5	31	13	44·3	34·4	12b	26·3	27·3	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·1	17·3	27·4	12·8	39·5	33·6	11	26	26·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	21·7	27	14·4	42·6	36·7	11	.....	26·3	33
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	23·1	13·3	41·8	34·6	11	25	25·7	34
15	22·7	21·5	.....	.....	.....	19	25·2	13·2	40·3	33·4	11	24	25·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20·6	13·4	40·7	31·7	11	21	25·9	36
.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	16·5	25·1	13	38·7	32·5	11	.....	25·4	37
12·2	18·5	18·7	.....	55	15·7	16	29·3	13	40	33·5	11	22	25·9	38
15·2	23	25	.....	50	16·6	17·3	30·1	13·2	43·4	37·8	11	26·7	27·9	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	20	26·1	13·2	38·3	32·8	11	23	25·6	40
15	23·3	21·7	5·6	60	18	18	24·2	13·1	40	33·7	12	.....	25·2	41
.....	23	15	.....	.....	15·7	15·7	32·7	13·5	42·1	34·7	11	24	26·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26·9	13·1	39·2	31·6	11	25·5	26·2	43
.....	22·5	15	.....	.....	.....	19	20·7	17	49·7	39·7	12	.....	26·7	44
.....	18·3	13	10	55	15	16·5	17·5	15·3	47·3	34·7	14b	.....	26·8	45
.....	23·5	.....	.....	55	18	.....	16·3	14·5	52	45	10b	.....	28·7	46
.....	23·7	25	10	65	18·9	19·7	16·7	15·9	48·7	35·3	14·3a	25·7	26·5	47
.....	.....	18·5	.....	.....	15	18·7	23·3	15·4	45·8	37·1	12	23·2	26·2	48
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·7	21·4	14·9	47·2	39	11	24	26·7	49
17·5	26·2	17	.....	55	18·2	18·1	24·4	15·4	49	36·3	11	23	27	50
19·1	**22·1**	**14·7**	**12·0**	.....	**21·3**	**17·3**	**24·9**	**13·2**	**43·5**	**29·8**	**9·7**	**21·5**	**24·3**	
18·6	22·7	16·4	12	.....	21·3	17·4	29	12·9	44·4	29·9	11	22·5	23·9	51
19·5	21·4	13	.....	.....	21·2	17·2	20·8	13·5	42·5	29·7	8·3a	20·5	24·6	52
23·1	**22·9**	**10·0**	**15·0**	.....	**23·2**	**18·7**	**16·7**	**13·6**	**39·6**	**28·5**	**11·0**	**20·9**	**25·4**	
22	21·4	11·1	12·5	.....	24	18	16·7	14⅜	41·4	26·9	11	19·9	24·8	53
25	25	8·3	20	.....	25	18	16·6	12·9	37·2	29·9	11	19·8	26	54
20·3	20·4	9·5	12·5	.....	20·7	18·3	16·8	14·2	39·4	29·1	11	21·9	25·8	55
25	24·7	11	15	.....	23	20·6	16·7	13·1	40·2	28·2	11	21·8	25·1	56
22·7	**23·0**	**13·7**	**21·5**	.....	**23·7**	**20·5**	**20·3**	**14·4**	**42·9**	**31·2**	**10·8**	**21·1**	**26·2**	
22·3	24·7	12	.....	.....	25	21·8	21·2	14·8	44·7	34·3	11	21	27	57
25	21·5	14	21·5	.....	23·3	20·5	15·3	14·7	42·2	30·3	10	20·7	26·5	58
22·5	22·8	20	.....	.....	21·7	19·4	21·6	13·9	40·3	29·3	11	21·3	25·4	59
23	22·8	11·5	.....	.....	25	20·5	23·7	14·2	44·2	29·4	11	21	26·1	60
20·8	23	11	.....	.....	23·7	20·4	19·9	14·2	43·2	32·5	11	21·5	26·2	61
18·3	**20·3**	**14·0**	**15·3**	.....	**23·7**	**20·4**	**23·5**	**16·0**	**44·4**	**33·8**	**11·6**	**27·1**	**29·0**	
25	21·5	.....	20	.....	25	23·5	19	15	48	33·6	10	22	28·4	62
20·7	24	12	16·5	.....	25	21·7	15	16·7	48·9	36	12·5a	.....	29·8	63
22·2	25·5	15	18	.....	24·2	22·4	24·7	17·6	50·4	39·3	12·5a	.....	31·5	64
14·7	18	.....	.....	.....	23·3	16·8	20·4	14·5	39·4	32	10	25	28·1	65
14·5	18	.....	10	.....	22·5	17·3	23·8	14·1	40·1	30·4	10	27·5	27·9	66
12·7	20·2	15	15	.....	24	19·8	25·3	15·5	42·6	34·3	12·5a	28	28·9	67
.....	.....	.....	12·5	.....	22	21·5	34·2	15·8	42·7	33·2	11a	29	29·2	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20**	17·2	18·5	43·1	31·3	14·3a	31	28·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·2**	**6·7a**	**15·7**	**3·2**	**5·3**	**8·2**	**10·7**	**10·8**	**10·6**	**10·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·4**	**6·8**	**16·6**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**7·5**	**13·2**	**10·6**	**10·5**	**10·7**
1—Sydney	22·8	6·7–7·3	17	3·5	5	6·9	11·4	10·5	10·4	10·7
2—New Glasgow	22·1	6·7	17	3·7	5	7·2	13·2	10·2	10·2	10·4
3—Amherst	22·2	6·7	15	3·5	5	8	13·5	10·2	10·9	10·4
4—Halifax	22·1	6–6·7	16·4	3·4	5·5	7·6	13	10·9	10·2	10·3
5—Windsor	21·6	6·7	17	3·6	5·2	8	15	10·6	11·4	11·4
6—Truro	23·8	6·7	17	3·6	5·2	7·4	12·8	11·3	10	10·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·3**	**6·7**	**17·0**	**3·6**	**5·1**	**8·0**	**13·0**	**10·5**	**11·0**	**11·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·1**	**7·0**	**16·8**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**7·7**	**13·6**	**10·4**	**10·4**	**10·6**
8—Moncton	22·5	7·3	16·8	3·5	5·6	8·4	15	10·5	10·3	10·1
9—Saint John	23·4	5·3–6·7	19·2	3·7	5·3	7·6	13·1	10·4	10·4	10·3
10—Fredericton	22·2	7·3	14	3·5	5·2	7·5	13·1	10·2	9·8	10·1
11—Bathurst	24·2	7·3	17	3·7	4·8	7·2	13	10·6	11·1	11·8
Quebec (average)	**20·5**	**5·4**	**13·3**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**6·7**	**10·5**	**9·4**	**10·0**	**10·0**
12—Quebec	22·9	5–9·5c	13·5	3·5	5·3	6·9	10	9·6	9·6	9·7
13—Three Rivers	21·8	4·7–5·3	13·3	4	5·3	7·1	12·8	9·6	10	10·4
14—Sherbrooke	21·7	5·3	13·7	3·1	5·4	6·3	11·6	9·5	10·2	10·4
15—Sorel	19·8	4·7	12·8	2·5	5·2	6·4	9·5	9·2	9·8	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·8	3·7–4	13·6	2·7	5·5	7·2	10	8·9	11·3	10
17—St. Johns	18·4	4·7	13	2·9	5·2	7·3	10	9·8	10	10
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	5·7	12·8	4	5	5·3	9·6	9·2	10·1	10·2
19—Montreal	21·2	5·3–6·7	14·4	3·9	5	7·3	9·6	9·4	9·7	9·7
20—Hull	20·4	5·3–6·7	12·6	3·4	5·2	6·8	11·4	9·4	9·6	9·6
Ontario (average)	**22·9**	**6·4**	**15·0**	**2·8**	**5·2**	**8·7**	**10·7**	**10·2**	**10·3**	**10·4**
21—Ottawa	22	6·7	14·5	3·6	4·9	8·6	10·8	9·6	10	10
22—Brockville	20·2	6·7	11·9	3·6	5·1	7·7	10·9	9·2	10	10
23—Kingston	20·2	6–6·7	12·6	3·6	4·8	8	10·4	9·6	9·6	9·6
24—Belleville	21·8	5·3–6	14·7	2·5	5·1	7·9	10·2	9·6	9·7	9·8
25—Peterborough	22·4	6–6·7	14·4	2·4	4·8	9·1	9·8	9·7	9·9	10·1
26—Oshawa	23·7	6–6·7	16	2·3	5	8·3	9·9	9·6	9·6	9·8
27—Orillia	22·9	5·3	15	2·2	4·4	8·2	10	9·9	9·7	9·7
28—Toronto	24·9	6·7	17·5	2·7	5·1	8·9	9·5	10·2	10·1	10
29—Niagara Falls	22·6	6·7	14·3	2·7	5	8·6	10·3	9·9	10	10·4
30—St. Catharines	23·4	6·7	16·7	2·6	5·2	9·3	10·9	9·7	9·7	9·8
31—Hamilton	27·8	6–6·7	15·4	2·5	5·1	8·6	9·5	10·1	9·8	10
32—Brantford	24·1	6·7	15·3	2·3	4·9	9·2	10	10	10·2	9·9
33—Galt	25·7	6·7	16·2	2·3	5·2	9	10·4	10	10·3	10·1
34—Guelph	23·5	6	16·4	2·1	4·7	9·2	10·4	10·3	10·2	10·6
35—Kitchener	23·7	6·7	15·8	2·4	5·1	9·2	10·3	10·3	10·3	10·4
36—Woodstock	22·5	6·7	13	2·3	5·2	9·7	10·7	10·6	10·3	10·3
37—Stratford	22	6·7	15	2·2	5·2	9·6	11·1	10·5	10·2	10·2
38—London	23	6–6·7	17·2	2·3	5·2	8·6	11	10·2	10	10·2
39—St. Thomas	23·2	5·3–6	17·7	2·5	5·3	9·3	11·9	10·3	10·4	10·2
40—Chatham	21·2	5·3	15·2	2·4	4·9	8·7	9·9	10·8	10·3	10·8
41—Windsor	20·6	6–6·7	13·8	2·6	5·2	7·7	10·4	10	10·2	10
42—Sarnia	23·2	6–6·7	16·7	2·2	4·8	8·6	11·1	10·8	10·6	10·6
43—Owen Sound	24·5	6	14·6	2·3	4·8	9·1	11·5	9·9	9·9	9·9
44—North Bay	22·7	6	15	3·4	6·2	7·9	12·5	11·2	11	11·2
45—Sudbury	21·2	6·7	13·7	3·7	6	8·5	12·6	10·7	10·8	11·5
46—Cobalt	22·7	6·7	13	3·5	5·6	8·6	11·9	11·4	11·9	11·9
47—Timmins	22·1	6·7	12·7	3·7	5·9	8·9	11·3	10·8	11	10·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·9	6	13·9	3·5	5·2	8·9	11·1	11	10·9	11·3
49—Port Arthur	22·9	6–6·7	18	3·5	5·9	9·6	11·5	10·5	10·2	10·4
50—Fort William	22·9	6–6·7	14	3·6	5·2	8·3	10·1	10·4	10·9	10·9
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**7·0**	**16·3**	**3·3**	**5·1**	**9·3**	**10·0**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**11·6**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	6·4–8	16·3	3·2	5	9	10	11·6	11·6	11·8
52—Brandon	22·7	6·4–7·1	.....	3·3	5·1	9·5	9·9	12·5	11·1	11·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·5**	**6·9**	**16·6**	**3·3**	**5·4**	**9·1**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**11·6**	**11·5**
53—Regina	23·8	6·4–7·2	16·7	3·4	6·4	9·2	9·8	13	11·5	11·3
54—Prince Albert	23·5	6·4	17	3·3	5·1	8·7	11·2	13·1	12·6	12·6
55—Saskatoon	22·2	7·2	17·5	3·3	5	9·4	10	12·4	10·8	11·4
56—Moose Jaw	24·3	7·2	15	3·2	5·2	9·2	10·8	12·4	11·6	10·7
Alberta (average)	**25·7**	**7·2d**	**15·4**	**3·4**	**5·5**	**8·2**	**10·0**	**12·3**	**11·1**	**11·3**
57—Medicine Hat	27	7·2d	14	3·5	7	8·5	10	13·1	10·7	11
58—Drumheller	26·3	6·7–7·2	.....	3·5	5·6	7·8	10	12·5	11·2	11·3
59—Edmonton	23·8	7·2–8	17·1	3·3	5·1	8·2	10·1	11·7	11·6	11·8
60—Calgary	27·1	7·2	15·5	3·4	5·5	8·3	9·4	12·3	11·4	11·3
61—Lethbridge	24·3	7·2	15	3·3	4·5	8	10·6	12·1	10·7	11·1
British Columbia (average)	**25·9**	**8·8**	**19·8**	**4·0**	**5·8**	**7·7**	**8·4**	**12·4**	**11·8**	**12·2**
62—Fernie	24·6	9	18	4·1	5	8·2	9·9	12·8	12·6	12·6
63—Nelson	25	9	.....	4	.....	8·1	8·7	12·5	13·7	14·2
64—Trail	25·9	9	16	4·1	6·3	8·8	8·5	13·2	12·7	13·4
65—New Westminster	25·2	8·3–9·6	20·5	3·8	5·6	6·7	7·3	11·3	10·5	10·4
66—Vancouver	26·2	8·3–9·6	20·3	3·8	5·6	6·9	7·6	11·3	10·1	10·3
67—Victoria	26·8	8	18·6	3·9	5·7	8	7·9	12	11·4	11·9
68—Nanaimo	29·1	8	22·5	3·9	6	7·6	8·5	12·9	10·9	12·1
69—Prince Rupert	24·3	9–10	22·5	4	6·3	7·4	8·4	13·1	12·2	12·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread. d. Erroneously printed for November—correct figures same as this month.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1938

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·1	**3·9**	**1·184**	**23·6**	**19·4**	**15·4**	**10·8**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**57·2**	**16·5**	**52·0**	**43·3**	
5·2	**4·6**	**1·365**	**25·6**	**18·4**	**14·7**	**11·9**	**16·0**	**15·1**	**53·9**	**16·3**	**55·1**	**48·0**	
4·8	4·4	1·392	27·8	.....	14	12·6	15·1	14·8	49	16·1	.....	50	1
4·8	4·4	1·313	23·2	.....	13	12·7	15	14	49	16·5	52	43·7	2
4·8	4·6	1·425	24·6	20	17·5	11·7	16·5	14	.....	15	60	46	3
5·6	4·6	1·397	27·3	19·2	15	12·2	16·5	16	67·5	16·7	59·7	49·8	4
5·8	4·8	1·47	26	15	.....	11·6	17	15·7	49	16·5	49	50	5
5·3	4·5	1·194	24·5	19·2	14·1	10·7	15·6	16·2	55	16·7	55	48·2	6
4·9	**4·2**	**·964**	**20·1**	**15·4**	**17·5**	**12·2**	**16·1**	**15·0**	.....	**17·9**	**49·0**	**47·6**	7
5·0	**4·6**	**1·196**	**24·1**	**18·9**	**14·3**	**11·4**	**16·2**	**14·4**	**53·8**	**16·4**	**57·0**	**48·8**	
5·1	4·6	1·286	23·9	19·1	14	13·2	16·8	15	.....	16·3	.....	53	8
5·4	4·7	1·36	27·9	18·8	15·2	10·6	16·1	13·9	54·4	15·4	55	47·7	9
5·3	4·6	1·089	23·4	18·7	13·3	10·6	16	13·8	49	16·3	56	46	10
4·3	4·6	1·05	21·3	.....	14·7	11·2	16	15	58	17·4	60	48·3	11
4·8	**4·8**	**1·274**	**24·4**	**22·0**	**14·0**	**10·6**	**16·9**	**14·1**	**61·5**	**16·3**	**58·2**	**42·4**	
5·3	4·8	1·327	27·2	25	13·7	10·7	17·4	15	86	19·1	56·7	43·8	12
5	5·1	1·148	20·9	24	15·5	10·1	16·3	14·6	58·5	15·8	59	45	13
4·7	5·4	1·376	26·5	23·9	14·9	10·8	17·4	14·1	49·7	18	60·2	43·9	14
4·5	4·2	1·078	22·8	.....	12·7	10·6	16·5	12·8	.....	15·8	.....	40·5	15
4·6	4·5	1·192	23·4	15	13·5	11·1	16·6	13·4	50	16·1	50·7	40·7	16
5	5·8	1·252	22·5	20	14·7	11·2	16·7	14·1	55	15	65	43	17
4·2	5	1·332	24·5	25	13·5	10	17·8	13·9	65	16·3	.....	44·2	18
5·1	4·1	1·411	26·9	23·5	13	10·7	17	13·7	82·8	16·1	55·9	40	19
5·2	4·6	1·351	24·5	19·6	14·2	10	16	15·3	45	14·2	59·7	40·1	20
4·8	**3·5**	**1·175**	**23·2**	**19·1**	**14·3**	**10·9**	**16·5**	**15·2**	**54·6**	**15·7**	**51·1**	**41·9**	
4·7	4·6	1·424	27·9	21·3	12·6	10·8	16·2	15·4	50·7	15·3	55·1	41·7	21
4·9	3·5	1·322	24·7	25	10	10·5	17	14·8	.....	16·1	55	41·7	22
5·2	4·2	1·159	22·8	19·2	11·2	10·4	16·7	14·7	45	15	48	41·9	23
4·8	3·5	1·20	23·5	18	.....	11·3	16·5	14·6	55·3	15·3	58	40	24
4·8	3·5	1·237	22·9	17·2	.....	11·2	17	14·8	57·7	15·2	54	40·6	25
4·9	3·3	1·182	22·6	16·7	.....	10·2	16·2	14·7	.....	14·6	59	41·4	26
4·7	2·9	1·061	23·3	22·9	.....	9·7	15·8	15·2	65	15·7	50	40·5	27
4·7	3·6	1·25	24·4	15·7	.....	9·8	16·6	14·9	56·8	15·4	52	41·3	28
5·9	3·6	1·271	24·5	14	.....	9·7	17	15·4	48·3	14·6	48·7	43·2	29
5·5	3·6	1·18	23·3	17·1	.....	11	16·8	15·8	54	14·3	45	43·6	30
5	3·5	1·112	22·8	20·7	.....	10	16·2	14·5	53	14·7	46	41·6	31
4·7	3·3	1·005	19·9	16·1	.....	11·2	16·7	14	51·5	14·8	50	40·4	32
4·7	3·3	·95	21·5	17·6	.....	11·1	17·3	14·5	55	15·4	51	40·9	33
4·7	3·8	·939	18·7	16·9	.....	10·4	16·4	14·5	50	14·9	46·3	40	34
5·2	3·2	·974	20·9	15	.....	10·7	17	15·2	.....	15·5	.....	40·5	35
5	3·4	·98	19·8	15	.....	11·5	16·2	15	65	15	50	39·5	36
4	2·4	1·133	21·7	18·1	.....	11	16·2	14·8	49	15·6	51	40·5	37
4·7	3·2	1·078	20·7	16·7	.....	10·8	15·6	14·6	.....	14·4	50	40·4	38
4·7	3·3	1·064	20·7	16·6	.....	10·9	16·6	14·9	50	16·6	45	41·1	39
4·1	3·9	1·10	20·6	15	.....	12·2	15·6	14·1	45	17·1	49·5	42·4	40
4·3	2·7	1·163	20·7	20·3	.....	10·1	14·6	14·3	44	14·9	.....	40·5	41
5	3·1	1·093	21·7	17·2	.....	9·7	17·5	15	.....	15·6	.....	42	42
4·5	2·9	·894	18·9	17·5	.....	11	16·5	15	47	16·9	.....	39·6	43
4·6	3·7	1·433	28·7	15·8	.....	10	16	16·2	64	17·6	52	43·2	44
4·9	4·4	1·387	26·8	24·2	16·2	12·2	17·2	16·3	61·8	15·8	54·5	44·2	45
5	4	1·491	30·3	.....	16·7	13·5	17·7	16·5	59·2	17·8	54	46·2	46
4·8	4·6	1·667	32·1	27·5	14·7	12·5	16·3	16·5	60·9	17·4	51	45·3	47
5·3	3·8	1·209	23·5	24·2	16·7	10·8	16·2	15	62·5	16·4	59	43·8	48
4·7	3·5	1·10	22·5	27·9	16·7	12	17·2	18	57·5	16·8	47·2	43·8	49
4·6	3·5	1·191	23·4	23·7	13·5	11·6	17·2	16·5	55·6	15·8	47·4	44·5	50
5·7	**3·1**	**·731**	**15·6**	.....	**18·0**	**10·3**	**18·1**	**15·5**	**62·1**	**16·2**	**46·9**	**42·3**	
5·7	2·9	·656	14·4	.....	20	10·2	17·7	15·1	63·2	16·3	45·3	41·8	51
5·6	3·3	·806	16·8	.....	16	10·4	18·4	15·8	61	16	48·4	42·8	52
5·4	**3·5**	**·825**	**18·4**	.....	**17·8**	**10·5**	**17·1**	**14·8**	**62·2**	**18·6**	**50·4**	**45·6**	
5·5	3·5	·937	22·6	.....	21	12·2	17·8	14·3	61·5	19·1	51·4	46·3	53
5·4	4	·671	13·7	.....	17·3	9·2	18·8	15·5	65·2	20·9	51·3	45·7	54
5·1	3·7	·73	15·8	.....	15·2	9·9	16·8	14·6	60·9	17·2	48·9	44·7	55
5·5	2·9	·961	21·4	.....	.....	10·7	15	14·9	61·3	17·1	49·9	45·7	56
5·4	**3·6**	**·755**	**18·8**	.....	**16·0**	**10·3**	**18·1**	**14·9**	**59·2**	**18·7**	**50·3**	**44·0**	
5·1	3·1	·829	20	.....	16	10·8	19	15·1	61·4	19·2	55	44	57
5·5	3·7	·817	22·3	.....	18·5	9·5	18·9	15	60·9	18·4	51·6	45·4	58
5·6	4·5	·572	15	.....	15·3	10·6	17·5	14·7	59·4	18·8	50·2	44·1	59
5·6	3·6	·863	20·8	.....	15	9·9	17·9	15	57·7	19·4	47·5	43·5	60
5·4	3·3	·693	16	.....	15	10·5	17	14·9	56·6	17·8	47·4	42·8	61
6·3	**4·1**	**1·563**	**30·1**	.....	**18·5**	**10·1**	**17·1**	**14·7**	**59·2**	**17·9**	**49·0**	**41·4**	
7·1	4·4	·987	25	.....	20	11·2	17·8	16·1	63·7	20·3	60	47·2	62
7·1	3·8	1·62	30	.....	17·5	11·8	17·5	16·5	66·5	17·7	52·5	45	63
6·4	3·7	1·64	30	.....	.....	10	17·8	17·2	64·2	22·8	53·7	42·5	64
5·2	4·2	1·34	27	.....	18	9·4	16·7	13·7	53·7	15·3	43·5	37·2	65
5·4	3·6	1·46	26·4	.....	.....	8·8	15·8	12·8	52·7	15·1	43·2	37·2	66
6·1	4	1·67	32·7	.....	.....	9·2	16·7	13·2	57·8	16·1	44·7	38·1	67
6·8	4·4	1·70	31·7	.....	.....	10·6	16·7	13·3	55	17	47·6	41	68
6·2	4·4	2·09	38·5	.....	18·3	9·4	17·8	15	60	19·2	47	43	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**34·7**	**58·7**	**19·4**	**13·7**	**2·6**	**36·1**	**48·3**	**11·5**	**4·9**	**14·620b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**41·5**	**57·5**	**19·4**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**39·5**	**39·7**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·2	6	44·3	57·1	18·6	11	2·6	40·2	42·3	12·1	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	43·5	57·5	21·7	9·1	2·9	40·5	36·7	13·2	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·9	41·7	60	17	9·5	3·1	37·5	36	11·5	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	6·1	33·8	53·5	22·7	9·2	2·6	42	49·3	12·7	5·2	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	42·2	57·5	18	9·3	2·8	40	37·5	12·1	5	.....
6—Truro	6·3	5·8	43·2	59·1	18·6	10	2·8	36·8	36·1	12·8	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·7**	**38·1**	**58·9**	**18·7**	**15·0**	**2·5**	**40·0**	**37·4**	**12·1**	**4·9**	**13·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·3**	**6·0**	**40·3**	**59·0**	**18·4**	**10·1**	**2·7**	**38·0**	**36·9**	**12·0**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6	5·9	42·3	60	19·8	9·7	2·8	39·7	38·8	12·3	5	g
9—Saint John	6·2	6	39	57·6	18·7	9·8	2·7	42·6	37·9	12·3	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·3	6	40·6	58·3	16·8	9·7	2·5	32·3	34·2	11·3	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6	39·2	60	18·3	11·2	2·9	37·5	36·7	12·2	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**33·5**	**60·1**	**20·0**	**13·2**	**2·7**	**40·5**	**46·9**	**10·3**	**4·9**	**14·036**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	35·1	64·4	20·6	15·2	2·4	35·3	49	10·4	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6	5·9	30·3	65	21·9	16·1	3	42·5	40	.....	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·7	32·3	61·4	21	11·8	2·9	40·7	47·1	10·6	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·7	5·5	34·2	67·7	18·6	10	2·4	40	50	10	4·8	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·8	5·8	35·1	52·6	17·7	13·3	2·6	34·8	44	10	4·8	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	29·8	47·2	18·7	13·4	2·9	42·5	46·7	10	4·7	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·6	33·7	56·8	18·7	13	2·6	46	45	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·7	36	65·2	20·2	13·6	2·6	41·1	50	10·4	4·9	14·00–15·00
20—Hull	6	6	35·1	60·5	22·2	12·1	2·7	41·9	50	10·6	5·1	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·3**	**62·0**	**19·1**	**11·9**	**2·4**	**34·3**	**48·4**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**14·419**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	32·7	61·5	18·2	12·9	2·6	39·8	55·1	10·3	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6	5·8	31·4	61·7	21·9	10·1	2·4	33·7	47·6	9·7	5	13·75
23—Kingston	5·9	5·9	33·3	53·8	18·1	11·6	2·7	36·5	45	10·2	4·9	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6	35·9	61	18·6	10·2	2·6	33·8	49·7	10	4·9	14·25
25—Peterborough	6·1	5·8	38·3	60·6	18	15	2·5	36·7	47·5	10·4	5·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·9	36·1	59·1	18·8	10·7	2·1	32·7	48·7	10·4	4·6	13·75
27—Orillia	6	6	31·2	64·2	18·8	10	2·4	35	49	10	4·4	15·00
28—Toronto	6	5·8	37·2	62·4	16·6	11·3	2·5	32·2	45	10·1	4·8	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·3	6	37·4	62·3	19·7	11	2·2	38·3	45	10·6	4·9	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·1	31·6	63·5	20	11·7	2·6	35	45	11	5·5	13·90g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·9	34·5	61·6	17·5	9·3	2·2	32·7	44·7	10	5	13·00
32—Brantford	6	5·9	35·6	58·8	17·9	11·2	2·3	32·1	44·3	10	5·4	13·75
33—Galt	6·3	6	32·4	58	19·1	11·4	2·2	32·4	49·2	10·5	4·7	14·00
34—Guelph	6	5·9	34·5	58·4	18·4	10·1	2·4	40·2	42·4	10·2	4·8	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	31·7	63·2	19·2	11·4	2·3	34·2	46·7	10·1	4·2	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·6	37	57·5	23	10	2·8	33·2	52·5	11·2	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	34·2	66·3	17·8	11·3	2·4	33·6	42·2	10·3	5·3	13·00
38—London	6·1	6	35·7	61·2	17·9	12·1	2·2	32·7	45	10	4·8	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·4	35·9	64·9	17·9	12·3	2·6	38·1	50	10·7	5·3	13·50
40—Chatham	6·1	6·1	33·7	62	16·1	12	2·2	36·5	60	10	4·6	g
41—Windsor	6	5·9	32·1	59·1	16·6	10·2	2·1	29·4	44	10	4·5	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·2	29·8	60·6	19·4	10	2	34	53·3	10	4·7	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·1	42·2	67·8	19·2	10	2·1	29·2	45	10	4·8	14·00
44—North Bay	6·6	6·2	38·7	64·7	17	15	3	36·7	50	12·5	5·4	16 00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·6	33·6	68	22·4	15·5	2·6	32·4	53·3	13·2	4·9	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	30·5	64·7	23	15	2·7	28·7	48·3	13	5	19·25
47—Timmins	6·8	6·7	33·5	65·5	20·8	15·6	2·7	32·9	45	.....	4·9	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·2	31·6	68·2	19·5	15	2·5	36·7	55	11·9	4·5	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6	6·2	32·3	58·9	22·9	13·1	2·6	32·5	60	12·6	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·2	6	33·5	59·5	19·6	13·4	2·3	37·8	42·5	11·5	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·9**	**31·7**	**54·4**	**18·5**	**11·2**	**2·5**	**30·1**	**56·5**	**13·4**	**5·0**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·8	31·9	54·9	17·4	10·6	2·5	29·7	58	12·4	5	18·00
52—Brandon	6·9	6·9	31·4	53·9	19·5	11·7	2·4	30·4	55	14·3	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·4**	**31·5**	**54·1**	**19·9**	**18·2**	**2·7**	**32·6**	**57·1**	**13·7**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·9	33	54·5	21·2	16·1a	2·8	33	60	12·5	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·2	29·7	53·7	19·2	20·8a	2·7	34·4	52·5	14·7	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·5	32·4	53·6	19·5	18·3a	2·7	30·4	56	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	7	31	54·5	19·5	17·6a	2·6	32·6	60	13·7	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**31·3**	**53·3**	**19·0**	**17·0**	**2·8**	**31·4**	**56·8**	**13·2**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·8	31·3	54	20·2	21·2a	2·7	30·8	65	10	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·8	7	31·4	53·1	20·7	16·5a	3	30	60	13·7	4·8	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·7	34	52·4	18·6	15·8a	2·8	33·5	54	14·4	5	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·7	30·6	52·3	18·7	17·1a	2·8	30	52·3	12·7	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	6·8	6·5	29·3	54·6	16·8	14·2a	2·8	32·5	52·5	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**33·6**	**52·1**	**20·5**	**21·7**	**2·9**	**40·0**	**53·0**	**12·1**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7	35	52·2	19·2	20·8a	2·7	50	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	6·6	7	35	53·7	20	25a	2·8	50	.....	.....	4·9	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·4	37·2	54·6	21·5	25a	3·1	31·5	50	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·8	30·9	49·1	19·1	19·3a	2·7	31·7	50	11	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	30·7	49·1	17·9	19a	2·7	34·3	56·2	10·3	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·6	50·9	22·5	20·5a	2·8	37·5	59	11	4·9	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6	33·6	52	20·9	21a	3·2	47·5	.....	12	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6·1	32	55	23	23a	3·1	37·5	47·5	14	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·438	12·025	9·775	11·698	7·237	8·580	7·451	26·5	9·3	24·197	17·800	
8·015	10·075	6·500	7·833	5·333	6·833	6·500	28·5	9·8	21·333	14·833	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·6	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30·8	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·00	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	28·3	9·1	20·00–33·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·900	11·500	8·500	10·000	6·000	7·000	7·500c	23·1	9·8	19·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	7
10·063	11·833	7·000	8·500	5·500	6·500	7·500	27·9	9·8	22·875	17·125	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g g		30g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·7	9·6	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–10·00	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	11·969	10·917	11·727	8·140	8·263	8·450	22·7	9·1	22·333	16·125	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·1	9·4	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·3	9·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·4	9·3	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·8	9·3	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	9·1	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	8·25c	.....	4·50c	.....	24·6	9·1	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·4	8·6	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·8	8·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·241	11·871	10·319	12·510	7·931	9·842	8·708	24·7	9·0	25·804	19·143	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·1	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	8·7	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·8	9·2	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
10·50	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·7	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·7	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·6	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·3	8·8	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23g	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	12·25	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·1	9·2	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	12·00	14·00	18·00	10·00	14·00	10·00c	23·5	9·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	9	23·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	8·6	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9·3	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	25	9·5	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·8	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·6	9·3	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·5	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	8·7	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50c	9·00c	10·00c	28·9	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	32·6	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	34	9·7	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	12·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	12·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	26	9·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	14·875	.....	.....	7·875	8·625	7·250	27·2	9·4	26·000	19·000	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–10·00	6·50–11·00	7·50	27·5	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·25–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·9	9·2	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·400	16·817	.....	.....	5·313	7·969	9·000	28·2	9·6	24·750	18·375	
4·95–12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	.....	26·2	9·7	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·8	9·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·6	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28·1	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	11·750	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·000	28·6	9·4	24·125	17·625	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30-3g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·7g	9·3	22·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	10·500	.....	.....	6·875	7·250	4·825	33·9	9·9	23·063	17·500	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–8·75	8·50–10·25	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31	9·5	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·7	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70–8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	33·3	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In- and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1938" which will be issued shortly as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 98·4 for November as compared with 99·1 for October and 98·4 for September. The fall in November was entirely due to a decline of 2·2 per cent in food prices, those of industrial materials and manufactures showing no appreciable change in the aggregate. Compared with a year earlier a fall of about 9·5 per cent occurred in the general index, prices of food and industrial materials and manufactures declining by about 13·5 and 7 per cent, respectively.

The Statist index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 87·4 at the end of November as compared to 88·8 at the end of October, a decrease of 1·6 per cent for the month. The combined foodstuffs index declined 2·3 per cent during the month, while the "all materials" index declined 1·1 per cent. Compared with the corresponding figure for 1937, the general index for November, 1938, declined 9·6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base 1914=100, was 156 at the first of December, being the same as that for the first of November. During the month the index of food prices declined from 140 to 139 due to decreases in the average prices of eggs, bacon, butter and flour. All the other groups making up the index were unchanged. As compared with the general index for the same month last year, this year's figure showed a reduction of 2·5 per cent.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 =100, was 657 for November as compared with 654 for October. The index of food prices declined from 635 to 634 during the month, increases in the prices of animal foods and in the sugar, coffee and cocoa group being more than offset by decreases in the prices of other vegetable foods. While there was a slight decrease in the prices of textile products during the month, the other groups entering into the all industrial materials index showed increases sufficient to increase this index from 672 to 678. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged from that for the previous month at 53.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·1 for November as compared with 105·7 for October. The index of prices of agricultural products increased from 105·7 to 106·8 due to increases in all its subgroups, the most important of which was one of 2·4 per cent in foods of animal origin. The index of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was unchanged at 94·2 while that for manufactured goods decreased from 125·6 to 125·5.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·0 for November as compared to 124·9 for October. With the exception of the rent group which was unchanged, all groups showed small increases. The index of the heat and light group increased 0·3 per cent during the month, while those for food, clothing and sundries each increased 0·1 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 101 for September as compared to 100 for each of the four preceding months. The index of food prices increased from 100 in August to 104 in September while over the same period the prices of non-foods were unchanged at 99.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 105 for October, 1938, showing no change from the indexes of the previous two months. An increase of 1·8 per cent was recorded in the food price index but this was counteracted by a decrease in the index of the sundries group.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 77·6 for October as compared with 78·3 for September, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups which make up this index, six showed decreases while four showed increases. The largest decrease was in the farm products group which declined 1·9 per cent; other de-

creases were as follows: fuel and ligthing materials, 1·6 per cent, foods, 1·3 per cent, housefurnishing goods, 0·6 per cent, chemicals and drugs, 0·3 per cent, and metals and metal products, 0·2 per cent. Hides and leather products increased 1·5 per cent, textile products 0·6 per cent, building materials and miscellaneous products, 0·3 per cent each. The general index for October was 9·1 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·6 for November as compared with 85·8 for October. The index of food prices declined from 79·8 to 79·5 during the month. The general index for November was 3·8 per cent lower than that for the same month last year, 14·5 per cent lower than that for 1929, but 19·4 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer Convicted of Violating Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by Changing Conditions without Required Notice

Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act charges were laid in September by the general representative of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees against George Carr of Toronto carrying on a transport business under the name of "Carr's Transport and Movers" between Owen Sound, Toronto and Hamilton. The charges relating to employees of the defendant in Owen Sound and Hamilton were to the effect that the defendant had violated Section 58 of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by making effective a change in wages and hours without giving the thirty days' notice required by the Act.

An agreement had been entered into by Carr and the Automotive Transport Section of the Brotherhood on April 1, 1938, fixing a schedule of wages and hours as well as other working conditions from May 1 and providing for an arbitration committee to settle disputes between the parties to the agreement. Prior to the agreement, the men had been paid so much a trip; the agreement fixed hourly rates.

In Hamilton, the charge affecting the employees of the defendant in that Ctiy was dismissed by the magistrate without written reasons. It appeared in evidence that the provisions of the wage agreement had never been applied in Hamilton and there was therefore no change in the conditions of employment.

In Owen Sound, the magistrate's decision set out that the wage schedule contained in the agreement had been put into effect on May 1 and continued until August 20 when the defendant notified his employees that from August 22 all highway drivers would receive $18 a week for driving stake trucks and $20 a week for tractors. The defendant had refused the suggestion of the union's representative that the dispute should be referred to arbitration as provided in the agreement. The magistrate found the defendant owned and operated an agency of transportation, as defined in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that, since he employed more than ten men in his transport business, he was an "employer" within the meaning of the Act; that he failed to give the prescribed thirty days' notice of an intended change in wages giving only two days' notice to his employees and no notice to the union representative. A fine of $100 and costs or, in default of payment, imprisonment for thirty days was imposed. *R. v. Carr,* Hamilton, October 4, 1938; Owen Sound, November 28, 1938.

Alberta Trainman Cannot Claim Compensation for Accident after Action for Damages Fails and Judgment Applied

A claim for workmen's compensation under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908 was dismissed without costs by Mr. Justice Howson on November 22. The statute of 1908 provides for a system of personal liability on the part of the employer and was replaced in respect of most industrial workers in Alberta by the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 providing for a collective liability system similar to that in other provinces. As certain classes of railroad employees, however, preferred to remain under the earlier statute, the later Workmen's Compensation Act, as revised in 1938, stipulates that members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are excluded from the Act.

The statute of 1908, following the English Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, permits an action for damages for an accident to be brought either under its provisions or independently of it. It stipulates, however, that if an action is brought to recover damages independently of the Act and it is decided that the injury is not one for which the employer is liable in such action but

that he would be liable to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the action shall be dismissed but the Court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff so chooses, proceed to assess such compensation. The Court, however, may deduct from such compensation all or part of the costs which were caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceedings under the Act of 1908.

In the case before the Court, the plaintiff trainman fell over some grain doors which he alleged had been negligently left beside the railway tracks and as a result he suffered injury. Mr. Justice Howson who heard the case without a jury gave judgment on September 2, 1936, dismissing the action with costs to the defendant railway company. On September 9, this decision was applied and formal judgment entered with the Clerk of the Court. Three days later the plaintiff made application to Mr. Justice Howson to proceed to assess compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908, and on September 29 the plaintiff filed notice of appeal from the judgment.

The question for decision by the Court on the application was whether the action having been disposed of the plaintiff could take advantage of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908. Two English cases involving a similar provision, now in the English Workmen's Compensation Act of 1925, were referred to and following these judgments Mr. Justice Howson held that the plaintiff's rights under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908 must be determined while the action for damages is before the Court, that the application of the plaintiff for the assessment of compensation under the statute must be made before the decision of the judge in the action has been applied and while the action is still pending. In the case before him the action was no longer before the Court since the judgment had been entered and applied. He considered therefore that he had no power to hear the application for the assessment of compensation. *Engman v. Canadian National Railways,* (1938) 3 Western Weekly Reports, 516.

Appeals Against Judgment in Saskatchewan Awarding Damages for Death of Railway Employees Dismissed in one Case and Allowed in the Other

On November 7 the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal disposed of two actions brought under the Fatal Accidents Act by widows of two railway employees killed in the course of their employment.

In Saskatchewan, as in Alberta, certain classes of railway employees are not within the collective liability system of workmen's compensation but are within the scope of a Workmen's Compensation Act enacted earlier under which the employer is individually liable for compensation under certain conditions. The latter statute provides, however, that an injured employee or his representative may proceed under its provisions or independently of the Act. In the two cases, the plaintiffs brought action under the Fatal Accidents Act which, in fatal cases, gives certain relatives of the deceased the same right of action that an injured person would have at common law. Negligence on the part of the employer must be proved. Trial of an action under the Fatal Accidents Act may be before a judge and jury. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it must be before a judge alone.

In the first case, the workman was killed while pulling a truck piled with express goods across one of the tracks at a railway station. The plaintiff alleged that the accident was due to negligence of the company in not keeping the platform between the rails in proper condition, a projecting rail causing the truck to overturn. The jury found that there was negligence on the part of the company and estimated the damages at $12,000. Judgment was given for this amount with costs. On appeal, it was held that there was sufficient evidence before the jury to enable them to determine that the defendant company had been negligent and the appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs. *McLaren v. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* (1938) 4 Dominion Law Reports, 620.

In the other case the jury found that the death of a trainman crushed between two cars was caused by a defect in the coupling apparatus and the damages were assessed at $8,000. The appeal court, however, following judgments in similar cases, held that the evidence regarding the accident, to which there were no witnesses, was equally consistent with the defendant's liability or freedom from liability and that in such a case it was not competent for the judge to leave it to the jury to find either alternative but that the defendant had the right to have the action dismissed. While there was undoubtedly a defect in the coupling it was possible that the trainman having noticed this, violated the rules by trying to connect the coupling instead of signalling the train to stop. Since any theory as to how the accident occurred was mere conjecture, the Court felt constrained to allow the appeal and dismissed the action with costs in both Courts. *Danley v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* (1938) 4 Dominion Law Reports, 628.

Saskatchewan Court Dismisses Appeal from Judgment Awarding Damages for Accident to Farm Labourer

On November 7, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal dismissed with costs an appeal from a judgment awarding $545 to a farm labourer who suffered injuries when he was kicked by his employer's horse which he was required to look after. The trial judge held and the appeal court agreed, that the defendant was guilty of a breach of duty towards the plaintiff in not warning the latter of the horse's dangerous disposition of which he had had evidence on other occasions. The Court pointed out, through Chief Justice Turgeon, that "the essence of actions of this kind is knowledge of the danger in the master and want of such knowledge in the servant". *Stanker v. Anderson* (1938) 3 Western Weekly Reports, 529.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act held not to Apply to Janitor in School and Convent Building

In a claim for wages on October 28, the plaintiff employed as janitor and fireman, from January 1, 1937, to May 4, 1938, of the defendant's school buildings and a boarding house in connection with the school, based his action on a contract for $55 a month for the school months and $50 for July and August and made a further claim for the period from October 1, 1937, for the difference between the amount contracted for and what he would have been paid had he received the minimum rate of 40 cents an hour fixed under the Male Minimum Wage Act from October 1, 1937, and the overtime rate required under the Hours of Work Act. He alleged he worked for 13 hours on seven days a week and that the defendant had agreed to abide by the minimum wage regulations. The latter denied this and also that the plaintiff worked 13 hours a day. The defendant admitted liability for the balance due under the contract for the monthly rate and the costs of the statement of claim.

Chief Justice Harvey held that the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, did not apply to the plaintiff, that the work which was done by him was in the class expressly excepted by the Act, that of a domestic servant. He gave judgment for the amount admitted by the defendant and paid into court, less the latter's costs from the time the defence was filed. *Forgues v. Falher Consolidated School District,* (1938) 3 Western Weekly Reports 647.

Janitor's Claim for Wage-rate fixed by Manitoba Minimum Wage Board Dismissed by Appeal Court

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, on November 14, disallowed with costs an appeal from a judgment of the Winnipeg County Court dismissing a suit for wages at the rate of 25 cents an hour, the minimum fixed by regulation under the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act for employees 18 years of age and over in occupations not otherwise regulated. The plaintiff, a janitor in the defendant's apartment house, received the remuneration he had contracted for, $35 per month and heated living quarters and electricity but claimed an additional $554 being the difference between the cash received and the amount calculated at 25 cents per hour for 16 hours of work a day from January 1 to July 15, 1937.

The particulars of claim did not refer to the Minimum Wage Act or the regulation but on the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence his counsel asked leave to amend the particulars to show that the claim was based on the Act and the Order made under it. This request was refused on the ground that the amendment would set up a new cause of action and the case was dismissed with leave to the plaintiff to take action under the Minimum Wage Act. The decision was appealed, the appellant asking leave to amend the claim and judgment for the amount.

On appeal, Mr. Justice Trueman approved the judge's ruling that where an action is for breach of a statute, the statute must be referred to in the statement of claim and the facts bringing the case within the Act set out. Mr. Justice Robson expressed no opinion on this point. Other members of the Court agreed in the result.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Trueman, a more serious objection lay in the fact that the plaintiff had housing accommodation supplied by the defendant in addition to his salary and that its monetary value could not be ignored. Moreover, he considered that the wage order does not apply to janitors or caretakers of apartment blocks who are provided with living quarters.

Mr. Justice Robson was also of the opinion that the plaintiff was not an "employee" within the meaning of the Minimum Wage Act and that therefore he was not entitled to a minimum rate fixed under the authority of that statute. The Act defined an "employee" as

> a worker employed in any mail order house, office, place of amusement, shop or factory. . . or in any office, vocation, pursuit, trade, business, industry or calling brought within the scope of this Act under the provisions hereof, who is in receipt of or entitled to compensation for labour performed in his employment.

He considered, further, that—

> it was never within the object of the statute or the regulations that the rates fixed in them should apply to all the hours of a day

> a caretaker is on the owner's premises where, for the convenience of both parties, he has his home.

He pointed out that the plaintiff had been employed under the same contract from January, 1934, and had apparently been satisfied with it.

> To displace the terms of a contract fairly entered into and long in force between the parties and substitute for it the measure of remuneration named in the regulations requires clear and definite evidence as to the actual service rendered and the period occupied thereby. I think the evidence here does not come up to that standard.

Stinich v. Taback, (1938) 4 Dominion Law Reports 734.

Action for Judgment on Validity of Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act Dismissed

On November 5, 1938, Mr. Justice Howson of the Alberta Supreme Court dismissed an action for a declaration on the validity of the Alberta Social Credit Act, 1937, the Social Credit Realization Act, 1938, and the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Acts, 1936 and 1937.

As regards the Social Credit Act, 1937, the Court held that since it had been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court of Canada and had been repealed and the plaintiff had not been affected in any way by its provisions, it was of merely academic interest and the case was therefore not a proper one in which to make a declaratory judgment. For the latter reason a declaration concerning the Social Credit Realization Act, 1938, was also refused.

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Acts were reviewed in their relation to the plaintiff company which carries on a wholesale business and which refused to pay the prescribed fee and obtain a licence under the Act. The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1936, which gave to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to make regulations for its operation, was repealed by the Act of 1937 which empowered the Minister of Trade and Industry to make regulations for the carrying out of the Act.

The later statute provided that all orders made under the 1936 Act should continue in force until annulled or replaced. Under the 1936 Act an order in council designated the trade of wholesale dealer in any goods as a trade to which the Act applied and required every such dealer to obtain a licence which would expire at the end of the year and have to be renewed each year. It was held by the Court, however, that the order in council was now ineffective because unenforceable; all powers and penalties which could have been enforced against the plaintiff ceased to exist when the 1936 Act was repealed before the action was commenced. Mr. Justice Howson pointed out that the order in council is not made a part of the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937, by the provision in the Act that orders are to remain in force. Under the 1937 Act the Minister and not the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power to make orders. It was therefore held that where the legislation has been repealed and the order has become unenforceable, both to the knowledge of the plaintiff before commencement of action, no declaratory judgment should be made as to the validity or application of any of the measures. Since the letters written to the plaintiff by the Department of Trade and Industry incorrectly intimated that the latter was acting under the Act of 1937, no costs were allowed to the defendant. *Motor Car Supply Company of Canada Ltd. v. Attorney-General of Alberta* (1938) 4 Dominion Law Reports 489.

Appeal against Judgment Refusing Damages for Accident to Painter Dismissed in New Brunswick

On September 13 the New Brunswick Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of a lower court in an action for damages for injuries sustained by a workman dismissing the appeal with costs. The claim was based on sections 84 (1) and 85 of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act. These sections apply to industries which are not covered by Part 1 of the Act setting up a collective liability system of workmen's compensation. They provide that, where personal injury is caused to a workman by any defect in the condition or arrangement of the works, plant, etc., used in the business of the employer or where injury is due to the negligence of the employer or any person in his service acting within the scope of his employment, the workman or his legal representative has right of action against the employer. S. 85 provides that a workman is not to be deemed to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow workmen and contributory negligence on his part is not a bar to recovering damages.

In the case before the Court, it had been found by the jury that the plaintiff and another had been engaged by the defendant, a dealer in paints, to paint a school house. The defendant was to supply the paints. There was no agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant that the latter should supply the equipment for the work but it was agreed that the equipment or staging should be supplied by the plaintiff and his fellow workman. The latter actually supplied the staging used and the accident was partially caused by the negligence of the plaintiff in not examining the staging before it was put up. Negligence was also found on the part of the other painter in the same respect. The plaintiff claimed that the staging was used in the business of the

employer and that this brought the case within s. 84 of the Act.

On appeal, it was held that the staging was used in the business of the plaintiff and his fellow workman and not in the business of the defendant. By the express terms of the contract between the plaintiff and defendant, the apparatus used was excluded from the defendant's business; he had no selection of or control over it. It is not necessary, according to authorities quoted, that the employer should be the owner of the ways, works, machinery, etc., mentioned in s. 84 (1) but it was pointed out that there was no case "in which he has had a connection with such things forced upon him without his knowledge. Reason and fairness requires that he should have some opportunity to set right anything which may be defective."

At the trial it was assumed that the relation of master and servant existed between plaintiff and defendant and, under these sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the employer is liable for an accident to his employees if the equipment is defective but there is nothing in the Act, in the opinion of the court, to prevent contracting out of it and by contracting for equipment not that of the employer, the court was of the opinion that the employer's liability was removed. Further, if the jury had awarded damages, the appeal court could review the deduction to be made for contributory negligence on the part of the worker. In this case the court considered that the contributory negligence "was practically total."

As regards the relation between the plaintiff and the defendant, Chief Justice Baxter stated that he did not concur in the view that the relationship was that of master and servant and quoted from an English authority stating—

> a servant is a person engaged to obey his employer's orders from time to time; an independent contractor is a person engaged to do certain work but to exercise his own discretion as to mode and time of doing it—he is bound by his contract but not by his employer's orders . . . so I am responsible for the domestic servants in my house but I am not responsible for a skilled artisan whom I engage to do a certain job in my house, for example, to paint it or mend a window.

In the case before the court, it was held that the defendant had made a bargain with the painters for the job and the fact that "their remuneration was to be by the hour does not imply any right on the part of the defendant to put an end to their employment at any time, when it was not merely their time which was bargained for but their equipment as well with all things needful to complete the painting job." *Russell v. Seeley* (1939) 1 Dominion Law Reports 60.

National Housing Act Loans

National Housing Act loans for the month of December, 1938, totalled $1,241,374, and provided housing accommodation for 377 families, according to figures released by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. This brings the total of all loans approved under the National Housing Act and its predecessor, the Dominion Housing Act, to $27,678,002, and the total number of family housing units to 7,132 as at December 31, 1938. "It is apparent," said Mr. Dunning, "that the amended Act is producing the results we had hoped for. During the last four months of 1938, which are of course unfavourable building months, new loans approved aggregated $5,491,000. There is now every indication of a very large increase in the volume of lending activity during 1939."

Loans were made in eight new communities during the month, bringing the list of municipalities in which loans have now been approved to 293.

An additional twenty-one 90 per cent loans permissible on homes with a lending value of $2,500 or less brings the number of these loans to 103 in the 5 months since the National Housing Act came into operation in August. Loans in the smaller and more remote communities and special districts of larger centres, encouraged by special guarantee in the National Housing Act, show an increase of 40, bringing the number in this classification to 440.

Of the 377 family housing units financed during the month, 49 or 13 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less; 135 or 35·8 per cent by loans ranging between $2,501 and $3,000; 100 or 26·5 per cent by loans ranging from $3,001 to $3,500; and 43 or 11·4 per cent by loans ranging from $3,501 to $4,000.

Provincially, Ontario recorded the greatest use of the legislation since its inception, 3,380 loans being financed thereunder amounting in total value to $12,917,420; Quebec followed with 1,744 units amounting in value to $7,521,461; British Columbia, 1,219 loans with a total value of $3,883,157; Nova Scotia registered 431 units valued at $1,830,960; Manitoba, 218 loans valued at $914,853; New Brunswick, 118 loans totalling $505,117; Prince Edward Island, 15 loans valued at $80,034; and Saskatchewan recorded 7 unit loans with a total value of $914,853. Alberta has not yet recorded any loans financed under the legislation.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC., IN CANADA

Dominion

Department of Labour, Confederation Building, Ottawa, Canada:

Minister—Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, M.A., B.Litt., B.C.I. (Oxford).
Deputy Minister—W. M. Dickson, B.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister—Gerald H. Brown.
Canadian Government Annuities—E. G. Blackadar, B.A., Superintendent.
Combines Investigation Act—F. A. McGregor, M.A., Commissioner.
Conciliation Service—M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer.
Employment Service of Canada—R. A. Rigg, Director.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—W. M. Dickson, B.A., Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.
LABOUR GAZETTE—H. J. Walker, Associate Editor.
Labour Intelligence—D. J. Sutherland.
Library and Research—Miss M. Mackintosh, B.A.
Statistical Branch—C. W. Bolton, M.A., Chief Statistician.
Unemployment Relief—Harry Hereford, Dominion Commissioner.
Labour Transference—H. Mitchell, Director.
Registration—V. C. Phelan, B.A., Director.
Youth Training—R. F. Thompson, M.C., B.A., B.D., Supervisor.

Provincial

Alberta

Department of Trade and Industry, Edmonton:
Minister, Hon. E. C. Manning.
Deputy Minister, W. D. King.

Board of Industrial Relations:
(Operating under Department of Trade and Industry and administering Hours of Work Act, Industrial Standards Act, and Minimum Wage Act.)
Chairman: Clayton Adams; Members—W. D. King, Deputy Minister; H. P. Rocke, Industrial Standards Officer; and F. Rasmussen.

Labour Disputes Act:
Registrar of Boaards of Conciliation and Investigation: Clayton Adams.

Tradesmen's Qualification Act:
(Administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.)
Chairman of Board of Examiners: R. J. Gaunt.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman: Dr. V. W. Wright.
Secretary: Frederick D. Noble.
Chief Boiler Inspector: A. Bradshaw.
Chief Factory Inspector: H. M. Bishop.

Old Age Pensions:
(Administered by Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Superintendent: A. Blackie.

Mothers' Allowances:
(Administered by Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Superintendent: T. R. Blain.

Employment Service Offices:
(Administered by Department of Health.)
General Superintendent: M. W. Robertson.

Unemployment Relief:
(Administered by Department of Health.)
Chairman of Unemployment Relief Commission: A. A. MacKenzie.

Coal Mines Act:
(Administered by Department of Lands and Mines.)
Chief Inspector: A. A. Miller.

Theatres Act:
(Administered by Provincial Secretary.)
Chief Inspector: G. P. Barber.

British Columbia

Department of Labour, Victoria:
Minister: Hon. George S. Pearson.
Deputy Minister: Adam Bell.
Assistant Deputy Minister: Robert Morrison.
Chief Factories' Inspector: H. Douglas, Vancouver.
General Superintendent of Employment Service: J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

Board of Industrial Relations:
Chairman: Adam Bell.
Secretary: Miss Mabel A. Cameron.
Mrs. Rex Eaton.
J. A. Ward Bell.
James Thompson.
C. J. McDowell.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman: E. S. H. Winn, K.C.
Secretary: F. P. Archibald.
Parker Williams.
J. H. Pillsbury.
Address of Board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Old Age Pensions Branch:
(Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Secretary: H. L. Greenwood.

Unemployment Relief:
Administrator: E. W. Griffith, Unemployment Relief Branch.

Director of Apprenticeship:
Hamilton Crisford, Hall Building, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Department of Public Works and Labour, Winnipeg:
Minister: Hon. W. R. Clubb.
Deputy Minister: A. MacNamara.
Chief Inspector: R. A. Stewart.

Employment Service Offices:
General Superintendent: J. Neish.

Fair Wages Board:
Chairman: The Deputy Minister.
E. Claydon, Sr.
C. J. Harding.
J. B. Graham.
F. Fraser.

Bureau of Labour (sub-department):
Secretary: Edward McGrath.

Elevator and Hoist Board:
Chairman: E. McGrath.
A. Steventon.
W. J. Easterbrook.
S. E. Howarth.

Cinema Projectors' Board:
Chairman: E. McGrath.
George Graham.
V. Armand.

Board of Examiners for Engineers:
Chairman: T. M. Power.
Wm. Coburn.
R. A. Stewart.

Electricians' Board:
George Newman.
J. H. Schumacher.
F. MacIntosh.

Minimum Wage Board:
Chairman: A. MacNamara.
Secretary: E. McGrath.
Mrs. E. M. Nash.
Miss A. E. Andrew.
E. R. Kennedy.
James Winning.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
(Administered by Attorney General's Department).
Commissioner: C. K. Newcombe.
Directors: Geo. E. Carpenter, J. L. McBride.
Secretary: Nicholas Fletcher.
Ass't. Secretary: P. V. E. Jones.

Old Age Pensions:
(Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.)
Superintendent: T. S. Hamilton.

Mothers' Allowances and Child Welfare:
(Administered by the Department of Health and Public Welfare.)
W. Jackson, M.D.

Unemployment Relief:
(Under jurisdiction of Department of Public Works and Labour.)
Minister: Hon. W. R. Clubb.
Deputy Minister: A. MacNamara.

New Brunswick

Department of Labour, Fredericton:
Minister of Health and Labour: Hon. P. H. Laporte, M.D.
Fair wage Officer: Horace R. Pettigrove.

Employment Service Offices:
(In charge of Minister of Health and Labour.)

Factory Inspection Branch:
E. J. Dunphy Downing, Provincial Building, Saint John.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman: Robert B. Irving.
Vice-Chairman: Eugene R. Steeves.
Commissioner: Dr. L. M. Curran.

Unemployment Relief:
Deputy Minister of Public Works: A. W. Barbour.

Old Age Pensions Board:
Chairman and Director: W. P. Jones.
Robert Scott.
J. A. Robichaud.

Forest Operations Commission:
Chairman: Leonard T. Leeman.
John E. Sayre.
J. H. Wallace.

Nova Scotia

Department of Labour, Halifax:
Minister: Hon. M. Dwyer.*
Deputy Minister: R. H. MacKay.

Employment Service Offices:
(In charge of Deputy Minister of Labour.)

Unemployment Relief:
(In charge of Deputy Minister of Labour.)

Mothers' Allowance Board:
Director and Administrator: E. H. Blois.
John A. McDonald.
H. T. Smith.
Mrs. J. W. Allen.

Old Age Pensions Board:
Chairman and Director: E. H. Blois.
Assistant Director: Hiram S. Farquhar.
John A. McDonald.
H. T. Smith.

Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman: Frank Rowe, LL.B.
Vice-Chairman: F. W. Armstrong.
Commissioner: Arthur Petrie.
Chief Medical Officer: Dr. O. G. Donovan.
Assistant Medical Officer: Dr. H. S. Scammell.
Claims Officer: Norman M. Morrison.
Assessment Officer: John McKeagan.

Minimum Wage Board:
Chairman: G. A. Redmond, Halifax.
Secretary: Miss Evelyn B. Spruin, Halifax.
W. H. Ross, New Glasgow.
Miss Alice Hatfield, Yarmouth.
Mrs. F. G. Murphy, Sydney.

Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities:
Chairman—George Farquhar.
Vice-Chairman—John S. Roper, K.C., Ira MacNab.

Department of Public Health:
Minister—Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D.

Economic Council:
Secretary—George V. Haythorne, M.A.
A. B. Balcom, Ph.D.
F. W. Gray, M.E., LL.D.
C. G. Hawkins.
Neil McAulay, M.C.
D. F. MacDonald, LL.D.
O. F. MacKenzie.
F. T. Stanfield, B. Com.
F. W. Walsh, B.S.A.

Civil Service Commission:
Commissioner—Murray Macneill, M.A.

Ontario

Department of Labour, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto:
Minister—Hon. N. O. Hipel.
Deputy Minister—J. F. Marsh.
Chief Conciliation Officer—Louis Fine.
Senior Investigator—Miss Marion Findlay.
Accountant—Mrs. A. D. Harpell.
Industrial Standards Officers—O. C. Jennette; Patterson Farmer.
Special Placement Officer—F. H. Avery.
Composite Inspection Branch—J. R. Prain, Chief Inspector.
Boiler Inspection Branch—J. H. Briggs, Examiner of Designs.
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers—F. B. Walker, Chairman.

* *Note:*—As this issue went to press, the Hon. Michael Dwyer announced his resignation as Minister of the Departments of Public Works and Mines and Labour to become president and general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

Apprenticeship Branch:
Director—F. J. Hawes.
Minimum Wage Branch:
Director—A. W. Crawford.
Senior Investigators—Miss Margaret Stephen; E. W. A. O'Dell.
Employment Service Offices:
General Superintendent—H. C. Hudson.
Department of Public Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Toronto:
Minister—Hon. Eric Cross, K.C., M.A.
Acting Deputy Minister—G. S. Tattle.
Mothers' Allowance Commission:
Chairman—Dr. J. A. Faulkner.
Vice-Chairman—H. A. Bentley.
Commissioner—Miss E. V. McKechnie.
Old Age Pensions Commission:
Chairman—Dr. J. A. Faulkner.
Vice-Chairman—G. S. Tattle.
Commissioner—C. H. Green.
Children's Aid Branch:
Provincial Superintendent—B. W. Heise.
Industry and Labour Board:
Chairman—E. J. Young.
Miss M. F. Mangan.
J. C. Adams.
Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman—John Harold.
Vice-Chairman—E. Hutchison.
Commissioner—D. J. Galbraith, M.B.
Secretary—S. R. Johnston.
Medical Officers—Dr. D. E. Bell; Dr. J. M. Bremner; Dr. J. F. Hazelwood.
Claims Officer—F. W. Graham.
Statistician—T. Norman Dean.
Unemployment Relief:
E. A. Horton, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
S. J. Gadsby, Accountant, Department of Public Welfare.

Prince Edward Island

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate-General—Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Charlottetown.
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer—P. S. Fielding.
Old Age Pensions:
Superintendent—Otto W. Campbell.
Unemployment Relief:
Hon. Thane A. Campbell.

Quebec

Department of Labour, Quebec City:
Minister—Hon. William Tremblay.
Deputy Minister—Gerard Tremblay.
Secretary—J. O'Connell-Maher.
Chief Inspector of Industrial and Commercial Establishments and Public Buildings:
Alfred Robert, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Provincial Employment Offices:
Assistant General Superintendent—Francis Payette, 92 St. James Street East, Montreal.
Fair Wages Board:
Chairman—Hon. Justice F. Roy.
Vice-Chairman—Georges Cromp.
C. H. Cheasley.
Thomas Aubry.
Chief Examiner of Stationary Enginemen and Chief Inspector of Pressure Vessels:
N. S. Walsh, 88 St. James Street East, Montreal.
Chief Examiner of Electricians and Director the Inspection Service of Electrical Installations:
J. N. Mochon, 96 St. James Street East, Montreal.
Old Age Pensions Commission:
Chairman—J. H. Forest.
Vice-Chairman—H. C. Lebrun.
Secretary—Frederick T. Hecker.
Commissioner—Lionel Leblanc.
Workmen's Compensation Commission:
Chairman—Paul Drouin.
Vice-Chairman—J. L. Labreche.
James N. Doyle.
Chief Examiner of Pipe-Mechanics:
J. Gordon Heitshu.
Unemployment Relief:
Director—Michael Guimont.
Assistant Director—J. T. O'Malley.
Fair Wages Officer for the District of Quebec:
L. P. Tessier.
Fair Wages Officer for the District of Montreal:
Achille Latreille, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

Saskatchewan

Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, Regina:
Minister—Hon. R. J. M. Parker.
Commissioner—Thos. M. Molloy.
General Superintendent of Employment Service—G. E. Tomsett.
Minimum Wage Board:
Chairman—Harris Johnson, Moose Jaw.
Mary E. Burke, Regina.
Elizabeth B. Gogain, Moose Jaw.
James M. Sinclair, Regina.
C. Brunskill, Saskatoon.
Workmen's Compensation Board:
Chairman—W. F. Dunn, K.C.
Secretary—Thos. L. Elliott.
Ralph Heseltine.
A. W. Heise.
Mothers' Allowances:
Commissioner—L. B. Ring.
Old Age Pensions:
Commissioner—W. C. Mills.
Unemployment Relief:
Director—W. W. Dawson.
Commissioner—G. J. Matte, Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA 1937

ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA 128
LOCAL UNIONS IN CANADA 3,258
TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA 384,613

SEE PAGES 33-40 & PAGE 192

SEE PAGES 189-190 OF REPORT ON LABOUR ORGANIZATION 1937

32 CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERSHIP 167,154

96 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERSHIP 217,465

72 INDEPENDENT UNITS MEMBERSHIP 16521

C.C.W.O.F.C
262 UNIONS - 166 REPORTED 26,809 MEMBERS

IND. CAN. CENT. UNIONS 18,301 MEMBERS

74 A.F.of L. AFFILIATES 127,002 MEMBERS

BRS. BROTHERHOODS 24,190 MEMBERS

14 CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS 68,837 MEMBERS

A.N.W. 1115 & MEMBERS

PATERSON 1262 MEMBERS

A.C.C.L.
267 UNIONS - 240 REPORTED 22,542 MEMBERS

FEDERATIONS

17 DIST. COUNCILS

5 CAN. CENT. BODIES

D1 9 ST. COUNCILS

TRADES & LABOUR CONGRESS
1,828 UNIONS
1,622 REPORTED 204,966 MEMBERS

18 A.F.of L. AFFILIATES OUT WITH T.&L.C.

IND. CHAR. INTERNAT. UNIONS

14 NATIONAL COUNCILS

DEPT. ATTACH.

82 DIRECTLY CHARTERED UNIONS 6,662 MEMBERS

6 DISTRICT COUNCILS

C.F.of L.
72 UNIONS - 39 REPORTED 8,704 MEMBERS

DEPARTMENTS

FEDERATIONS

2 DIRECTLY CHARTERED UNIONS - 387 MEMBERS

6 T.S.L. COUNCILS CONNECTED WITH THE FEDERATION

CAN. CENT. BODIES 9,333 MEMBERS

DIR. CHARTERED 19,981 MEMBERS

INTERNATIONAL LOCAL UNIONS 126,223 MEMBERS

C.I.O. UNIONS 44,133 MEMBERS

39 TRADES & LABOUR COUNCILS

51 FEDERATIONS

47 DISTRICT COUNCILS

Prepared By
D.J. Schedule, Ch. L.L.B.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 39] FEBRUARY, 1939 [NUMBER 2

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1939, but the loss was below the average in the experience of the last eighteen years. The firms furnishing data laid off some 56,900 workers at the date under review, or 5·2 per cent of their December 1 payrolls, as compared with an average decline of about seven per cent recorded at January 1 in the years, 1921-1938. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,210 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,041,042 as compared with 1,097,953 in the preceding month. The index (average, 1926=100) stood at 108·1, compared with 114·0 at December 1, 1938, and 113·4 at January 1, 1938. The crude indexes for the beginning of January in preceding years are as follows: 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7 and 1927, 95·9.

After correction for seasonal influences, the January 1, 1939, index was 112·3, as compared with 111·3 at December 1, 1938; the seasonally-adjusted index for January was higher than in any other month since February, 1938.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of January, 1939, the Department of Labour received reports from 1,960 local trade unions, combining a membership of 249,071 persons, 40,307 or a percentage of 16·2 of whom were out of work, as contrasted with percentages of 13·7 at the beginning of December, 1938, and 13·0 at the beginning of January, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for December, 1938, indicated a decline in the volume of business from November, but a gain over that of the corresponding month a year ago, this comparison being based on the average number of placements effected daily throughout the Service. The major changes under the first comparison consisted of substantial losses in farming and logging and under the second, noteworthy gains in farming, construction and maintenance and services, the total of which much more than counterbalanced a heavy decline in logging, likewise shown under the latter comparison. Vacancies in December, 1938, numbered 39,006, applications 64,972, and there were 38,070 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $17.18 at the beginning of January, 1939, as compared with $17.25 at the beginning of December, 1938. The slight decrease being due mainly to the lower cost of food. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.48 for June, 1938; $17.04 for January, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $22.17 for January, 1930. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100, changed little during the month being 73·2 for the week ended January 27, 1939, as compared with 73·5 for the week ended December 30, 1938, and 73·4 for the week ended December 2, 1938. On a monthly basis the index number was 73·3 for December, 1938, as compared with 83·8 for January, 1938; 81·3 for January, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·3 for January, 1930.

Business Statistics.—The latest figures available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 120. The index of the physical volume of business in December was 6 per cent lower than in the previous month which was the highest point recorded during 1938 and it was 5 per cent lower than in December, 1937. Most of the principal groups used in the construction of the index were lower in the month under review than in the previous month the exceptions being construction and trade employment both of which indicated improvement, the former because of a substantial advance indicated in the volume of contracts awarded. Mineral production and manufacturing in the same comparison were each about 11 per cent lower, the former due mainly to lower volume of exports of certain non-ferrous metals and the latter mainly because of decreases in the manufacture of foodstuffs and products of iron and steel. Improvement was indicated in the manufacture of textile products. Information available for January, 1939, shows considerable increase in exports both as compared with the previous month and with January, 1938, while employment was lower in both these comparisons.

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939	1938		1938	1937	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate $	.....	114,738,210	157,378,857	121,954,003	131,611,038	188,458,020
Imports, merchandise for consumption $	.....	44,285,986	63,303,669	49,719,835	53,125,039	80,640,504
Exports, Canadian produce $	81,046,000	69,476,953	93,223,909	71,021,829	77,681,780	106,662,684
Customs duty collected $	.....	6,723,812	8,418,454	6,950,642	8,018,692	10,270,206
Bank debits to individual accounts $	.....	2,905,124,371	2,965,079,443	2,444,600,036	3,081,414,768	2,925,615,844
Bank notes in circulation $	.....	94,522,673	97,091,023	98,272,000	101,676,294	106,787,781
Bank deposits savings $	.....	1,659,646,208	1,654,748,586	1,590,927,550	1,582,825,511	1,570,213,802
Bank loans, commercial, etc. $	.....	806,466,362	836,927,428	731,456,128	748,817,240	768,263,684
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks	.....	106·8	110·4	107·7	103·7	103·1
Preferred stocks	.....	86·9	87·5	83·4	81·0	82·0
(1) Index of interest rates	.....	65·8	65·1	69·7	71·2	72·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number	†73·2	73·3	73·5	83·8	82·7	83·1
(2) Prices, retail, family list $	17·18	17·25	17·29	17·48	17·58	17·56
Index, retail sales, unadjusted	.....	114·0	84·1	62·7	115·0	84·6
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted	.....	79·0	79·2	78·6	85·8	79·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)	108·1	114·0	114·6	113·4	121·6	125·2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)	16·2	13·7	12·3	13·0	11·2	8·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	157,919	154,544	204,381	179,803	170,288	218,253
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings $	13,495,005	15,023,620	16,785,084	13,321,632	15,722,180	16,773,527
Operating expenses $	.....	.....	11,885,447	12,789,305	12,313,263	12,615,073
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings $	.....	11,948,454	13,029,844	10,315,459	12,262,235	12,992,167
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	8,602,693	9,000,363	9,758,313	9,336,869	9,528,334
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	2,667,637,335	2,022,901,310	2,160,608,462	2,543,902,854
Building permits $	.....	3,471,555	4,687,296	1,846,000	3,556,977	4,925,000
(7) Contracts awarded $	7,260,800	18,832,600	15,019,700	9,140,000	10,763,600	14,716,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron tons	57,660	53,381	46,216	74,862	81,032	81,463
Steel ingots and castings tons	78,198	78,614	90,120	112,307	98,334	110,688
Ferro-alloys tons	2,855	2,810	5,999	5,497	5,846	6,302
Lead lbs.	.....	30,655,627	30,304,916	37,522,125	26,306,840	33,707,511
Zinc lbs.	.....	31,932,095	34,810,834	34,865,607	29,538,546	30,307,731
Copper lbs.	.....	49,520,452	47,392,939	52,454,135	49,240,080	50,746,377
Nickel lbs.	.....	16,618,010	17,681,983	20,270,680	19,695,880	19,737,000
Gold ounces	.....	433,877	410,023	361,086	362,197	353,281
Silver ounces	.....	1,681,078	1,706,529	1,571,052	1,379,567	1,636,109
Coal tons	.....	1,358,805	1,521,365	1,448,825	1,606,948	1,669,747
Crude petroleum imports gals.	.....	40,938,000	128,446,000	47,310,000	57,060,000	159,620,000
Rubber imports lbs.	.....	4,924,258	6,994,635	4,008,000	5,867,000	10,723,000
Cotton, raw, imports lbs.	.....	9,834,000	21,327,000	11,933,000	13,723,000	23,183,000
Wool, raw, imports lbs.	.....	1,077,694	1,176,000	1,108,000	623,000	1,244,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia bd. ft.	.....	222,311,933	288,854,035	144,893,804	224,902,684	271,439,636
Flour production bbls.	.....	1,052,002	1,605,557	921,285	1,010,971	1,449,419
(6) Sugar, manufactured lbs.	18,572,906	65,643,825	144,018,061	19,962,780	62,258,391	141,431,258
Foot wear production pairs	.....	1,570,190	1,795,979	1,462,000	1,385,289	1,622,765
Output of central electric stations daily average k.w.h.	.....	75,802,000	79,187,000	73,590,000	79,290,000	80,488,000
Sales of insurance $	.....	35,343,000	36,181,000	30,291,000	36,459,000	37,901,000
Newsprint production tons	.....	209,753	245,300	222,500	293,040	302,240
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	15,518	15,423	13,385	14,384	13,793
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**	.....	115·6	123·4	111·8	121·4	127·9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	118·1	128·3	113·5	125·2	133·5
Mineral production	.....	183·1	206·6	179·1	183·8	207·9
Manufacturing	.....	111·3	125·3	108·6	120·5	132·4
Construction	.....	63·4	48·4	48·5	63·7	47·9
Electric power	.....	221·6	226·4	219·7	231·8	230·2
DISTRIBUTION	.....	108·6	109·2	106·7	110·5	111·8
Trade employment	.....	137·0	132·5	130·6	134·1	132·4
Carloadings	.....	73·7	74·2	77·2	84·4	79·5
Imports	.....	75·8	85·7	84·8	90·3	108·4
Exports	.....	100·0	122·7	91·8	81·9	102·7

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended January 27, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 28, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 28, 1939, and December 3, 1938; January 29, 1938, December 31, and December 4, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for January was ten, involving 1,228 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,047 man working days, as compared with eight disputes during December, 1938, involving 274 workers with time loss of 2,357 days. Most of the disputes in January involved small numbers of workers for short periods and two-thirds of the time loss was due to a strike of 700 coal miners at Blairmore, Alberta. In January, 1938, there were 24 disputes, involving 4,293 workers with time loss of 31,939 days, due chiefly to strikes of fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and textile workers at Coaticook, P.Q. Of the ten disputes recorded for January, 1939, seven were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers affected, two in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case and the result of two disputes being recorded as indefinite. Three disputes involving 825 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of January. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the department received reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with disputes between (1) Motorways, Limited, and its drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, etc., and (2) United Delivery, Limited, and its truck drivers and helpers. An interim report was received from the board established to deal with a dispute between various coal mine operators in the Estevan district of Saskatchewan and their miners. One application was withdrawn, two new applications were received and a board was established. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act appears at page 126.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for December

Substantial reduction in the numbers of farmers and their families on agricultural aid in comparison with the previous year was again indicated in early figures for December from the National Registration of persons on aid, issued on February 16, by Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour. Although unemployed persons receiving aid showed the usual increase from November to December and brought the December total above that of the same month in 1937, the grand total of persons of all classes benefiting by aid showed a substantial decrease from the preceding year.

Preliminary figures from the December registration showed the Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in December this year at 159,000, an increase of 12 per cent from the November total of 142,000. The figure for December this year represented an increase of slightly more than 3 per cent over December a year ago.

A total of 592,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in December this year, 11 per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of two per cent from the figure for December, 1937.

Some 62,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 279,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in December. Of these persons 241,000 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan alone. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, while up by nearly 16 per cent in December over the November revised figure was 26 per cent less than in December, 1937. The December total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, while continuing to hold the improvement over a year ago due to this year's crop, increased by 17 per cent over revised figures for November, 1938, but was still more than 27 per cent lower than in December a year ago.

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in December, according to these early figures, was 871,000, an increase of 12·9 per cent over the November figure as now revised, but 9 per cent less than in December, 1937.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Suspends C.I.O. Unions

On December 19, 1938, three members of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada made a visit to Washington, where a conference was held with a committee of the American Federation of Labour executive.

Following this visit and the action of the A.F. of L. at its last convention (Labour Gazette, November, 1938, pages 1239-1243), the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada decided to take a vote of its officers on a proposal to suspend international unions in the Dominion affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The executive officers of the Congress decided to suspend members of C.I.O. unions, pending final decision by the next convention.

On January 19, 1939, notices of suspension from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were sent to all unions affiliated with the C.I.O.

Operation of Rehabilitation Unit of Lumbermen's Safety Association

During the past fifteen months the Lumbermen's Safety Association, organized under the authority of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, has operated a Rehabilitation Unit just outside of Ottawa, at Billings Bridge.

The purpose of the Unit is to give badly injured workmen the type of treatment required after hospitalization has been completed and while they are still unfit for even light work.

Operated on a non-profit basis, the Unit is assisted by an allowance from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board of two dollars per day per man for every man out of class 1 (lumber industry) who is sent to the Billings Bridge rehabilitation centre. If it is possible to take any men from other classes under the Workmen's Compensation Act, this is done at the request of the Workmen's Compensation Board and an allowance of $3 per day is made for men from these other classes.

The buildings are located on a 20-acre parcel of garden land, which includes an orchard and a good-sized plantation of raspberries, strawberries and other fruit. There is plenty of light work for the men to do out of doors during the summer season when they get full benefit of the fresh air and sunshine. In the winter their outdoor work consists of shovelling snow around the buildings, sawing and splitting firewood, carrying water, etc. In addition to this, they have work in a gymnasium and workshop in a separate building which was erected last summer. In the winter months this gymnasium and workshop largely take the place of the field work which is done in the summer season.

The residence, or home, is a good-sized farm house which is large enough to accommodate 14 men, including the superintendent and the cook. The building has a good furnace, is hot air heated, wired for electricity, has hot and cold running water, bathroom and toilet. One room is used exclusively for giving massage and electrical treatments of different kinds and practically every man receives a treatment of this nature twice a day.

Dr. W. S. Barnhart, the Medical Superintendent of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, is in charge of the Unit. He sees the men daily and orders treatment and various activities which they should carry out. When necessary, consultations are held with other doctors, X-rays are taken of the affected parts, and regular reports are made to the Workmen's Compensation Board as to the progress which each case is making.

The Unit has been operating since November, 1937, and 42 men have passed through it in the fifteen months that it has been in operation.

Results of Nutrition Survey in Australia

The nutrition situation in Australia was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1938 (page 1196), this summary being based on five interim reports of the Advisory Council on Health, appointed in February, 1936, to advise on the state of nutrition of the Australian people and on any evidence that the Australian people were in any degree undernourished, or that their diet was improperly balanced or improperly prepared.

In view of the fact that nutrition surveys and new exploratory work in this field of public health are now proceeding in Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1325), and also since the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is conducting a large budgetary survey on the cost of living (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 967), the result of the investigation in Australia is of particular interest.

The New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* for October 31, 1938, contains a reference to the five interim reports and the final report of the Advisory Council, the latter containing the following conclusions: "(*a*) a majority of the families who submitted records of their diets, are receiving a sufficient quantity of food; (*b*) the diet of some is in excess of normal physiological requirements; but (*c*) some consume a less quantity of food than is required for normal physiological needs."

It is also reported that "Great difficulty was met by the Council in arriving at the number of families whose consumption was below normal requirements, but after specific examination of individual 'suspect' diets, it was calculated that of the 1,789 recording families, there were 105 which had an inadequate or undesirable diet."

At the final meeting of the Advisory Council the members welcomed the information and its proposal for the formation of a central co-ordinating committee had been adopted by the National Health and Medical Council. This proposal was contained in a resolution worded as follows:

"The Council, in consideration of—

(1) the vital importance to Australia as a nation of perfect health in the children of the nation; and
(2) the widespread evidences of mild ill-health produced by malnutrition which have been disclosed as a result of the inquiry of this Council,

recommends that a central co-ordinating committee acceptable to all States and the Commonwealth be appointed to foster—

(*a*) the general health of the rising generation;
(*b*) the correction of faulty dietary in a general sense by the publication of

sound propaganda and dietary advice from time to time;

(c) the investigation and rectification of specialized local defects, both physical and nutritional, by co-ordinated effort.

Report on national health insurance submitted to U.S. Congress

In his message to Congress on January 23, President Roosevelt transmitted the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee appointed by him in 1935 "to co-ordinate health and welfare activities." According to an Associated Press Report, the findings of this committee envisaged a program of federal-state health activities to cost $850,000,000 a year by 1949 and included provisions for a system of national health insurance. Without dealing with any specific recommendations contained in the report, the President referred to it as a program to reduce "the risks of needless suffering and death," and declared that "the health of the people is a public concern. Ill health is a major cause of suffering, economic loss, and dependency; good health is essential to the security and progress of the nation."

Linking the committee's proposals with the Social Security Act, the President added that it was recognized five years ago "that a comprehensive health program was required as an essential link in our national defences against individual and social insecurity."

(When the text of the Committee's report has been received, it is hoped to give a summary of its findings in an early issue of the Labour Gazette.)

Functioning of United States Wages and Hours Legislation

In his first report to Congress Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labour Standards Act (Labour Gazette, July 1938, page 719), stated that Federal regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours had won public approval and caused no widespread layoffs. In this respect the report noted:

"Employers, employees and the public approve the purposes of the Act . . . . . and wish to see it become within the shortest possible time an integral part of the economic structure of this country.

"The long-time technological effects of the minimum wage may be expected to include some shifts from hand labour on simple tasks to better paid machine-tending jobs and some increased investment in machine installations. The more important consideration is the increased pay for employed wage earners in the low income group.

"For the present, the most noticeable immediate consequences of the Act have been adjustments in connection with the 25-cent minimum and a tendency toward increased employment resulting from the overtime provision."

The Administrator estimated that the 25-cent minimum wage affected about 300,000 workers who received less than that amount prior to last October 24, when the Act became effective. When the wage level goes to 30 cents an hour next October, he estimates 550,000 workers will be affected.

His report also estimates that 1,384,000 workers either received the benefit of a shortened work week to comply with the 44-hour maximum or are receiving overtime compensation.

Extension of Social Security benefits recommended in U.S.A.

On January 16, President Roosevelt in transmitting the Social Security Board's annual report, asked Congress to extend the benefits of the Federal-State unemployment compensation system to "all of our people as rapidly as administrative experience and public understanding permit."

Suggesting that increased protection be afforded to the aged, and to dependent children, the President reviewed the achievements under the Social Security Act (Labour Gazette, September 1935, page 801) stating that:

"This Act has amply proved its essential soundness.

"More than two and one-half million needy old people, needy blind persons and dependent children are now receiving systematic and humane assistance to the extent of a half-billion dollars a year.

"Three and a half million unemployed persons have received out-of-work benefits amounting to $400,000,000 during the last year.

"A Federal old-age insurance system, the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted, has been organized, and under it there have been set up individual accounts covering 42,500,000 persons, who may be likened to the policyholders of a private insurance company.

"In addition there are the splendid accomplishments in the field of public health, vocational rehabilitation, maternal and child welfare and related services, made possible by the Social Security Act."

Among other recommendations contained in its report the Social Security Board suggested the extension of old-age insurance benefits to farm labourers, domestic servants, employees engaged in service performed for non-profit organizations, seamen, banking employees and persons employed in the service of the United States.

With regard to the "self-employed" it was stated that the Board was not yet prepared

to recommend "a practicable method of extending coverage."

It was also recommended that monthly old-age insurance benefits commence in 1940 instead of 1942.

Abolition of private employment agencies in Italy

According to a recent United Press report from Rome, the Italian government has issued a decree abolishing all private employment agencies. In future employers will be obliged to engage employees through the State Workers' Syndicate.

The new employment law, which is said to have been drafted because "giving jobs to workers is a public function in the interests of national production and of the state," allows employers to engage personnel directly, without applying to the syndicate only in cases of urgency or to avoid damage to their business.

Failure, however, even in these cases, to communicate the engagement of workers to the syndicate is penalized by fines.

To obtain positions all unemployed must register at the syndicate and the decree states that whenever jobs are to be assigned, local workers must be preferred.

Preference in engaging workers must be given to: Members of needy families; those who have been out of work for the longest period; syndicate members; Fascist party members; war veterans; and emigrants who recently have returned to Italy from abroad.

Progress of International Labour Organization in 1938

In a press release from the International Labour Office, reviewing the work of the International Labour Organization in 1938, it is stated that despite the political crisis the activity of the I.L.O. still further increased during the past year.

"Its June Conference, in which representatives of fifty nations and many European and overseas Ministers of Labour took part, was one of the best-attended and most interesting which have met at Geneva. Its good relations with Governments, employers' and workers' organizations have been kept up and developed through regular and fruitful collaboration.

"The International Labour Conventions ratified by States during the year 1938 were more numerous than in previous years; as were the requests of European and extra-European Governments for the technical assistance of the International Labour Office to prepare or revise their social legislation by taking into account the results achieved or experience gained by foreign countries. Finally, the International Labour Organization has carried on its regular work of research and information in all fields, continuing to study objectively the new problems everywhere created by the development of industry."

Particular emphasis is given to the appointment of Mr. John Winant as Director in succession to Mr. Harold Butler who resigned, and to the personal attendance at last year's Conference of Miss Frances Perkins. The significance of these features is stated as follows: "This appointment of Mr. Winant, who has played an important role in his country, as Governor of the State of New Hampshire and later as Chairman of the Social Security Board, emphasizes to the whole world the active participation of the United States in the Organization. The attendance at Geneva of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, at the 1938 Session of the Conference, and the fact that, for the first time, the United States has ratified International Labour Conventions (to the number of five, including that on hours of work on board ship), also contribute to show the vigorous collaboration of the great Republic of North America."

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

Industrial employment in the period July to December 1938 increased in comparison with the same period in the preceding year in 13 countries and decreased in 9 countries for which statistics are available, according to a quarterly report published in *Industrial and Labour Information* of January 16, issued by the International Labour Office.

Reductions in employment, though very small in some cases, were recorded in Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Luxemburg, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

With regard to unemployment the report shows that 11 countries registered an increase in unemployment as compared with a year ago, 11 a decrease, while in 2 countries (Sweden and Switzerland) there are two sets of statistics showing inconsistent trends. However as employment in these two countries declined during the period it is assumed that unemployment increased. The following countries reported increased unemployment, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states that they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend

of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1937, ranging from 0·8 in Czecho-Slovakia and 0·9 in Denmark to 2·1 in the Netherlands. Increases in unemployment were registered in Belgium 4·0, the United Kingdom 2·1, and Switzerland 0·9. Returns form trade unions show a decline in unemployment in Australia of 0·1, while statistics from this source showed an increase in unemployment of 3·4 in Canada, 2·1 in the United States, and 0·6 in Sweden.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained from the operation of social insurance schemes register improvement in employment conditions in the following countries: Czecho-Slovakia, 0·8; Germany, 7·2; Hungary, 7·7; Latvia, 5·1; Netherlands, 2·2; Yugoslavia, 5·9. Statistics of employment obtained from this source showed a decline of employment of 4·7 in Belgium.

Returns from selected establishments for the quarterly period registered declines in employment in Canada of 8·9; Estonia, 1·3; Finland, 5·0; Luxemburg, 2·2; Sweden, 1·5; Switzerland, 1·7; and United States, 9·9. Increases in employment were indicated in statistics obtained from this source in Australia, 1·3; France, 1·0; Italy, 3·9; Japan, 12·7; Norway, 1·0; Poland, 5·5; and South Africa, 5·9.

Note.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in December, 1938" to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Statistics of Steam Railways in Canada, 1937

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual report on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada,* covering the year ending December 31, 1937.

The report shows gross revenues in 1937 at $355,103,271, an increase of $20,334,714 or 6·4 per cent over the 1936 figure which was $334,768,557. This was the fourth consecutive year in which gross revenues showed an increase since 1933 when the low point was reached at $270,278,276. Operating expenses also increased from $283,345,968 in 1936 to $300,652,548. Net operating revenues were therefore higher at $54,450,723. The net corporate income of all railways as carried to the profit and loss account was a debit of $31,222,713 as compared with a debit of $71,675,697 in 1936, $83,606,925 in 1935 and $98,495,119 in 1933.

Tons of freight carried, excluding duplication where two or more railways carried the same freight, increased from 75,846,566 in 1936 to 82,220,374 in 1937. Compared with 1936 traffic, freight traffic for 1937 was heavier by 8·4 per cent in tons carried and 1·9 per cent in ton miles, while passenger traffic was 7·5 per cent heavier in number of passengers carried and 11·8 per cent higher in passenger miles.

The number of employees increased from 132,781 in 1936 to 133,467 in 1937 as compared with 121,923 in 1933. The total payroll was up from $182,638,365 to $193,335,584 as compared with $158,326,445 in 1933. The average daily wage for all employees on annual, monthly and daily rates increased from $5·390 to $5·583 in 1937, while the average hourly rate for those paid by the hour increased from 56·0 cents to 58·2 cents. The lowest average wage was 27·8 cents for labourers in maintenance of way and the highest was $1·564 for passenger engineers. Among those paid on a basis other than an hourly one, the lowest rate was for news agents at $2·255 per day, while messengers, office boys and miscellaneous trade workers averaged $2·414 per day. The highest average pay was $20·166 per day for executives, general officers and assistants. The average yearly compensation for all positions was $1,448.71.

The report contains a table showing by classes of employees the average number employed during the year, the total hours or days on duty, total salaries and wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked per employee in each class or occupation, the average earnings per hour or per day and also per year.

The figures as to numbers of employees in each class on hourly or equivalent rates, the average time worked and average earnings per hour and per year are included in the supplement to the Labour Gazette on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1937 and 1938, Appendix B.

Fatal accidents to employes numbered 59, in connection with the movement of trains, and 18 from other causes, while non-fatal accidents affected 1,082 employees in connection with the movement of trains and 4,692 employees in non-train accidents. The time lost by employees through injuries was 159,332 days.

The report contains figures for each railway as to capital, receipts, expenditure, traffic, track, equipment, etc.

*Price 50 cents.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

TWO applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From 125 checkers, coopers, etc., in the employ of various steamship companies at Saint John, N.B., a majority of whom are stated to be members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The request of these employees for an agreement covering wages and working conditions is given as the cause of the dispute.

(2) From sleeping car conductors and porters in the employ of the Canadian National Railways' sleeping and dining car services, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The dispute grows out of changes made by the company in certain sleeping and parlour car runs, resulting in increased hours of service for certain employees and loss of employment to others. Two hundred and ten employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 400 indirectly.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on February 4 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and 350 trainmen in the Southern Ontario District, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Messrs. Albert McGovern and C. F. Needham, both of Toronto, have been appointed members of the board on the recommendation of the employees and company, respectively, and will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member, who will be chairman of the board. The application for a board in this matter was received on December 31 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 8).

Settlements Effected

An agreement was concluded on January 12 between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which disposed of the dispute respecting wages of foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, sub-foreman, linemen journeymen and apprentices, meter installers and helpers, meter repairers and helpers, and cable splicers, dealt with recently by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 10). The employees had requested cancellation of the existing wage deduction so as to leave a deduction of 3 per cent (instead of 6 per cent) in effect for the year commencing May 1, 1938, with complete restoration of former wage rates for the ensuing year. The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman, Honourable Chief Justice E. A. McPherson, and the member nominated by the employees, Mr. Fred Keeley, recommended a restoration of 1½ per cent in respect of the employees' wages; Mr. W. C. Hamilton recommended a wage increase of one cent per hour. The board's recommendations were not acceptable to the company and direct negotiations were renewed. The agreement which has been reached provides generally for an addition of one cent an hour to wage scales ranging up to 85 cents per hour, and one and one-half cents an hour to wage scales of 85 cents or more per hour.

The application for a board submitted by 130 telegraph messengers in the employ of the Canadian National Telegraphs at Toronto, members of Division No. 264, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1331) was withdrawn on January 9, a settlement of the dispute having been effected through the mediation of officers of the Department of Labour.

Interim Report of Board in Dispute between Various Coal Mine Operators in the Estevan District, Saskatchewan, and Their Employees

An interim report was received by the Minister of Labour on January 23, 1939, from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute involving various coal mining companies at Bienfait in the Estevan District, Saskatchewan, and their employees represented by the Bienfait Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America. The report is signed by all three members, Professor A. R. Greig, chairman, Mr. B. D. Hogarth, the employers' nominee, and Mr. A. J. Morrison, the men's nominee. The board has adjourned its hearings until May 15.

Following is the text of the interim report:—

Interim Report of Board

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between: Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company Limited, Bienfait Mines Limited, Lignite Mines Limited, Eastern Collieries

of Bienfait Limited, Baniulis Brothers Limited and Wilson Coal Company, Employers, and Their Employees, the majority of whom are represented by the United Mine Workers of America, Employees.

Regina, Sask., January 18, 1939.

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by you in the above matter, beg to make an interim report as follows:

The first meeting of the Board convened on Wednesday, the 4th of January, in Regina, when the oaths of office were completed by the Chairman and Members of the Board and the Board called upon the Attorney General, the Deputy Minister of Labour and the Coal Administrator for the purpose of getting such information and documents relating to the matters in dispute as might be found helpful in the matters being dealt with by the Board. It was also arranged with the Hon. Mr. Davis, Attorney-General, that Sydney Inch, Chief Reporter of the Court of King's Bench, should be loaned to the Board to serve in a secretarial capacity.

On Thursday, January 5, the Board proceeded to Estevan and spent Thursday afternoon in arranging accommodation and a visit to the Coal Administrator's local representative for the purpose of getting such information as was available from him. Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7, the Board inspected five of the seven mines concerned in the dispute, the balance being inspected the following week, going into the mines, observing the men at work, the conditions under which they worked and their living conditions.

Monday morning, January 9, the Board held its first session at Estevan. The parties to the dispute were represented, the men by Patrick Conroy, Vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, and a local committee representing the Bienfait local of the United Mine Workers of America, the operators being represented by Mr. C. Lynn Grant. Patrick Conroy presented a brief on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America outlining in general terms the demands of the miners. In accordance with section 24 of The Act the Board advised the parties that it was their desire that efforts be made to effect a settlement, and to that end they convened a conference of both parties in the hope of reaching an amicable settlement of the dispute. Joint conferences of the operators and their representatives and the representatives of the men, from which the press and public were excluded, commenced in the afternoon and continued until Monday, January 16. The Board attended all such conferences and also met with both operators and miners' representatives in separate conferences in an effort to reach a settlement.

A frank exchange of opinions and an apparent earnest desire on the part of both parties was manifest throughout. Several proposals and counter proposals were made, but the Board regrets that no settlement was arrived at. As a result of the said conferences the Board came to the conclusion at the session of Monday, January 16, that an adjournment would be in the best interests of both parties and accordingly made the following ruling:

> Upon the application of Patrick Conroy, of the United Mine Workers of America, the Board orders an adjournment of the hearings to May 15, or such other date as may be mutually agreed upon by the Board, it being understood that the Board will endeavour to procure the attendance of such other parties, as to the Board appear to be interested, to attend a conference at that time.
>
> The Board instructs the Mine Operators that there shall be no discrimination of any kind against any member of the United Mine Workers of America either in the matter of employment or re-employment. That the *status quo* at each mine as at the date of application for the Board be maintained.

In the interim it is the intention of the Board to arrange for a meeting, as referred to in the above order, and arrange, if possible, for the attendance of the other parties referred to.

The Board journeyed to Regina on Tuesday, January 17, and on January 18 had a conference with the Hon. Mr. W. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources, who assured the Board of every possible co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) ALEX R. GREIG,
Chairman,

(Sgd.) A. J. MORRISON,
Board Member.

(Sgd.) B. D. HOGARTH,
Board Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between United Delivery, Limited, and Certain of its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August to deal with a dispute between the United Delivery, Limited, and its truck drivers and helpers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, were received by the Minister of Labour at the end of January. The board's report was signed by the chairman, Mr. F. J. Hanna, and the member nominated by the company, Mr. Walter F. Schroeder. A minority report was submitted by the employees' nominee on the board, Mr. Clinton H. Dowd.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

Ottawa, January 20, 1939.

The Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in pursuance of Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, having completed its inquiry into the dispute between United Delivery Limited and its truck drivers and helpers, respectfully submits, herewith, the report of the Board's proceedings and recommendations.

United Delivery Limited is a body corporate having its head office in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, carrying on a parcel delivery and transfer business in and about the City of Ottawa. The operations of the company are carried on by means of motor trucks and the chief business of the company is the delivery of parcels and furniture for various merchants from the stores or shops of these merchants to their customers. The extent of the company's business requires the daily operation of about twenty-six trucks and for the purpose of operating these trucks the company regularly employs about twenty-two drivers and temporarily about twenty-two helpers. The maximum rate of pay of a driver has been $22.45 per week, and that of a helper twenty-five cents per hour to a maximum of $2.50 per day. The average working hours of a driver has been from 8.45 a.m. until after 7 p.m., with one hour off for lunch at noon only. The hours of the helpers are approximately the same as those of the drivers. On Saturdays, days before holidays, and in the holiday season, and also frequently when the merchant customers put on sales, the employees necessarily work until midnight and later without extra pay or overtime allowance. At no time except on statutory holidays have the employees been given leave of absence with pay. The driver in addition to operating his truck and being responsible for the delivery of parcels is responsible for collections made by him of money which he receives from customers on cash on delivery parcels. This money he is supposed to turn in to the employer's office on the same day or not later than the following morning.

Prior to the year 1938 the employees were not organized as such and no collective application had been made to the employer for increased wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions.

In an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, dated May 11, 1938, made by A. R. Mosher and M. M. Maclean, parties authorized in writing by a majority of union members affected, the dispute of the truck drivers and helpers was set forth as—

1. "The demand of employees for a collective agreement respecting wages and working conditions as per copy attached."
2. "The dismissal of an employee for an alleged irregularity whereas employees claim that the dismissal was because of the employee's activities as an officer of their organization."

The applicants further alleged that they had endeavoured to adjust the dispute having submitted a copy of the employees' demands to the employer and had endeavoured to arrange a conference. They further state that they were unable to get any response from the employer.

This Board having been properly constituted by order of The Honourable, the Minister of Labour, on August 11, 1938, and the individual members having taken their oath of office they proceeded to examine the cause of dispute on the 9th day of September, 1938.

The Board met the representatives of both parties and considered the agreement submitted with the employees' application in order to ascertain the issues seriously in dispute. The parties, in effect, agreed that the proposals in the employees' agreement, saving stipulations as to increased wages and shorter hours, presented no insurmountable difficulties. Mr. Ralph Smith, for the employer, stated that by reason of the nature of the business the working hours could not be shortened and the company was not in a financial position to increase the wages at the present time. No agreement could be reached on these points. On the dispute in connection with the alleged wrongful dismissal of an employee, Mr. Ralph Smith, for the employer, maintained that the dismissal was justified.

No settlement of the dispute having been arrived at by conciliatory efforts, the Board proceeded to investigate the complaint by hearing evidence touching on the financial condition of the company, the men's working conditions, and the alleged dismissal of the employee.

A formal objection to the appearance of Mr. James Warren York, K.C., as a representative of the employer, was made by the representatives of the employees on the ground that by Section 42 of the Act no counsel or solicitor was entitled to appear except with the consent of the parties to the dispute. The employees contended that they were not so represented and refused to consent to counsel appearing for the employer. The employer maintained that Mr. York was at that time, and had been for years, a Director of the employer company and did not appear as a Counsel, but as a Director, and could not be disqualified by reason of the fact that he was a practising solicitor. The Board is of the opinion that many solicitors are actively engaged as directors of incorporated companies in directing and administering the affairs of the company, occupying their office as directors not by reason alone of their legal abilities, but because of their general business acumen. The Board, therefore, considered that Section 42 of the Act did not preclude a director who was a practising solicitor from appearing as the representative of an employer which was an incorporated company and of which such solicitor was a director. The Board overruled the objection of the employees' representatives and permitted Mr. York to continue to represent the employer company at the sittings of the Board.

Evidence taken relevant to the dispute arising out of the alleged dismissal of an employee showed that this employee was a married man, 43 years of age, the father of six children, and had been employed by the company for seven years. His hours of work had ranged from ten hours per day in slack times to twenty hours per day at very busy times. He was dismissed on Monday, April 11, 1938, and was told the reason for his dismissal was that he had failed to turn in $4.05 which he had collected on a cash on delivery parcel on Saturday, April 9. The dismissed employee admitted that he had left the garage of the company on a Saturday night without turning in his cash and further admitted that he had spent the cash before Monday, April 11, knowing it to be the property of a customer of the employer. It was contended on behalf of the dismissed employee that the company made a practice of deducting $1 out of each driver's pay and this deduction was placed on the company's books to the credit of the employee in what was called the Boys' Bank. At the time of his dismissal the former employee had to his credit in this account the sum of $8.13. The evidence of the former employee was very unsatisfactory and it would appear from his own evidence that the idea of setting off his shortage against his credit on the books of the company did not occur to him before the time of his dismissal. In any event the funds which he collected on Saturday, April 9, were not funds of the company but of a customer of the company, and, therefore, could not properly be set off against any money the company might owe to him. The Board finds that this employee was discharged for good and sufficient cause and in view of the circumstances discrimination cannot be imputed to the employer, or its officers.

In connection with the charge of discrimination on the part of the employer against the dismissed employee, it was also alleged that the employer had threatened to discharge employees joining any organization. It was brought out in evidence and admitted by the employer that prior to the application for this Board a committee of employees had a lengthy meeting with Mr. Ralph Smith, Manager of the Company. At this meeting Mr. Smith endeavoured to dissuade the employees from forming an organization and strongly advised them not to do so. It is quite apparent that Mr. Smith strongly opposed the organization, and subsequently, at the time application was made to the Department of Labour for settlement of this dispute, the employees were asked to sign a document containing the statement that they were not in favour of the application being made. A number of employees were examined and they would go no farther than to say that Mr. Smith had advised them that they would be better off to let matters remain as they were at the time, and from their general attitude there was no indication that the actions of the employer even approached anything in the nature of intimidation.

The chief dispute before this Board was the demand of the employees for a collective agreement respecting wages and working conditions as set forth in a draft agreement attached to the application requesting the establishment of the Board. The Board at its preliminary meeting held on September 8, 1938, considered the application and the draft agreement submitted by the representatives of the employees. The first seven clauses of this agreement pertain to the application of

the agreement to the parties and generally deal with working conditions other than hours of labour and wages. The balance of the agreement dealing with hours of labour and wages in short fix an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime, and double time for work on Sundays and legal holidays, and the increase in the drivers' pay to $25 per week and helpers to $20 per week. The Board, after considering the application and draft agreement decided to call the representatives of the parties together in order to consider the agreement and ascertain the differences, if any, between them.

A meeting of the Board was held on September 13, 1938, at which Mr. Ralph Smith represented the employer, and Messrs. Mosher and Maclean represented the employees. The draft agreement submitted by the men was thoroughly considered, clause by clause, and no objection to the first seven clauses, subject to a slight amendment, was raised by either party. Mr. Smith, representing the employer, said that he could not speak for the company without first getting authority from the Board of Directors, but stated that owing to the nature of the company's business it was unable to limit the working hours of the employees to eight hours each day and that at that time the company was not in a financial position to increase wages. After discussing these matters at length it was suggested by the Board that the company should consider paying the employees time and a half for every hour worked in excess of eight hours, and that this scale should also apply on holidays and Sundays. The Board adjourned in order that this proposal might be placed before the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Board resumed its investigation in public on the 19th day of September, 1938, in the presence of representatives of both parties and the auditors of the employer company. Mr. Smith for the employer company reported that the Company could not agree to the proposal of the Board to a modified agreement on the grounds previously stated and in addition maintained that owing to the financial condition of the Company the best interests of both parties would be served by leaving the working conditions as they were at the time; moreover he felt that the men were well satisfied with their treatment. The Auditors of the Company explained the capitalization of the Company and explained the reason for the inability of the Company to pay increased wages. Several additional modifications of the proposed agreement were suggested, but the parties could not agree on any one of the proposals. Mr. Mosher, for the employees, stated that if the employer company would agree to a closed shop agreement the employees would be satisfied with greatly modified terms. After considerable discussion it appeared that all efforts for settlement of the dispute had failed. The Board then decided to investigate the affairs of the Company and take evidence of the employees. Representatives of the employees requested that a financial statement for the past five years of the Company be supplied to the Board and the representative of the employer company volunteered to submit this. The hearing was then adjourned for one week for the purpose of allowing the preparation of financial statements and the notification of witnesses to be called.

The Board examined on oath four drivers, one former driver employed by the Company and five helpers, also the Cashier of the Company, the Foreman of the garage, and the Manager of the Company. The financial statement supplied by the Company, and certified by its Accountant, showed that during the period September 1 to 15, 1938, twenty-two drivers were employed with pay ranging from $2.65 per day to $3.45 per day. On examination of the drivers it appeared that increases had been made in pay since the inception of this investigation, but the increases were small and not general. The drivers are paid every two weeks and out of each pay $2, or $1 per week, is held back by the Company. This deduction is held by the Company to the credit of the employee and the employee can withdraw all money held back in excess of $5. On September 20, 1938, the Company under this system held to the credit of the employees affected the sum of $199.05. The drivers when questioned did not complain of this deduction, nor was there evidence of difficulty in receiving the excess from the Company on demand. The drivers wear uniforms and are obliged to pay for two-thirds of the cost of a Cap, Jacket and Trousers. The cost to the driver is about $22 and is taken out of his pay from time to time. The helpers appear to be in a different position from the drivers as the majority of them do not work a full day. According to the Company's statement during the period September 1 to 15, 1938, twenty-two helpers had been employed at the rate of 25 cents per hour to a maximum of $2.50 per day. Only one of these helpers had worked the full thirteen days during that period. There were no deductions from wages and the helpers examined appeared satisfied with the pay and working conditions. The evidence of the employees was consistent in that they had no complaint as to the treatment which they had

received from the Company, but the drivers all agreed that they could use a little more money and that the hours which they worked were at times extremely long.

The evidence of the former driver was to the effect that the hours were too long and that the pay was insufficient. He considered that a driver on a furniture truck should get $25 per week and his helper $21 per week, and that the driver of a parcel truck should get $23 per week and his helper $20 per week, and that in all cases the men should be paid extra for any time they worked over eight hours. Mr. James Warren York, K.C., representing the employer company, requested the Board to summon witnesses to show what wages were being paid by other delivery companies in the City of Ottawa, but the Board declined to do so on the grounds that the Company admitted that it wanted to pay increased wages and the Board, therefore, felt that its investigation should be confined to the ability of the Company concerned to increase the wages of its employees.

The representatives of the men objected to the financial statement submitted by the Company as being only an operating statement and not showing the true financial condition of the Company. After considerable discussion it was agreed that an Auditor appointed by the employees should investigate the books of the Company and report confidentially to the Board. This report was made by Mr. H. A. Watson and in it he expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Company to pay increased wages at the present time, and that the only objection which he took to the operating statement submitted by the Company was that there was possibly too great an amount allowed for depreciation on trucks. In considering this objection the Board felt that any alteration in the item of depreciation would not materially affect the wages of the employees.

During the investigation different proposals were made with a view to settlement of the differences between the parties, but none was acceptable to both parties. At a meeting held on November 10, 1938, final representations and arguments were made to the Board, and the representatives of the employees urging the adoption of an agreement, and the employer company maintaining that conditions should remain as they were. Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Maclean, representing the employees, stated that they would be willing to enter into an agreement embodying the seven clauses tentatively suggested as satisfactory in the early stages of the investigation and to leave the matter of hours of work and wages remain as they are for a period of one year. The Board requested that a draft of this proposed agreement be furnished to the employer and to the Board. This was received by the Chairman of the Board and a copy forwarded to the employer company on November 25, 1938. A copy of this agreement is appended to this Report for purposes of reference. By letter to the Chairman dated November 29, 1938, the employer company put itself on record as declining to enter into the agreement proposed.

The Chairman and Walter F. Schroeder, K.C., two of the members of the Board, are of the opinion that the employer company, United Delivery Limited, is not in a position to increase the wages of its employees nor decrease the hours of labour worked at the present time. This conclusion is strongly supported by the statements and reports of the Auditors appointed by each party who made a thorough examination of the financial condition of the employer company and reported that any increase in the expenses of the employer company would seriously impair its financial standing and might lead to the eventual dissolution of the Company. Under the present operating conditions this Company is just able to continue business and as it is employing a number of men who might very easily find themselves unemployed if this Company should cease to do business, we, the majority of the Board, do not feel inclined to impose upon this Company any conditions which might lead to that disastrous result. Therefore, having regard to all the facts and circumstances hereinbefore set out and for the reasons already set forth, we do not feel that this Board is justified in recommending any alteration in the rate of wages or in the working conditions of the men concerned in this investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. J. HANNA,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) WALTER F. SCHROEDER,
Member of the Board.

Proposed Agreement

AGREEMENT governing rates of pay and working conditions of the employees of United Delivery Limited, Ottawa, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Effective this 1st day of November, 1938.

1. The following rates of pay and rules shall govern the service of the employees of United Delivery Limited, Ottawa, hereinafter referred to as the "Company."

2. Employees will not be discriminated against for membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, nor for serving on

committees representing the employees covered by this agreement.

3. Employees will be granted the necessary leave of absence, without pay, to serve on committees representing the employees, or to attend meetings of the Brotherhood.

4. A seniority list of all employees covered by this agreement shall be posted each year in the month of January, showing the name of each employee and the date of his last entry into the service of the Company. This list shall be open for correction for a period of sixty days, and shall be corrected on proof of error submitted by the employees, or their representatives.

5. In the event of a reduction of staff, the employees who are senior in the service of the Company, and who have the necessary ability to perform the duties required, shall be retained. Employees who have been laid off will be re-employed when the staff is increased, in accordance with their seniority in the Company's service.

6. Any employee who has been dismissed shall be entitled to an investigation, at which investigation a representative of the employee, at his option, shall be present, and be given full opportunity to examine all charges against the dismissed employee, and to offer such evidence and argument as he may consider necessary for the defense of such employee.

7. Should any employee covered by this agreement believe that he has been unjustly dealt with, or that there has been non-compliance with any of the provisions of this agreement, the Employees' Committee, or his representative, may appeal to the higher officers of the Company, in their regular order.

8. The hours of service of all employees shall remain as established on the date of the signing of this agreement.

9. The wages of all employees shall not be less per day or per week than those set out in the "Drivers and Helpers Payroll" for the period September 1-15, 1938, submitted to the Board of Conciliation on September 22, 1938.

10. Employees will not be required to suspend work without pay during the period their trucks are being serviced or repaired.

11. Employees shall be permitted to erect a bulletin board for their own purposes, at the Company's garage.

12. This agreement shall remain in effect for one year from November 1, 1938, and thereafter, unless revised or superseded on thirty days' notice from either party.

Signed on behalf of the Company:	Signed on behalf of the Employees:
.....	.....
.....	.....

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between United Delivery Limited, employers, on the one hand, and the drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers of the United Delivery, Limited, on the other hand.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

The Board of conciliation and investigation was authorized by you on the 6th day of August in the year 1938 to inquire into the dispute between United Delivery Limited and its truck drivers and helpers.

The matters in dispute as set forth in the application for the present Board of Conciliation and Investigation were:—

1. "The demand of employees for a collective agreement respecting wages and working conditions as per copy attached."

2. "The dismissal of an employee for an alleged irregularity whereas employees claim that the dismissal was because of the employee's activities as an officer of their organization."

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, on the 13th of September, Mr. Ralph Smith appeared for the Company and Mr. A. R. Mosher and M. M. Maclean on behalf of the men. The various clauses of the proposed agreement were discussed in detail and it appeared that Mr. Smith had no objection to the first seven clauses dealing with the right of collective bargaining subject to a slight change of paragraph 6.

With regard to the matter of hours and wages, he was unable to agree to the terms proposed. The Board suggested, as a compromise, that Mr. Smith submit to his Company a proposal to the effect that the employees be granted time and a half for overtime after eight hours.

At the next meeting of the Board, which was open to the public, Mr. Smith appeared with his auditors, who explained to the Board that the position of the Company financially was so precarious that it could not increase wages. The employees representative then asked that the Company furnish a financial statement for the past five years.

When the Board next convened Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. J. W. York, K.C., and the auditors of the Company. Objection was taken to Mr. York being present by the representative of the employees on the ground that Section 42 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act precludes the appearance of, or the right to have counsel or solicitor except with the consent of the parties to the dispute. Mr. York argued that, as he was a director of the Company, he had a right to be present and the Board sustained Mr. York's contention. From the standpoint of any hope of conciliation this was regrettable. Any subsequent attempt on the part of the Board to conciliate the dispute was frustrated and the Board was subject to be called to account by Mr. York if the members deviated from the strictest of legal questioning, thus seriously hampering the work of the Board, which recognized that it was not required to follow legalistic procedure.

Mr. York took charge of the Company's part of the discussion and the President, who had hitherto shown some spirit of conciliation, had nothing further to say. It is felt that the Government should consider the Amendment of Article 42 in the order to guard against such an abuse of the spirit of the Act. Otherwise it is a simple and quite legal procedure for any Company to add its counsel or solicitor to the Board of Directors just before the establishment or even during the sittings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and thus take advantage of a loophole which virtually permits representation by cousel at Board proceedings.

The Board then proceeded with the examination of some of the employees, including four drivers, one driver formerly employed by the Company, and five helpers. This examination disclosed the following conditions:—

1. *As to Rates of Pay*

Drivers—

The wages of the drivers vary from $2.65 to $3.45 per day. The rates of pay include small increases given since the Board had been established. Drivers are paid every two weeks. Several of the drivers suggested that increases in salary were warranted.

Helpers—

Helpers are paid 25 cents an hour for the number of hours worked up to ten hours; if they work more than ten hours in any one day they are paid only for ten hours. There is no provision made to pay a minimum amount if the helpers are called out for duty.

2. *As to Hours*

Drivers—

The evidence revealed that the men were working extremely long hours. Most of the men are at the shop in the morning at twenty minutes to nine and their work is not completed until about eight to nine o'clock at night. On Saturday, of course, these hours are even longer. Some of the men stated that they were not finished until eleven o'clock. Furthermore the men stated that they were busy practically all that time with the exception of the lunch hour. One of the men, on being asked, stated that he never could go to any entertainment since, as soon as he got home he had to go to bed to rest up for the next day. The character of this work which these employees carry on is more or less exhausting and they have apparently so much to do that they must work very fast in order to get through their day's work even with the late hours which they must work. The Company endeavoured to show that the long hours which the men worked were due to the fact that its clients insisted on delivery of parcels bought late in the day. However, no evidence was shown to the effect that these men were not busy during the earlier part of the day, and it was obvious that the men were being asked and forced to work far beyond the ordinary hours with no increase in pay or allowance for overtime of any kind.

I am unable to agree with the Majority Report that the evidence of the employees was "that the hours were, *at times*, extremely long," the evidence, in my opinion, was that the hours, *at all times*, were extremely long. Of course, the hours during the holiday season such as Christmas and New Year's and before Thanksgiving were in most cases inhuman. Some of the men stated that they worked 20 hours at a stretch. It is rather astonishing that the Company pays for the gas and oil which it uses to drive its trucks after six o'clock and that the depreciation on the wear and tear of the Company is most carefully figured out by the Company's accountants, whereas the employees are forced to work overtime without remuneration.

3. *As to Uniforms*

The Company pays one-third of the cost of the uniforms and the men two-thirds. Inasmuch as the Company uses practically all the waking hours of the men, I am of the opinion that the drivers are being asked to pay too great a proportion of the cost of the uniforms.

4. *Re Deductions from Pay*

It appears that the Company has been in the habit of deducting $1 per week from the employees' envelopes and putting it into what was called the "Boys' Bank." It was understood that the employees could draw out the balance over $5. Apparently no trust account was ever established or has ever been established to handle this money and the employees have no control over it. One of the drivers stated that he usually got his money when he asked for it. The Company apparently arrogates to itself the right to withhold this money from the employees, and, in my opinion, the deduction is unjustified if not actually illegal. I would recommend that this practice be discontinued in future.

5. *Intimidation and Discrimination*

The evidence of the employees, which was not contradicted by Mr. Ralph Smith, showed that the Company was not in sympathy with the organization of the employees in a union. There apparently was, on one occasion, a lengthy meeting in the Company's office when the matter was discussed, and I agree with the majority report in the statement that "Mr. Smith strongly opposed the organiza-

tion." Subsequently at the time application was made to the Department of Labour for the appointment of the Board, the employees were asked to sign a statement that they were not in favour of the application. Certainly, Mr. Smith did everything he could to prevent the dispute being referred to the Board.

With the exception of the evidence of the former employee, whose case will be dealt with later, only one of the employees claimed that there had been discrimination against him because of any union activity and this occurred when he was laid off work. However, it was apparent that Mr. Smith was not at all in sympathy with the idea of the employees joining any organization, and furthermore, the attitude of the Company as disclosed by its representatives, revealed in my opinion, a most virulent antipathy towards the union organization. It apparently never occurred to the Company's representatives that the employees might have the right to join a labour organization in the same way as employers join trade associations or lawyers become members of bar associations.

The Board asked for and was given, with some reluctance, by the Company a financial report for the past five years. In 1937 the helpers earned from $3 to $784. One helper earned $784, three over $500 and four between one and two hundred dollars, and the balance less than $100 during the year. It is perfectly obvious that these wages are ridiculously low.

On the suggestion of the employees' representatives the Board agreed to allow an auditor, Mr. H. A. Watson, to investigate and report, after having had access to the Company's books, as to the accuracy of the financial statement supplied to the Board. Mr. Watson in his report agreed that the report was accurate insofar as the items were concerned. However, he questioned the amount set aside for depreciation on the trucks of the Company. This item of depreciation on the trucks is used quite legally but with great effectiveness by the Company to offset profits earned.

Again it is apparent that this Company is more interested in providing depreciation on its equipment than in the humanitarian objective of giving its employees a decent living wage. I am unable to agree with the Majority Report when it states "The Board felt that any alteration in the item of depreciation would not materially affect the wages of the employees." As compared with a payroll of approximately $103,000 for the past three years, there has been a depreciation allowance on trucks of approximately $14,000. If the Company thought as much of its men as it does of its trucks it could cut the depreciation reserve in two and allow the men a little more of the fruits of their own labour. The attitude of the Company is that it will pay full price for everything it requires with the exception of its labour.

From the evidence and the general discussion it was disclosed that the Company is doing a large volume of business on an extremely small margin, resulting in low wages and long working hours. In effect, what happens is that the employees are deprived of a living wage in order to subsidize the clients of the Company. This is the more obvious when the financial statement of the Company shows that every other item of expense is carefully charged against operating costs. I am of the opinion that the rates charged by the Company are too low, but that condition being beyond the control of the employees should not be used to force the employees to work longer hours and receive less than a living wage.

Early in the discussion the Company disclaimed any desire to prevent the men's joining a union organization and stated that if an agreement as to wages and hours could be arrived at the other clauses which had reference to the collective bargaining agreement would prevent no difficulty. In a spirit of conciliation, representatives of the employees offered on November 10, 1938, a compromise agreement, offering to leave the matter of wages and hours as they were for one year, but incorporating the clauses regarding the collective bargaining rights of the men. The Board as a whole and particularly the members signing the Majority Report were very insistent in advising the Company representatives that this compromise be accepted. The Company refused, however, to do so.

It is impossible for me to understand or explain the attitude of the majority of the Board in not recommending the acceptance of this compromise offer in its report. If it was fair and reasonable when the Board strongly counselled the Company to accept it, is it not fair and reasonable now? No further evidence was heard, and I know of no reason which would alter the opinion of the Board. I suggest that if such a recommendation for the settlement of the dispute was in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case at that time, nothing has since transpired which has altered the situation.

I must also take issue with the statements contained in the last paragraph of the report of the majority as to the inability of the employer to increase the wages of the employees or decrease the hours of labour. As I have pointed out above, by reducing its depreciation reserve, it can very easily

increase the wages of its employees. It is not a question of increasing the expenses of the Company so much as the proportion of the expenses as wages which should go to the employees. At present the Company is paying about 50 per cent of its revenue as wages, whereas it was pointed out by the employees' representatives that other transport concerns pay about 70 per cent of their revenue in wages. Again, the Company has no right to deprive its employees of a living wage because it does business at such a low rate as to be actually a subsidy to its clients.

I am quite unable to agree with the conclusions of the Majority Report as to the probability of the eventual dissolution of the Company and resultant unemployment for its employees. Any Company which provides handsomely for depreciation each year, which persists in doing business at too low a figure, all at the expense of its employees, is not liable to cease doing business, and if it did the loss to the community would not be irreparable. In the circumstances, I would recommend that the agreement covering wages and working conditions, as submitted by the representatives of the employees to the Board, be accepted by the Company.

With regard to the case of the employee who was dismissed for an irregularity, I find myself unable to agree with the Majority Report. The evidence showed that this employee worked seven years for the Company and, of course, handled thousands of dollars for the Company without any trouble. Considering the trifling amount involved and his long and faithful service, I consider that the employee should have been suspended for a reasonable period but not discharged. I am further convinced, after noticing the attitude of the Company, as disclosed by its representatives, toward the union of its employees, that the position of the employee discharged was certainly not bettered by the fact that he was an officer of the employees' organization. I would therefore recommend that he be reinstated in his employment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) CLINTON H. DOWD.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario,
February 4, 1939.

Report of Board in Dispute between Motorways, Limited, and Certain of its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in September last to deal with a dispute between Motorways, Limited, and its drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers, as represented by the employees' committee, Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour at the close of January. The board's report was signed by the chairman, Mr. A. Gordon McDougall, K.C., and the member nominated by the company, Mr. Duncan A. McIlraith. The employees' nominee on the board, Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, presented a minority report.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between Motorways Limited, employer, and its drivers, warehousemen, mechanics, checkers, loader and helpers, employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour:

The Board of Conciliation was authorized by order of the Honourable the Minister of Labour under date the fifth day of October, 1938, to inquire into a dispute between Motorways Limited, and its drivers, warehousemen, mechanics, checkers, loaders and helpers.

A number of meetings of the Board have been held, at which Mr. George Hall, General Manager, represented Motorways Limited, and Mr. A. R. Mosher, of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was present on behalf of the men. Mr. M. M. Maclean, of the same organization, was also present at one meeting.

Conditions of employment and wages were discussed at these meetings and the draft agreement as suggested in the application filed herein, under date April 29, 1938, was discussed in detail.

It appeared from the discussions and from statements made by Messrs. Hall and Mosher that the conditions of employment of the employees of Motorways Limited correspond very closely to the requirements of the proposed agreement. Rates of pay at present existing are equal or better than the rates set out in the proposed agreement and in one particular conditions are superior to the proposed requirements, that is, on long hauls, between Ottawa and Toronto, two men are engaged to operate the truck instead of only one man.

There is, at the present, no provision for the settlement of disputes between the parties hereto as outlined and proposed in articles 7, 12A, and 15, of the proposed agreement.

While the representative of the Company was not entirely in accord with several other minor details of the agreement, he did not take any very decided objection to them, or to the agreement as a whole. He, however, declined to enter into any agreement, or to consider entering into one, stating that he felt that the employees themselves did not desire the agreement and that they were not, as a body, supporting the application to the Union Officials.

It appeared that, if Mr. Hall, or if the Company, was proposing to sign an agreement, he would have no very definite objection to any of the terms contained in the proposed agreement.

No further evidence was offered by either of the parties and no witnesses were called to give sworn evidence. Mr. Mosher was invited to bring witnesses, or to submit a list of those whom he wished to call, and the meeting was adjourned for this purpose. Mr. Mosher, at a subsequent meeting, advised the Board that he did not desire to call any witnesses and contended himself with submitting a list of operators of Transport Companies who have signed an agreement similar to the one proposed in this case. Mr. Hall then stated that he did not desire to call any witnesses.

In the absence of any evidence as to the existence of abuses of any kind, or as to objections by the employees as to conditions and rates of pay, the Board did not feel impelled to call any witnesses.

The situation therefore appears to the Board to be that these employees are working in conditions and at rates of pay which are as good as, or superior to, the minimum requirements of the proposed agreement. The only request of the applicant was that the Company should enter into an agreement with the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and, while the proposed agreement was discussed, no witnesses were called to support the application, and, in the absence of evidence of the existence of abuses, the Board does not feel that it should make any recommendations.

Dated at Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of January, A.D. 1939.

(Sgd.) A. Gordon McDougall,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Duncan A. McIlraith.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between Motorways Limited employers, on the one hand, and the drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers of Motorways Limited, on the other hand.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation authorized by you on the 5th day of October, 1938, to inquire into the dispute between Motorways Limited and its drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers, convened on October 11, 1938, at the office of the Chairman of the Board.

Subsequently the Board held several meetings at the office of the Chairman, at which Mr. George Hall was present on behalf of Motorways Limited, and the men were represented by Mr. A. R. Mosher, of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, at each meeting, and he was accompanied by Mr. Maclean at one meeting.

The dispute is based on the demand of the men for the signature by the Company to an Agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions as shown in the schedule attached to the application.

At each meeting of the Board efforts were made to bridge the difficulties existing between the Company and the employees, but unfortunately no agreement was possible, as the Company persistently refused to sign any Agreement.

In an endeavour to narrow down the dispute to certain articles of the proposed agreement, the Board discussed the draft agreement in detail, and Mr. Hall, on behalf of the Company, appeared to find nothing unreasonable in the articles of the proposed agreement, and even admitted that some of the articles corresponded more or less closely with the actual practice of his Company.

With regard to rates of pay, it was ascertained that the Company does not use the system of hourly wages, but pays on a trip basis. In actual practice, it appeared that the hourly rate proposed in the Agreement would closely approximate the rate of wages presently received by the men, provided there were no unusual delays or a lack of business which would preclude the making of the trips.

After several meetings of the Board had been held, Mr. Mosher informed the Board

that he had not asked any employees of the Company to appear as witnesses, as he believed that they would be discriminated against by the employer if they appeared before the Board. He also expressed the opinion that there was no need for further evidence, inasmuch as the representative of the Company had agreed that the terms of the proposed agreement were fair and reasonable.

Subsequently, I suggested to the Board that witnesses be summoned in order that the Board might secure any further evidence required before arriving at a decision, as I was of the opinion that the Board was obligated to inquire into all the aspects of the dispute which might have a bearing on the demand of the employees for an agreement and that if the employees were summoned by the Board there could be no question of discrimination by the employer. This request was overruled by the majority of the Board.

In my opinion, the Board did not carry out the requirements of Section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which reads as follows:—

"If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case."

No attempt was made by the Board to obtain evidence from the employees affected, or to investigate the dispute, apart from hearing Mr. Hall, Mr. Mosher, and Mr. Maclean. There was no evidence to justify the statement contained in the Majority Report to the effect that "these employees are working in conditions and rates of pay that are as good or superior to the minimum requirements of the proposed agreement." I further suggest that the majority of the Board is quite in error in making the statement "that the only request of the applicant is that the Company should enter into an agreement with the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees," when, as a matter of fact, the Agreement is proposed on behalf of the *Employees,* that is, the drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers employed by Motorways Limited.

The majority of the Board appeared to take the attitude that the Board was appointed to act as a court and its report seems to place the onus on the employees of proving that a dispute actually existed when, in reality, the granting of the Board determined that a dispute existed and it was the duty of the Board when so established to carry out the provisions of the Act by fully and carefully ascertaining, on its own initiative, all the facts and circumstances which gave rise to the dispute.

The Majority Report of the Board concludes by stating that "the Board does not feel that it should make any recommendation" whereas the provisions of the section quoted above call upon the Board to make "a recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case."

In the circumstances, I have no alternative but to recommend that the Board be discharged, and a new Board appointed which will undertake to carry out the duties imposed upon the Board by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) CLINTON H. DOWD.

Dated at the City of Ottawa,
Province of Ontario,
January 30, 1939.

Unemployment Insurance in New York State in 1938

New York State distributed $87,330,639 in unemployment insurance benefits during 1938, but it still owed $13,000,000 to jobless workers at the end of the year, according to a report made public recently by Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner. When all delayed and disputed claims are settled, total payments will exceed $100,000,000, Miss Miller said.

The 3 per cent payroll tax on employers of four or more workers brought $125,238,151 into the unemployment insurance fund in 1938 and interest added $2,450,309 more, Miss Miller reported. The excess of tax deposits over benefit withdrawals raised the reserve from $97,831,974 at the beginning of the year to $138,189,795 on December 31, but the report noted that "in excess of $10,000,000" would be deducted by mandatory refunds to some employers and by the final payment of 1938 benefit claims.

A total of 2,557,069 applications for unemployment insurance was received last year. Of these 2,178,316 were fully disposed of and the remaining 378,753 were carried over into 1939 for final determination. Miss Miller said the volume of claims and of tax collections was about 25 per cent above expectations.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Jan. 1939	10	1,228	8,047
*Dec. 1938	8	274	2,357
*Jan. 1938	24	4,293	31,939

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of disputes, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days were greater than in December, 1938, most of the disputes involved a small number of workers and caused little time loss. A strike of 700 coal miners at Blairmore, Alta., accounted for two-thirds of the time loss for the month. In December, 1938, most of the time loss was due to a dispute of lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and to one involving leather goods workers in Montreal, P.Q. All figures were much smaller than in January, 1938, when most of the time loss was due to strikes of fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, loggers in Ontario and in Alberta, coal miners in New Brunswick and textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q.

Two disputes, involving 152 workers and causing a time loss of 1,300 man working days, were carried over from December, 1938, and eight disputes commenced during the month. Of these ten disputes recorded for January, seven were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers affected and two in favour of the workers involved, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of January, therefore, there were three strikes and lockouts on record, namely: coal miners, Blairmore, Alta., cap and glove factory workers, Windsor, Ont., and lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938; and dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer, this last being added to the list this month.

The dispute involving winery employees in one establishment at Toronto, Ont., commenced October 3, 1938, and recently added to the above list, is reported by the union to have been called off early in January, 1939, and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute in the city of Quebec reported too late for inclusion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE involved thirty-three workers employed by a chemical fertilizer company, members of the International Union of Chemical Fertilizer Workers, who ceased work on December 5 demanding increased wages and improved working conditions. The strikers resumed work on December 7 with an increase in wages of five cents per hour.

A minor dispute involved ten labourers employed by one contractor on the construction of a school building in Forest Hill Village near Toronto, Ont., on January 18 in a stoppage for three hours, demanding an increase in wages from 40 cents per hour to 50 cents. It was reported that the contract provided for prevailing rates for labourers and the men returned to work pending arrangements between the school board and the contractor for increased rates.

A strike of 125 loggers at Fire River, near Hornepayne, Ont., about January 28 for in-

creased wages and improved conditions has been reported in the press but particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received.

A number of plasterers and helpers employed by a contractor for a building at Toronto, Ont., ceased work on January 30 for one day in support of the painters' union which was picketing the job to secure the employment of union painters, none of whom were on strike. Under an arrangement in the building trades the plasterers and their labourers have agreed not to pass through picket lines of other unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. As the unions of plasterers and helpers have an agreement with contractors providing for two days' notice before a strike, the painters withdrew the pickets and the plasterers and helpers resumed work next day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to January

Leather Goods Workers (Handbags, Etc.), Montreal, P.Q.—A settlement of this dispute, involving members of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook, and Novelty Workers' Union of United States and Canada employed in one establishment, demanding a closed shop union agreement, increased wages, the forty-four hour week, etc., was reached on January 11 as a result of conciliation by an official of the provincial Department of Labour. A union agreement giving preference in employment to union members was signed, provision being made for a shop committee and for the arbitration of any disputes.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C. —This dispute which commenced in June was unterminated at the end of January. Twenty-three employees of the company charged with unlawful assembly in connection with the disturbance on a dock at Blubber Bay in September, 1938, involving strikers, pickets and employees of the company, were up for trial during January. Charges against thirteen were withdrawn and against the other ten were dismissed. A number of strikers had been convicted in December of unlawful assembly, etc., and sentenced to imprisonment.

Disputes Commencing During January

Coal Miners, Namao, Alta.—A number of coal miners in one colliery ceased work on January 2 demanding an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, increases in wages to the union scale in the Edmonton district and in protest against the laying off of certain employees, allegedly because of union activity. Work was resumed on January 4 pending a settlement but some miners ceased work again next day in protest against the lay-off of five miners alleged to be contrary to the tentative arrangement. The strikers remained on the premises until the next day. In the meantime the employer sought a court order for their eviction but withdrew the application after the miners had vacated the premises. An agreement with the union was signed on January 10. Wages were increased by six to ten per cent to the union scale and all striking employees were to be re-engaged as required in the order of seniority.

Coal Miners, Blairmore, Alta.—Miners in three collieries operated by two companies in the vicinity of Blairmore ceased work on January 16, having failed to reach an agreement with the operators as to the rates of wages for contract mining. An amendment to the Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act had provided that, in any mine without an agreement as to contract rates, the contract miners were to be paid by the ton. The agreements for these mines had expired on March 31, 1938, but operations were carried on under the agreement terms pending the report of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the bituminous mines in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. The Board recommended increases in datal rates but no increases in contract rates. (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, pp. 12-29). The operators and the miners represented by the union accepted this decision. In the mines near Blairmore the contract rates have been chiefly by the yard instead of by the ton and in making a new agreement the miners proposed to base the tonnage rates on those in certain other mines which the operators claimed would involve increases. The operators' association proposed that the dispute should be dealt with under the arbitration clauses of the agreement. The Alberta Minister of Mines proposed that work should be continued on the yardage basis for a time, the coal to be weighed in order to determine the proper tonnage rates. This was not accepted and the miners ceased work. After conciliation by the western representative of the Department of Labour an arrangement based on the Minister's proposal was reached, subject to approval by the union locals concerned. This provided for the immediate resumption of work at the same rate per ton as was being paid per cubic yard prior to the strike, pending an investigation to ascertain equitable equivalents in tonnage rates to those in effect on a yardage basis, the findings to be reported to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which would be re-convened. These proposals were rejected by a vote of the miners' locals on February 1.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1939.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.	1	48	300	Commenced Oct. 8, 1938; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; terminated Jan. 11, 1939; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	1,000	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1939.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Namao, Alta.	1	12	60†	Commenced Jan. 2; for union agreement, increased wages and against lay-off of certain employees; terminated Jan. 9; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta.	3	700	6,000	Commenced Jan. 16; *re* contract rates (per ton instead of per yard, etc.); unterminated.
Coal miners, Ellerslie (Edmonton), Alta.	4	45	400	Commenced Jan. 16; for increased wages and union agreement; terminated Jan. 27; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Ellerslie (Edmonton), Alta.	2	30	15	Commenced Jan. 16; for increased wages and union agreement; terminated Jan. 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	137	60	Commenced Jan. 13; against allegedly reduced earnings under new system of operations; terminated Jan. 13; negotiations; indefinite.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	24	96	Commenced Jan. 3; against changes in production methods and wage system; terminated Jan. 7; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	1	107	53	Commenced Jan. 20; for increase in piece rate earnings and against dismissal of union employees; employment conditions no longer affected by Jan. 20; replacement; in favour of employer.
Cap and glove factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	21	63	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 27; *re* reinstatement of workers, union agreement, etc.; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

† Work resumed one day, January 4.

Coal Miners, Ellerslie (Edmonton), Alta.—Miners in four collieries in the Rabbit Hill area near Edmonton, Alta., members of the United Mine Workers of America, ceased work on January 16 when their demands for union recognition and the union scale of wages for the Edmonton district were refused. It was reported that the miners did not leave the bunk houses on the mine property immediately but were ordered out by the operators at two of the mines. Some of the strikers were replaced and others resumed work by January 27, not having secured their demands, and the strike was called off.

Coal Miners, Ellerslie (Edmonton), Alta.—Employees in two mines, members of the United Mine Workers of America, secured union agreements as a result of a stoppage on January 16, lasting one-half hour in one mine and one-half day in the other.

Rubber Factory Workers, Kitchener, Ont.—A number of employees in the footwear department of one establishment, members of the United Rubber Workers of America, ceased work on January 13 in protest against a change in the wage payment system for certain workers. The management explained the change to the employees and work was resumed on the same day, a satisfactory settlement having been reached.

Textile Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of doffers, members of the Canadian National Textile Workers' Union, employed in one establishment ceased work on January 3 in protest against a change in production methods and wage rates alleged to reduce earnings. It was reported that the new system had been tried out for two weeks and that the management had refused to adjust it. The employees took the matter up with the provincial Fair Wage Board and were informed that a new order for the cotton textile industry was in preparation. A conciliation officer dealt with the dispute and work was resumed on January 9, the provincial officer to continue his investigation as to adjustments to be made.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.—Employees of one establishment, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ceased work on January 20 for an increase in piece rates and against the dismissal of two union employees. The union claimed that piece rates were not in accordance with the union agreement and the employer alleged that the workers had slowed production. The employees remained on the premises until expelled by the employer. It was also reported that the strikers were replaced and work resumed on January 23, the next working day, but the union claimed the strike was still in effect.

Cap and Glove Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—Employees in one establishment became involved in a cessation of work on January 27, several striking when others were laid off. A local of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, was in process of organization and the union claimed that the employees had been locked out. The employer stated that the lay-off was seasonal and refused to enter into an agreement with the union. The plant was picketed as a number of employees continued to work and the employer had stated that those on strike would be replaced. At the end of the month negotiations were in progress and on February 1 a union agreement was signed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1938, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain or incomplete.

Great Britain

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes beginning during December was 30 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of

41 during the month, involving 9,200 workers with a resultant time loss of 29,000 man working days.

Of the 30 strikes which began during December, four arose out of demands for wage increases and six were over other wage questions; 12 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, four were over questions respecting working arrangements and four were over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during December numbered 25. Of these four were settled in favour of the workers, 13 were settled in favour of the employers and eight resulted in compromises. In the case of six disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The largest strike reported to the Ministry of Labour during December was one which involved 795 carpenters, steel workers and building labourers at London. These employees ceased work on December 8 in protest against the dismissal of a number of carpenters whom the employers claimed were not needed. Work was resumed on December 14 and a meeting was arranged between the employing firm and the trade union to discuss their differences.

A strike of carpenters and building labourers occurred at Runcorn near Liverpool on December 6 when about 450 employees ceased work demanding an increase in wages of 2d. per hour on a certain contract. The National Joint Council for the Building Industry awarded them an increase of 1d. and work was resumed on December 16.

At Chorley in Lancashire 450 electricians were on strike from November 30 to December 2 in protest against the employment of non-unionists and against the dismissal of a number of workers. The non-unionists involved were employed by contractors other than those for whom the strikers worked. Work was resumed on the advice of the strikers' union.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports eight strikes as beginning in September which with four unterminated at the end of the previous month made a total of 12 strikes in progress. The number of workers directly involved was 3,460 and the resultant time loss was 58,479 man working days. During the month eight strikes were settled; one was settled in favour of the workers, five in favour of the employers and two resulted in compromises.

Three strikes began in October which with four unterminated at the end of September made a total of seven in progress during the month. The number of workers involved was 2,614 and the resultant time loss 4,222 man working days. All of the seven strikes were terminated before the end of the month, two being settled in favour of the workers, four in favour of the employers and one resulted in a compromise.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in November, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 185 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 135 unterminated at the end of October, made a total of 320 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 65,000 wtih a resultant time loss of 575,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 335 strikes in progress involving 100,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 900,000 man working days.

On January 3, taxi drivers in New York, numbering 11,000 together with 2,000 maintenance men ceased work on the expiration of their previous agreements. Their demands included an increase in drivers' commissions from 42½ per cent to 50 per cent, vacations with pay, a closed shop, no discrimination against negro drivers, a nine hour day or a ten hour night, no dismissals without union consent, hiring halls and better health conditions. Twenty-eight companies were involved. As a result of mediation by the Mayor the men agreed to return to work on January 6 and an election was held by the State Labour Relations Board to determine what organization would represent the men in further negotiations..

On January 4, more than 5,000 truck drivers employed by about 400 firms at Boston ceased work when negotiations between their employers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers broke down. Soon after the strike began the union announced that 32 companies had signed agreements and 800 men returned to work. The handling of foodstuffs was seriously affected and although the union threatened that violence on the part of its members would be punished by expulsion there were some disorders. One man was reported to have died as the result of a beating at the hands of a group of pickets. Through the mediation of the governor of the state, the strikers and their employers were brought together and agreed upon an increase in wages to $39 for a six day week of 48 hours; the workers had sought $40 for a 40 hour week. Work was resumed on January 10

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Summary of the Twenty-seventh Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, recently published by the Labour Intelligence Branch of the Department of Labour, is the twenty-seventh in the series issued since 1911. The aim of the publication is to present as accurately as possible the standing of the various labour bodies in the Dominion at the close of 1937. To a large extent the particulars presented in this report have been obtained from the officers of the various organizations concerned, but where this was impossible the information was secured from departmental records or other reliable sources.

As has been previously stated, there are two main classes into which labour organizations in Canada are divided: (1) local branches of international unions having membership in the United States and Canada; and (2) labour bodies the members of which are wholly in Canada. The report also indicates the two principal types of labour organization, viz., craft unions, which include workmen in a single craft or a number of related crafts or trades, for example, bricklayers and stonemasons; and industrial unions, which have members in the various occupations in a particular industry, for instance, in coal mining. There is also another type of organization which organizes workers in all industries under one general union, centrally controlled, usually with subdivisions by industries and localities.

Previous Record in Membership Exceeded.—According to the figures compiled for this report, the aggregate membership of the various trade unions in Canada at the close of 1937 has exceeded the previous record of the peak year of 1919, when there were 378,047 organized workers in the Dominion.

The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada in 1937 was 384,619, an increase of 62,146 over the previous year, comprised in 3,258 locals, a gain of 372 as compared with the figures for 1936.

An analysis of the returns received in the department shows that the international union group, consisting of the Canadian members of 96 organizations, 8 more than recorded in 1936, had 2,048 branches in the Dominion, an increase of 152, with a combined membership of 217,465, a gain of 42,696.

The group of Canadian central organizations, which numbered 31, an increase of 3, had 853 branches, a gain of 113, with a combined membership of 98,633, a gain of 14,792.

The National Catholic group consisted of 285 unions, a gain of 95, the total membership as supplied by the secretary of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada being 52,000, an increase of 7,000.

There were 72 independent units, 12 more than in 1936, the membership as reported by 67 being 16,521, a loss of 2,342.

Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage-Earners to Population.—According to the latest estimate of population (June 1, 1937), trade unionists in 1937 represented 3·45 per cent of the total population of Canada; adding 116,904, the number of members in the non-trade union associations, the organized wage-earners in the Dominion at the close of 1937 represented 4·5 per cent of the population.

Twenty-seven Years of Trade Unionism in Canada.—The accompanying chart based on the membership figures, indicates at a glance the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-seven years.

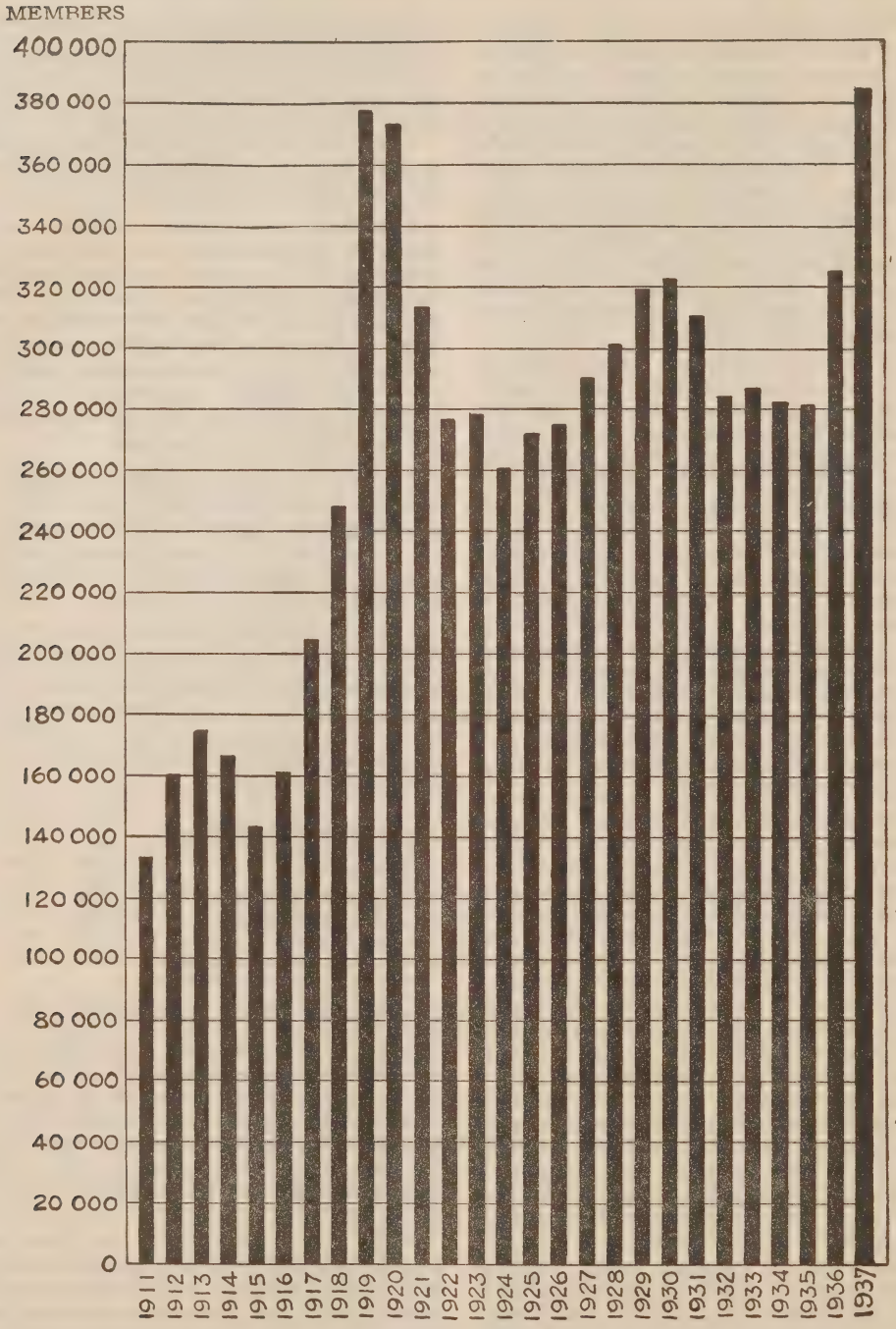
Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.—The division of union membership among the various industries and trade groups is shown in the accompanying table. The membership of each central body is included in the trade groups in which most of its members are employed.

Groups of Industries	Membership	Percentage
Mining and quarrying	26,909	7.00
Building	30,408	7.90
Metal	38,318	9.97
Printing and paper making	24,273	6.31
Clothing, boots and shoes	28,830	7.50
Railroad employees	79,347	20.63
Other transportation and navigation	35,161	9.14
Public employees, personal service and amusement	37,106	9.64
All other trades and general labour	84,267	21.91

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 3,258 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,205; Quebec, 707; British Columbia, 328; Alberta, 294; Saskatchewan, 196; Manitoba, 195; Nova Scotia, 178; New Brunswick, 143; and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches each numbered thirty-four, 4 more than the number recorded in 1936. The 1,944 branches in these 34 locali-

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



ties represented about 60 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada. The 1,688 reporting branch unions in these cities represented approximately 62 per cent of all the reporting branches and they also contained about 61 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

Unions Having Large Memberships in Canada.—Of the 96 international organizations with branches or members in Canada, there were 16 with 5,000 or more members, 6 of these being composed of employees who are identified with railway operations. In the Canadian group, there was one body with over 5,000 members, being also a railway organization. The combined membership of these 17 organizations was 156,173 (comprised in 1,181 local branches), and represented approximately 40 per cent of the total membership and about 36 per cent of the total trade union branches.

Trade Union Benefits.—In a chapter dealing with the beneficiary features of labour organizations, it is indicated that of the 31 Canadian central organizations, 6 reported expenditures for benefits, the total amount disbursed being $47,657.78, a decrease of $20,331.39 as compared with the figures furnished by five organizations in 1936. Of the 96 international organizations operating in Canada, 58 reported having expended for benefits to their members in the United States and Canada a total of $20,906,473, an increase of $678,295 as compared with the amount for 1936. The disbursements in 1937 for the various classes of benefits were:—

Death benefits	$ 11,650,299
Unemployed and travelling benefits	171,883
Strike benefits	1,006,764
Sick and accident benefits	3,593,239
Old age pensions and other benefits	4,484,288

In addition to the expenditure made by the central organizations, benefit disbursements by local branch unions to their own members are included. The aggregate amount of such expenditure by 811 local branch unions in Canada was $323,562, a decrease of $88,345 as compared with the disbursements made by 717 local branch unions in 1936. The outlay for 1937 by the local branches for the classes of benefits named was:—

Death benefits	$ 42,909
Unemployed benefits	64,979
Strike benfits	65,360
Sick and accident benefits	103,626
Other benefits	46,688

Non-Trade Union Associations.—Besides information respecting organizations connected with the trade union movement, the report contains a chapter dealing with associations which cannot be included in the category of trade unions, but whose importance warrants some reference to them being made. These include 126 organizations, chief of which are associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 116,904.

Complete Labour Organization Directory.—As in previous issues, the twenty-seventh annual report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a complete labour directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified. The names and addresses appearing in this directory have been corrected to the date of printing.

A chart indicating the structure of labour organization in Canada will be found opposite page 119.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a nominal charge of 50 cents per copy.

Characteristics of Paid-Vacation Plans in U.S.A.

According to the results of a survey published in the December issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, official publication of the United States' Department of Labor, the 1-week annual vacation for wage earners and the 2-week vacation for salaried workers, both given after 1 year of company service, are typical provisions of regulations governing vacations with pay in American manufacturing and extractive industries. A great many of the programs, particularly among the larger companies, provide vacation periods which vary in length with length of service. Approximately 85 per cent of the plans provide for continuous plant operation during the vacation season. The usual rate of pay for wage earners during the vacation period was the regular hourly rate for full time and, for piece workers, an amount which approximated average full-time earnings.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at December 31, 1938

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at December 31, 1938. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for April, 1927, page 375 and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in *The Canada Gazette,* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	10,142	12,291	12,159	11,480	14,346	59,008
Average monthly pension	18·47	19·26	18·65	14·05	14·68	18·51
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·30	1·64	1·70	2·61	2·65	1·59
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·37	3·62	3·12	4·25	5·04	4·41
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	55·09	45·23	54·30	61·41	52·56	36·07
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending December 31, 1938	$419,953 04	$523,203 60	$499,946 22	$364,153 39	$470,975 05	$2,422,350 76
Dominion Government contributions April 1–Dec. 31, 1938	$1,236,637 98	$1,547,044 61	$1,489,993 93	$1,070,950 48	$1,393,864 14	$7,185,055 42
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$9,291,779 30	$13,460,070 54	$14,191,600 99	$3,272,932 05	$8,205,755 45	$66,034,416 61

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,900	48,011	12,167	8	181,512
Average monthly pension	10·79	17·88	16·55	20·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·04	1·53	1·30	0·08	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·27	3·07	2·35	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·60	49·95	55·13	6·61	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending December 31, 1938	$45,591 85	$1,923,035 84	$455,992 66	$481 54	$7,125,683 95
Dominion Government contributions April 1–December 31, 1938	$133,036 70	$5,721,610 53	$1,362,379 87	$1,484 37	$21,142,058 03
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$812,882 96	$16,452,948 18	$12,804,029 42	$14,526 90	$144,540,942 40

* Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Total number of pensioners	136	218	197	481	461
Average monthly pension	19·63	19·82	19·40	19·59	18·93
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1938	$5,989 85	$9,591 71	$8,047 77	$22,353,92	$18,424 86
Dominion Government contributions April 1–Dec. 31, 1938	$12,921 26	$27,300 88	$24,597 09	$63,633 35	$53,660 77
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$12,921 26	$30,326 29	$31,009 48	$72,627 28	$65,645 64

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,110	104	1,390	193	4,290
Average monthly pension	19·50	13·99	19·39	19·83	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1938	$49,318 50	$3,026 66	$65,380 98	$9,903 79	$192,038 04
Dominion Government contributions April 1–Dec. 31, 1938	$148,037 12	$7,263 06	$197,826 94	$26,055 16	$561,295 63
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$186,572 41	$7,923 18	$254,855 42	$27,832 92	$689,713 88

YOUTH TRAINING IN CANADA

Proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Conference

WITH an attendance of approximately fifty Dominion and provincial officials engaged in the administration of youth training throughout Canada, a conference, called by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, was held in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa from January 17 to 19.

In opening the conference Hon. Mr. Rogers referred to the pleasure which he felt at seeing so many representatives present and spoke of his very keen interest in the successful operation of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program. A conference which brought together representatives from all over the Dominion could not fail to be of value. One of its important and valuable features was that it provided an opportunity for exchange of views among persons actively engaged in Youth Training projects across the Dominion.

This conference, the Minister said, was the first of its kind, but he hoped it would be followed by others of a similar nature. While he would be unable to attend all its sessions, he would be present when opportunity afforded and would follow its deliberations with the greatest interest.

The Minister told the conference that, based on a paragraph in a Speech from the Throne, a measure would be introduced in Parliament to provide for continuing the program over a three-year period. This period, when associated with the two years during which the program had already been in operation, would constitute a continuous period of five years.

The importance of co-operation, not only co-operation among those actively engaged in the program, but also among those who might be stimulated to interest in the plan, was stressed by the Minister. Development of interest and support for the program were of vital importance. It was also important to emphasize to the young people participating in the program that it was a national movement. He felt it would be a stimulation to them to understand that they were a part of a country-wide program and that it was not merely of local significance. The Minister concluded his speech with best wishes for the success of the conference.

The conference then elected Dr. G. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta, chairman.

The morning session was occupied with representatives from all Provinces reviewing, for the benefit of the conference, the progress of the Youth Training Program in their own sections. At the conclusion of these statements, the conference divided into four sections, dealing with Rural Training, Urban Training, Work Training Projects, and Women's Courses. The women's section did not hold its meeting until Wednesday morning, as its members were interested in work of other sections and wished to attend their meetings.

Reports from the various sections to the main conference were submitted as follows: Rural Courses, Urban Courses, Work Training Projects, and Women's Courses. They follow in order.

Recommendations from Rural Section

1. We, the rural section of the Youth Training conference, agree that the principle of rural agricultural short courses is sound and that they should continue to be recognized as an important and effective means of encouraging young people to look to the farm rather than the city as a means of making a living, and we further recognize that they provide an economical means of raising living standards and enriching rural life.

2. That in order to get the greatest possible value from the rural short courses we should organize projects to follow and supplement these courses. Such projects might be in the nature of assigned projects such as projects in horticulture and home beautification, bee-keeping, fruit raising, seed plots, pure bred livestock, poultry, handicrafts, canning, etc. These projects to be dealt with through the medium of public lectures and demonstrations, and field days organized on a community basis.

3. Recognizing that in courses of up to four weeks' duration, it is only possible to give inspiration and perspective on the subject matter discussed, we agree that the principle of selecting promising students to go on for further training should be encouraged. This further training to be in the nature of:—

(*a*) Agricultural, household science, farm mechanics, and other courses of from six weeks' to five months' duration.

(*b*) Special leadership training courses of from six weeks' to five months' duration which are complementary to the agricultural, household science and other courses, but whose main emphasis is on community leadership in the broadest sense of that term.

4. In view of the fact that some provinces have been interested in training urban youth for agricultural placement and have found this practice to be entirely feasible for general farming and specialized farms such as fur farms, poultry farms, dairy farms and others and in addition, certain other specialized agricultural opportunities are to be found in bee-keeping, market gardening, creamery work, poultry and egg grading, all of which can be undertaken with a minimum investment and which have distinct possibilities from the standpoint of enabling the trainee to become, eventually, self-supporting, this conference suggests that where practicable this type of training be extended.

5. That in order to avoid confusion in understanding and evaluating the work carried out

under the various schedules in the provinces, this conference recommends the adoption of a uniform system of nomenclation for schedules throughout the Dominion.

6. That some method of recording and evaluating the contribution of the Youth Training Program to the nation should be developed.

7. That the principle of self-help on the part of trainees should be encouraged wherever possible.

8. That the value of visual aids in Youth Training be recognized and that wherever possible such aids should be used and that the cost of this equipment should be shareable.

9. That where this has not been done and in order to co-ordinate all Youth Training projects with other educational agencies and local organizations in operation in the various provinces, the matter of establishing supervisory and co-ordinating committees in each province should be considered.

10. That where this has not already been arranged for, steps should be taken to ensure the necessary supervision and care of Youth Training beneficiaries in order that the money and effort so far expended be not lost to the state.

Recommendations from Urban Training Section

Placement.—Whereas placement of the youth of Canada in gainful occupation is one of the major objectives of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program.

Therefore be it resolved that we urge that each province organize in accordance with local conditions, to give adequate vocational guidance, training and placement service to the young people of the Dominion.

It is also recommended that steps be taken to institute and maintain a continuous national labour market survey. And in order to be effective that the Youth Training Program be accepted as a permanent national policy.

Tools.—Whereas a certain minimum supply of tools is essential for the use of trainees when placed in many occupations.

Therefore, be it resolved that we believe that the provision of such necessary tools should be a shareable charge under the program, provided that these basic tools are deemed necessary by the Provincial Director of the project.

Aircraft Industry.—Whereas there is being planned an extensive and definite program for the manufacturing of aircraft in Canada to meet Empire and National needs.

And whereas this creates new demands for training and employment of skilled craftsmen peculiar to this industry.

Be it resolved that this conference urge that unemployed youth shall have due consideration in any training and employment opportunity in this enterprise.

And further resolved that the Dominion Government delay acceptance of definite restriction regarding apprenticeship quotas until the enterprise is regularly established.

And further resolved that the youth of the entire Dominion be accorded opportunities for training and employment in the industry on some fair basis of the respective population of the provinces.

Recommendations from Works Projects Section

The meeting of Section 3 reports and submits the following:—

1. The meeting heard with satisfaction the announcement of the Minister of Labour that steps will be taken to assure the continuity of the Youth Training Program for a period of three years.

2. This section believes that value of Youth Training should be judged not only from the standpoint of placement statistics, but also from the benefits in physical and mental reconditioning derived therefrom.

3. Whereas the forests of Canada comprise one of our greatest natural resources and one of our greatest sources of employment. As crops they require management and protection. Closely associated with them are our fish, game and other attractions favourable to the building up of our tourist trade.

And whereas the suitability of forestry projects has been demonstrated as a means of rehabilitating young men, giving them valuable training and experience, at the same time accomplishing work of direct value to the nation.

We, therefore, recommend the continuation and extension of the forestry projects where circumstances permit, as a factor in the Youth Training Program.

4. Many of our young men must eventually seek employment in the great mining industry of Canada, and there is need for more trained prospectors and new mines.

This section believes prospecting and mining projects have demonstrated their suitability for the training of youth in these occupations. Therefore, we recommend their continuation and extension wherever practicable.

5. In the opinion of this section, the enlarged program should include more complete co-operation on the part of employers. To this end we feel that plans should be devised whereby leaders in industry should assist more fully in the planning of courses and, if possible, be induced to assume a definite responsibility for the employment of a larger proportion of these trained youths and, further, that the Department of Labour be urged to supplement the staff of the Youth Training Program in forestry and mining, to co-ordinate that work on a national basis.

Recommendations from Women's Courses

We, the members of the section on Women's Urban Courses, recommend the following in two main divisions:—

1. *Urban Training in General*
   - (i) All women's projects should be planned and executed in consultation with women.
   - (ii) Where not already in operation, and wherever possible, women's projects should be more diversified by means of a new effort to include industrial, commercial and semi-professional training.

2. *Household Training*
   - (i) That training centres throughout the Dominion be uniformly named, Home Service Training Schools.
   - (ii) Since carefully chosen advisory committees are essential to the success of Home Service Training, these committees should be used extensively in consultation.
   - (iii) Advisory Committees should encourage the raising of standards of work, hours and wages in the home.
   - (iv) A very careful selection of applicants is essential.
   - (v) To insure the retention of a greater number of applicants after probation and to produce greater permanency of employment, a period of physical and mental

adjustment be offered under qualified supervision and make use of existing facilities such as school labs., church or Y.W.C.A. rooms, etc.

Discussion on Rural Courses

These reports were submitted to the conference on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. The report from the section which dealt with Rural Courses was first considered. The first eight clauses of this report met with the approval of the main conference, but opposition developed to Clause 9, which advocated consideration of the establishment of supervising and co-ordinating committees in each Province. Mr. R. F. Thompson suggested that the advisability of such a co-ordinating committee might depend on the progress which the program was making in any particular Province. If, for instance, it was thought that the program was too narrow in its scope, the advice of such a committee might be valuable. Some of the delegates referred to conditions prevailing in their own particular Provinces. After discussion, Mr. Dupuis moved and Mr. Ross seconded an amendment that Clause 9 be struck out. The amendment carried unanimously.

Clause 10 of the report was also rejected by the conference after some discussion. This clause asserts that steps should be taken to insure supervision and care of Youth Training beneficiaries, "in order that the money and effort so far expended be not lost to the state." Discussion of this proposal developed the information from various quarters, that a follow-up system already prevailed. Mr. Marsh expressed the opinion that it was part of the program, as at present understood, to operate a follow-up system. Mr. Elliott stated that he found it absolutely necessary to visit boys who had passed through a training course, at intervals during the year. Mr. Jacob said that trainees in Manitoba reported each month. He was of the opinion that this matter of follow-up should be left to the discretion of each Province to carry on according to the methods which were found most suitable.

Visit of Prime Minister

The conference was then honoured by a visit from the Prime Minister, who was introduced by the Minister of Labour. Mr. Mackenzie King spoke briefly, expressing his great interest in youth training. He told of experiences which he had in social work many years ago and referred to his connection with the Department of Labour, first as Deputy Minister and then as Minister in charge of the Department. Mr. King referred to the announcement of the Minister of Labour at the opening session, that registration would be introduced, continuing the program for three years. The government, he said, had decided on this course, in view of the interest in the program and the success achieved.

Discussion on Urban Training

Recommendations from the section dealing with Urban Training were next discussed. Recommendation 1, dealing with placement, was carried. Recommendation 2, dealing with tools, also passed without alteration. Some discussion arose on this section, Mr. Marsh and others advancing the view that trainees should supply their own tools. The sponsors of the resolution said that it was not their intention that tools be supplied in all cases, but only where custom in the industry required that applicants for employment have their own tools. It was further pointed out that the issuance of such tools should be at the discretion of the project supervisor and that only essential tools be supplied. When the third recommendation was reached, discussion developed and the fourth paragraph was finally eliminated, the report passing with this change. Mr. Thompson stated that under the terms of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, the Dominion Government was concerned with the wages and ratio of apprentices, while employed on Federal contracts. He could not agree to that clause in the recommendations asking that the ratio of apprentices to journeymen be discontinued, particularly as at a recent meeting of aircraft manufacturers with the Minister, the great majority of the manufacturers themselves had been strongly in favour of a ratio being maintained. He asked that this clause in the recommendation be dropped. Mr. Marsh preferred that the ratio be not insisted on for the time being.

The report from the Women's Committee was approved, section by section, with little opposition developing. Explanations of some of the sections were requested, but after these were made, the conference approved the entire report.

New Projects

When reports from the sections had been disposed of, the conference proceeded to a consideration of matters under the heading of "New Projects." Some delegates from the Provinces referred to certain projects which they had in mind. Mr. MacKay stated that Nova Scotia was planning one or two new projects, but particulars would be revealed to the Dominion later on. Messrs. Dupuis and Levesque referred to a delegation from universities in Montreal regarding the provision of post-graduate scholarships to enable

young people to study abroad prior to entering industry. They stated that employment was assured for such graduates by certain industrial corporations.

Mr. Thompson replied that he did not feel that such a project could be included within the scope of Youth Training, as the provision of scholarships at the universities, either for undergraduate or post-graduate work, was not felt to be a responsibility of the Federal Government. Mr. Marsh called attention to the fact that in the Ontario program, special provision was made, by the appointment of a placement officer under the Technical Service Council, to place in employment technically trained young men from the universities.

Mr. Marsh referred to a new course in connection with the receipt and transmission of radio messages. Professor Ramsay said the Province of Saskatchewan might do something in the way of a woodlot project. Mr. Ross stated that Alberta had a similar plan to that of Ontario. Mr. Dupuis suggested the exchange of French and English boys, which would be advantageous to both from a language point of view. French-speaking boys might be sent to a course in Quebec and English-speaking from Quebec to Ontario.

Definition of Unemployed Youth

The use of the word "necessitous" in connection with Youth Training Agreements was discussed at some length, and it was decided to drop this word. It was suggested by Mr. Thompson that the existing definition of unemployed young people in the present agreements might be altered to read:

> The term unemployed young people shall mean male or female individuals of any age between 16 and 30, inclusive, not gainfully employed and whose families are not in a position to pay the full cost of their training. They must be (*a*) registered with the Employment Service of Canada, or (*b*) certified as eligible by the clerk of the individual's home municipality or an appropriate provincial authority or (*c*) deserving transients certified as eligible by an appropriate provincial authority.

During the discussion, it was stated by some of the participants, that a stigma attached to the use of the word "necessitous." On the other hand, certain delegates were of the opinion that usage had taken the sting out of this word. Dr. Sexton suggested the phrase "those who are not in affluent circumstances" might be substituted. Mrs. W. J. Lindal approved the clause suggested by Mr. Thompson, while Colonel Fairey felt that the Province should have discretion in this matter. He approved Mr. Thompson's new wording, however, and moved its adoption. Mr. Eisenhardt suggested leaving the wording as it was, and Messrs. Manning and MacKay saw no reason why "necessitous" should not be retained.

Mr. Thompson referred to the fact that the word "necessitous" had to be interpreted at the discretion of authorities who were familiar with the circumstances. "Necessitous" did not mean that the families had to be on relief but that they could not afford to pay for the training required.

Mr. Marsh said that he thought the word "necessitous" had served its purpose, and that all young people should be given an opportunity under the plan.

Training Centres

In the course of the discussion, some references were made to the new legislation, and Mr. Thompson stated that it must be clearly understood that transients are eligible for Youth Training if they are in the age group. Mr. Levesque took exception to the present wording of Clause 6, dealing with selection of centres where training is to be given, particularly the last part of the clause which gives the Dominion Government the right to refuse continued contributions to any centre not being conducted with reasonable economy. He felt that if the province submitted full details about any centre in advance and received approval, the Dominion Government should be obligated to share in any expenditures subsequently made, and that a representative of the Dominion auditors in the province should sign such a commitment in advance.

Mr. Thompson pointed out that such a procedure would be impossible as no auditor could authorize payment in advance of such expenditures being incurred. He further pointed out that this clause was primarily designed to meet the case of any centre where attendance of trainees decreased below a minimum number. Moreover, the expenditures for any centre would be governed by the clauses of the Agreement and the regulations of the schedules concerned.

The chairman stated that, as no other province had experienced any difficulty with this clause, the matter raised by Mr. Levesque might properly be taken up by him with the Dominion Supervisor.

Mr. Levesque raised the point that Clause 11 of the agreement covering trainees' travelling expenses made no provision for the payment of the cost of meals or room in those cases where trainees had to stay at a hotel during the course of their journey from their home to a class or on their return trip. The conference approved the idea that such payment should be shareable.

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Machinery and Equipment

The conference discussed the question of Dominion contribution to the cost of machinery and equipment, which had been embodied in resolutions from the sectional groups. It was generally felt that the present provision of a Dominion contribution to the purchase of new machinery on a basis not exceeding ten per cent of the purchase cost, if specially purchased, and in all other cases on the present value, was not adequate. The Dominion Supervisor pointed out that, following representations from some of the provinces, this clause had been amended for the four Western Provinces and the three Maritime Provinces, to provide for the Dominion sharing in the net purchase price of machinery and net rentals paid to third parties up to an amount not in excess of ten per cent of the estimated total cost for each schedule, with provision made for increasing this percentage in exceptional cases. He further stated that although this did not provide for the Dominion sharing in the rental of equipment at present owned by the province, nor in the cost of repairing equipment, it did eliminate the taking of an inventory to estimate residual value, and all equipment purchased would remain the sole property of the province.

Mr. Manning agreed with the desirability of eliminating an inventory.

Following discussion, Dr. Cameron moved that on all machinery and equipment the Dominion Government should pay 50 per cent of purchase cost, 50 per cent of all rentals, 50 per cent of repairs and maintenance charges, subject to a refund of 50 per cent of the residual value. The motion carried on a majority vote.

Establishment of Committees

The conference discussed establishment of both National and Provincial Advisory Committees. Mr. Thompson pointed out that he would be very glad to have the advice of a National Advisory Committee on broad lines of policy. Mr. Marsh feared delay if proposals had to go before an Advisory Committee prior to action being taken. Mr. Thompson made it clear that he did not intend to consult such a committee on details, but rather wished to have its views on lines of general policy.

Finally, it was moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Dr. McKechnie, and approved by the conference, "that we commend to the Minister of Labour, the creation of a National Advisory Committee."

Immediately after, it was moved by Dr. Cameron and seconded by Dr. Sexton, that "in the opinion of this conference, it would be wise for the Provinces to appoint Provincial Advisory Committees." This motion carried after an amendment moved by Mr. Marsh and seconded by Dr. Peacock "that the members of the conference go back and discuss the development of local committees with their Ministers" had been withdrawn.

Mme. Cormier moved that the Provinces, in allocating funds next year, consider the establishment of physical training. This was seconded by D. Cameron and carried.

Publicity

The conference discussed publicity. Mr. Thompson, after referring to the importance of publicity suggested the possibility of motion pictures as a medium for interpreting the program to the public. The suggestion met with strong approval and Dr. Sexton moved, seconded by Dr. Cameron, that "in addition to the publicity already given to the Youth Training Program, it is highly advisable that further publicity be used in the form of motion pictures." This motion carried.

The conference took no action on suggestions by Mr. Eisenhardt that each Province produce a bulletin to be circulated among the other Provinces; that each trainee wear a pin or badge; and that teachers and instructors be exchanged wherever possible.

The Dominion Supervisor asked that, in order to assist the Dominion Government in passing on industrial occupational projects which might be submitted by the provinces, the conference express its opinion on the advisability of recognizing projects submitted which only provided for attendance at evening classes for a few hours a week.

Many members of the conference expressed their opinion, and it was generally agreed it would be inadvisable to recognize such projects except as supplementary or refresher courses.

A motion was placed on the record thanking the Minister of Labour for calling the conference.

In connection with the conference a largely attended public meeting was held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons on the evening of January 18. This meeting followed a dinner at which the Minister of Labour was host to the delegates, after which Mr. Eisenhardt showed motion pictures of some of the physical training projects in British Columbia.

List of Delegates

The following were the delegates in attendance:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Rev. J. A. Murphy, President of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.
W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

NOVA SCOTIA

J. P. Bell, Dominion Representative, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour.
A. E. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines, Halifax.
Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, Dominion Adviser, Women's Courses, Westville.
A. R. Lawrence, Director, Mine Apprentice Project, Halifax.
R. H. MacKay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Halifax.
T. D. A. Purves, Supervisor, Unemployment Relief, Halifax.
Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L. D. Black, New Brunswick Forest Service, Fredericton.
Dr. F. Peacock, Director of Education, Fredericton.
J. C. Veness, Dominion Forest Service, Fredericton.
J. L. Wood, Poultry Superintendent, Dept. of Agriculture, Fredericton.
W. J. Wright, Provincial Geologist, Fredericton.

QUEBEC

Mme. I. L. Cormier, Dominion Adviser, Women's Projects, Montreal.
R. Dupuis, Supt., Schedule "D," Youth Training Department, Quebec.
A. Levesque, Director, Youth Training Projects, Quebec.

ONTARIO

F. H. Avery, Supervisor, Apprenticeship and Learnership, Toronto.
Mrs. L. Kennedy, Placement Officer, H.S.T. Schools.
Miss Ruth Low, Dominion Adviser, Women's Projects, Kitchener.
J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.
J. McCulley, Dominion Advisory Representative, Newmarket.

MANITOBA

Geo. Collins, Secretary, Youth Training Commission, Winnipeg.
Hon. Douglas Campbell, Minister of Agriculture.
Robt. Jacob, Chairman, Commission for Employment of Single Men and Youth Training, Winnipeg.
R. J. Johns, Department of Education, Winnipeg.
C. S. Landon, Technical Adviser, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour.
Mrs. W. J. Lindal, Dominion Adviser, Women's Projects.

SASKATCHEWAN

H. C. Bingham, Dominion Representative, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour.
Mrs. A. J. Currie, Dominion Adviser, Govan.
R. McGregor, Supervisor, Urban Women & Men, Saskatoon.
J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister of Education, Regina.
Miss B. G. Oxner, Director of Rural Women's Projects, Saskatoon.
R. D. Ramsay, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

ALBERTA

Donald Cameron, Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta.
W. J. Elliott, Youth Training, Department of Agriculture.
M. M. MacKinnon, Dominion Representative, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour.
Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton.
J. H. Ross, Director of Youth Training (Urban).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ian Eisenhardt, Director of Physical Education, Vancouver.
E. T. Fairey, Director of Vocational Education, Victoria.
E. C. Manning, Chief Forester, Victoria.
Also present were: D. A. Macdonald, Assistant Dominion Forester, Ottawa; J. Smart, Assistant Controller, National Parks, Ottawa; R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training; and Ray Brown, Public Relations Representative, Dominion Unemployment Relief Branch.

Recovery of "Back Wages" in U.S.A.

Assistance to workers in obtaining back wages is given in several of the United States through the statutory power given to the state Labour Commissioner to receive an assignment of any wage claim and bring action against the employer to recover the wages. A law to this effect is in force in eleven States and in a number of States the labour department can prosecute the employer for violation of the law concerning the payment of wages.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION-PROVINCIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Canada Shipping Act—Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, and Tradesmen's Qualification Act (Alberta)—Orders of Quebec Fair Wage Board, Etc.

UNDER the Canada Shipping Act, regulations have been made to give effect to the International Labour Convention for the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships. Under the same statute, rules have been made governing radio operators on ships.

Regulations under provincial statutes include an extension of the British Columbia Apprenticeship Act to cover persons entering the drug trade and govern working conditions in the manufacture of wine in Ontario as well as general regulations under the Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act. Quebec regulations fix minimum wage rates in the leather industry, brick and tile manufacture, taverns and in the manufacture of doors, sashes and wood building products, deal with apprenticeship in the moving picture industry, the licensing of plumbers and steam fitters and the safety of window washers in public buildings.

Canada Shipping Act

Regulations approved by order in council (P.C. 3120) December 14, 1938, give effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Conference of 1929 for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships. The convention was revised in 1932.

The regulations do not apply to ships propelled by mechanical power and not exceeding 150 tons gross, to ships while employed in fishing, to vessels not exceeding 500 tons gross and not propelled by mechanical power or employed in fishing, or to any ship where, on account of the small quantity of cargo handled at any one time, not more than 10 workers are employed and the weight hoisted at any one time does not exceed 1,000 pounds.

Provision is made for the fencing of breaks, corners and other dangerous parts or edges of a dock and for efficient lighting of all working places and approaches. The facilities required for the rescue of workers from drowning and for rendering first-aid are set forth in detail. Where a ship is loading from a boom, raft, or crib, a suitable boat is to be kept in readiness equipped with oars, boat hook, and a serviceable lifebuoy with 90 feet of heaving line. A sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cupboards of a prescribed standard must be maintained in good order and used for no other purpose. Boxes must be plainly marked and in charge of a responsible person who must be always readily available during working hours. Except where the total number of workers at any time does not exceed 50, the person in charge shall be trained in first-aid. Where the number of workers exceeds 20, provision must be made for obtaining prompt ambulance service unless a suitable ambulance is maintained at the dock. Notice must be posted in a prominent place giving the position of the first-aid box and the place where the person in charge may be found, the location of the nearest telephone or, if an ambulance is provided at the dock, of the ambulance.

Gangways or ladders, constructed and secured according to rules laid down, are to be provided to permit ready access to ships, and hatches and hatchways must be properly protected. All lifting machinery and equipment must be tested at prescribed intervals and machinery must be operated in accordance with the rules laid down.

The precautions to be taken to facilitate the escape of workers employed in a hold or on 'tween decks and safety rules to be observed in the handling of cargo are set out. No person under 16 years of age and no person who is not competent and reliable may be employed as driver of a crane or winch or to give signals to a driver or to attend to cargo falls on winch-ends or winch-bodies. Where cargo is being loaded or unloaded by a fall at a hatchway, a signaller or hatch tender shall be employed and where more than one fall is being worked a signaller or hatch tender shall be employed at each fall. This regulation does not apply, however, to the loading or unloading of a barge, lighter, or similar vessel if the driver of the crane or winch has a clear view of those parts of the hold where work is being carried on or where the Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection is satisfied that such provision is not necessary for safety and gives a certificate to that effect subject to such conditions as he may specify. Measures for the protection of the signaller or hatch tender are set out in the regulations. Vessels used to transport workers to or from a ship must be in charge of a competent person, not overcrowded and properly equipped for safe navigation.

It is forbidden to remove the fencing, gangways, appliances or other things required

to be provided except under certain conditions and workers must use the means of access provided. No employer may require workers to work in holds or other spaces which have been fumigated until a certificate is produced from the fumigating officer showing that the holds or other spaces may be entered without risk. Rules are laid down also for the protection of workers handling dangerous goods. Employers must not allow workers to use machinery or gear which does not comply with the regulations or require them to work in holds with hatches off while other work or loading or unloading is proceeding above unless conditions are such that they are not liable to injury from any object falling from an upper deck. As soon as possible after any serious accident to workers, the employer must make a report to the Inspector of Ships' Tackle at the port where the accident happened or, if there is no inspector, to the Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection. The register of examination, testing, etc., of hoisting machinery and special gear required to be kept must be produced on demand of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Minister. Disputes arising out of the regulations may be referred to the Minister of Transport whose decision is final.

Radio regulations for ship stations issued under this Act and gazetted December 24, 1938, specify the safety equipment necessary. For the protection of the radio operator it is provided that the ship's radio station must be in the upper part of the ship in a position of the greatest possible safety and as high as practicable above the deepest load line. Storage batteries used in ship stations must be provided with adequate ventilation to the open air to prevent the discharge of fumes detrimental to the operator's health.

Ships compulsorily fitted with radiotelegraph installation must carry two operators in the case of passenger ships over 3,000 tons gross tonnage and cargo ships over 5,500 tons gross tonnage if these ships are being navigated more than eight hours a day. In all other cases where radiotelegraph installation is necessary one operator must be carried.

Ship stations classified for purposes of handling public correspondence must carry one operator if more than eight hours a day watch is required. If the duration of radio service is continuous one operator must be a holder of a first-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate and the second a holder of a first or second class certificate. Where the watch does not exceed eight hours per day, the one operator required on ship stations classified for purposes of handling public correspondence must have either a first or second-class certificate.

Only persons holding Canadian certificates of proficiency in radio may work on ship stations on vessels registered in Canada. However, holders of certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of the Telecommunication Convention or under the law of any British country according similar privileges to Canadian operators, are entitled to act as operators of ships registered in Canada.

Seven kinds of certificates in radio proficiency are provided for, first, second and temporary second class radiotelegraph operators' certificates, watchers' certificates, general and restricted radiotelephone operators' certificates and emergency certificates. The qualifications required and the examinations to be taken are set out in regulations of November 29, 1938, issued under the Radio Act, 1938. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, p. 55.)

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937

General regulations setting out forms of application for licences and new orders fixing the fees for licences were made under this Act on December 9 as a result of a judgment of the Alberta Supreme Court upholding the validity of the 1937 Act but declaring ineffective because it was unenforceable an order in council applying to the wholesale trade. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, p. 114.)

All licences issued pursuant to the 1936 Act expire on March 31, 1939. Instead of application being made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as under the 1936 Act, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry is responsible for issue of licences. Slight changes have been made in definitions in some orders and the licence fees in the case of larger flour mills have been revised downward. The new orders which are practically identical with the former orders apply to the automotive industry, auctioneers, bakers, barbers, cleaners and dyers, flour and feed millers and meat packers, funeral directors, hawkers and pedlars, junk dealers, photo finishers, commercial printers, restaurants, retail and wholesale establishments and trade schools.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Following a 1938 amendment in this Act which allows the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prohibit any person engaging in a trade designated as one to which the Act applies in any area designated for the purpose unless he holds a certificate of proficiency for that area, an order in council of December 1 designates certain trades as those to which the Act applies throughout the province. These trades, which were formerly designated by special orders, and examinations and licences provided for, include barbers, elec-

tricians, gas and steam fitters, plumbers and mechanics engaged in electric or acetylene gas welding, in the construction, building and repair of automobile engines, internal combustion engines, motor vehicles, boilers, refrigerating machines, refrigerators, steam engines or radios. The order prohibits any person from engaging in these trades in any part of the province unless he holds a certificate of proficiency in respect of the trade issued pursuant to the Act.

British Columbia Apprenticeship Act

An order in council of January 6 brings the trade of druggist within the scope of the Act.

Ontario Public Health Act

An order in council of December 16, 1938, respecting the manufacture of wine, stipulates that the Minister may order a wine manufacturer to maintain satisfactory ventilation and sanitary conditions in his premises and to provide, in addition to an opening of sufficient size at the top of the wine storage tanks, a "man hole" near the bottom for protection of workers and to facilitate washing. Sanitary conditions must be satisfactory to the inspector who has right of entry at any time.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

An amendment in Order 18 concerning funeral casket manufacture (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1352) in effect from December 17, 1938, decreases the rates of pay for men working in the furniture department. The new rates are: in Zone I a 35 cents hourly average and a minimum of 25 cents, and in Zone II an average rate of 25 cents with a 20 cent minimum.

Orders 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Fair Wage Board applying to the leather industry, brick and tile manufacture, taverns, and the manufacture of doors, sashes and wood building products respectively, have been gazetted and are to remain in force for 12 months from date of publication and for another 12 months if no orders to the contrary are issued. The Order governing taverns was published on January 21 and the other three on December 31. All the orders stipulate that, where not incompatible, the provisions of Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, p. 512) are to apply to the industries covered by them.

For the purpose of fixing wage-rates, all but the order governing taverns divide the province into zones. The Board may transfer a municipality from one zone to another or exempt it from the order altogether.

The first three orders, like Order 4, prohibit the reduction of wages of employees who were, on January 1, 1938, receiving a higher rate than that fixed by the order unless the rate set by the latter is at least $200 a month.

Workers are divided into different categories and minimum wage rates are fixed for each category applicable to the specified number of hours. In most cases overtime rates of time and a half must be paid for work beyond these hours. In taverns the rate is time and a quarter. Overtime worked by stationary engineers is governed by Order 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 624). In the leather industry, "overtime" includes work on Sundays and holidays, except for watchmen. In brick and tile manufacture, in taverns and in wood products, overtime is defined as time in excess of the specified weekly hours, or in excess of a 10-hour day when weekly hours do not exceed the specified number, or in excess of a 12-hour day at any time. But it is stipulated that in brick and tile making extra work required to be done to make up for interruptions due to trouble with machinery or to *force majeure* is not to be considered overtime.

LEATHER INDUSTRY

Order 21 governs those engaged in tanning leather, currying hides and other operations with hides and leather. It divides the province into three zones: Zone I, the Island of Montreal and Quebec City, and municipalities within a ten mile radius of either city; Zone II, any other towns with a population of 10,000 or more; and Zone III, the remainder of the province.

For office employees in this industry throughout the province, the rates apply to a working week of 55 hours. Beginners are to receive at least 15 cents an hour for the first year; during the second year they must be paid not less than 20 cents, 18 cents and 17 cents in Zones I, II and III, respectively. In the third year, the minimum rates rise to 25 cents, 22 cents and 21 cents. For messengers, the minimum hourly rate is 10 cents for a week of 55 hours.

Managers, foremen, overseers and others in supervisory positions may make agreements with the employer concerning wages, provided that for a 72-hour week, they do not fall below $22 in Zone I, $20 in Zone II and $18 in Zone III. For the same work-week, watchmen must be paid not less than 25 cents an hour in Zones I and II and 20 cents in Zone III. Chauffeurs and drivers must be paid a minimum of 32 cents, 28 cents and 25 cents in Zones I, II and III respectively, and their helpers at least 20 cents, 18 cents and 16 cents for a 60-hour week.

Stationary enginemen are governed as to wages and hours by Order 6 as indicated

above. Maintenance men, until the Board makes a special ruling, are to be paid wages according to a section in Order 4 covering wage-earners in occupations not classified. That section divides the province into 4 zones, fixing hourly, weekly, monthly and yearly rates for each. The weekly rates apply to a 60-hour week.

All other wage-earners in the leather industry are divided into three classes for each sex for which a minimum hourly rate is fixed in each zone, the regular rate applying to a 55-hour week. Not less than 60 per cent are to be in Class A, at least 25 per cent in Class B and not more than 15 per cent in Class C. The minimum hourly rate for Class A is 40 cents, 37 cents or 32 cents according to the zone. For Class B, the rates are 30 cents, 28 cents and 23 cents and for Class C, 20 cents in Zones I and II and 16 cents in Zone III.

Notwithstanding the provision in Order 4 for a weekly rest day, workers in the beam house may work up to four hours on their weekly day of rest.

Brick and Tile Manufacture

Order 22 concerns workers engaged in the manufacture of bricks, building blocks, terra cotta tiles, farm tiles and all similar products. The order provides for two zone, Zone I including the Island of Montreal, Quebec City and municipalities within a ten mile radius of the two cities and Zone II, the remainder of the province.

The minimum hourly rate fixed for batchers, kiln dischargers, locomotive engineers, kiln setters and dischargers, operators of concrete block machines, mixers, presses, brick machines, electric cranes and shovels is 35 cents an hour in Zone I and 31½ cents in Zone II. Unless the Board makes a special ruling to the contrary these rates are also to apply to maintenance men. Shovel operators are to receive 45 cents in Zone I and 40·5 cents in Zone II and machinists 44 cents or 40 cents. Minimum rates of 30 cents and 27 cents an hour are fixed for screen operators, transfer operators, dry press truckers, moulders, machine operator helpers, truck loaders, hopper men, brakemen, pitmen, chauffeurs and drivers, dryer firemen, coal men, labourers and other workers not specified. For concrete wheelers and operators of pug mills, rolls and pens, the minimum is 32 cents in Zone I and 29 cents in Zone II. Off bearer operators, brick burners and gas makers must be paid 33 cents in Zone I and 30 cents in Zone II; day watchmen 27 cents or 24 cents an hour. For night watchmen weekly rates of $20 and $18 are set for Zones I and II, respectively. Messengers are to be paid 15 cents an hour. The wages of stationary enginemen are governed by Order 6.

For office workers in the industry hourly, weekly, monthly and yearly minima are fixed, the rates being in Zone I, 25 cents, $12, $52 and $625 respectively, and in Zone II and in Quebec City, 22½ cents, $10.80, $47 and $560.

As in the order concerning the leather industry, managers, etc., may contract with the employer for the salary or wages to be paid but the weekly rate may not fall below $22 in Zone I and $20 in Zone II.

The weekly hours to which the minimum rates apply in the case of brick burners, gas makers, dryer firemen, coal men, day and night watchmen are 84; for maintenance men, chauffeurs and drivers, 72; city office workers and city messengers 48 hours; and all other classes covered by the order, including office workers and messengers, 60 hours. The provision in Order 4 that a worker required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent is declared not to apply to the brick and tile industry.

According to Order 4, piece workers must receive for each period specified the minimum rate but Order 22 permits the employer at any time to modify the piece rates, provided he notifies the Board. The latter has power to establish piece rates if there is abuse in the matter of piece work. The weekly day of rest provided for by Order 4 may, in the case of watchmen, brick burners, dryers and dryer firemen not be granted but the employer must compensate for this by allowing holidays during the week.

In addition to the deductions from wages allowed by Order 4, the employer may deduct the rent for houses he leases to his workers. Wages must be paid at least fortnightly.

Taverns

Order 23 applying to taverns in Montreal, in the cities and towns on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius of the Island, divides the employees into four classes: bartenders, waiters, cleaners and temporary employees of these three classes. Bartenders are to receive at least 35 cents an hour if regularly employed and 43 cents for temporary employment. All cleaners, whether employment is permanent or not, and waiters in regular employment receive not less than 25 cents an hour. Waiters employed temporarily are entitled to 32 cents an hour.

These wage-rates relate to a work-week of 54 hours with overtime at the rate actually paid increased by one-quarter.

Unless he has refused to work a bar-tender or waiter called to work must be paid for at least three hours. The same rule applies also to cleaners temporarily employed. When a

bar-tender or waiter is required to work for less than 30 hours in a week he is to be paid the minimum rate increased by one-quarter. Exceptions to this punitive rate are permitted in the same cases as allowed by Order 4, including special regulations and in cases where the wage-rate received by an employee on January 1, 1938, is made the minimum by the Order and is at least 15 per cent higher than the prescribed rate.

Every wage-earner is entitled to an hour's rest after six consecutive hours' work. No females may work as waiters and only the wife and daughters of the proprietor may act as bar-tenders.

Manufacture of Doors, Window Sashes, etc.

Order 24 governs the manufacture of wooden works to be incorporated in buildings such as mouldings, stairways, radiator covers, mantelpieces, beams, wall fixtures, show-cases and cupboards; also wooden doors and sashes and any similar work or products.

This order divides the provinces into three zones: Zone I, the Island of Montreal, Quebec City and municipalities within a ten mile radius of either; Zone II, establishments in other municipalities of 5,000 or more employing at least 10 wage-earners during at least six months of the year; Zone III, all other establishments.

Apprentices in the industry must serve four years including all time spent in work in any establishment subject to the order. The number of apprentices must not exceed one for every six wage-earners employed in the same establishment excluding special classes of workers. For the first year, an apprentice must be paid not less than 15 cents an hour; for the second year, 20 cents, 18 cents and 17 cents in Zones I, II and III respectively; for the third year, 25 cents, 22 cents and 21 cents, and for the fourth year, 32 cents, 28 cents and 25 cents depending on the zone. The last mentioned are also the minimum rates for labourers, chauffeurs, drivers and their helpers. Apprentices must be between 16 and 25 years of age and a record of apprenticeship is to be kept.

Office employees with less than one year's experience are to receive a minimum of 17 cents an hour in Zone I and 15 cents in Zones II and III. With more than one but less than two years' experience, they are entitled to 20 cents, 18 cents or 17 cents according to the zone. Those with over two years' experience receive at least 25 cents, 22½ cents or 20 cents an hour. The minimum for messengers is 10 cents an hour.

Managers, foremen, etc., may also in this industry agree with their employers on the rates they are to receive but the minimum is $22 weekly in Zone I, $20 in Zone II and $18 in Zone III. Watchmen in Zones I and II receive 25 cents an hour and in Zone III, 20 cents. Maintenance men and stationary enginemen have the same conditions as in the leather industry. Measurers or scalers must be paid 40 cents, 38 cents or 35 cents an hour according to the zone. The hourly rates fixed for wage-earners other than those mentioned are 38 cents, 34 cents and 32 cents in Zones I, II and III, respectively.

These minimum rates apply to a 60-hour week in the case of chauffeurs, drivers and their helpers, managers, foremen, etc.; to a 56-hour week in the case of maintenance men, and to a 50-hour week for all other classes in the industry except watchmen and stationary engineers. Overtime as indicated above must be paid beyond these hours. Watchmen may be employed for 72 hours a week and stationary engineers are governed by Order 6. Embodied in this order is the provision of Order 4 that a workman called to work must be paid for at least three hours unless he has refused to work.

Quebec Electricians Act

A regulation under the Electricians and Electrical Installations Act in force from December 31, 1938, has to do with apprenticeship. It adds to regulations made on September 3, 1933, a section providing that an apprentice preparing himself for a moving-picture machine operator's "D" licence must be registered by the board of examiners. The board is to furnish him with an apprenticeship booklet in which each employer enters the date of commencement of work and the leaving date if necessary.

Apprenticeship is to be for at least one year, at the end of which the candidate may apply to undergo an examination before the board with which he may register on payment of 25 cents. The existing by-laws provide that the Canadian Electrical Code is to serve as a basis for examination for electricians' licences and in order to obtain a journeyman electrician's licence an apprentice may be asked by the board to qualify on both a practical and theoretical examination.

Quebec Pipe-Mechanics' Act

Amendments were made on December 22 last in the regulations issued under this Act on May 16, 1934, which replaced those made on June 27, 1933. (Labour Gazette, 1933, p. 702). A further classification of licences for contractors and workers is provided for. Contractors licences are classified as ordinary licences for commercial work and licences for special technical work in a particular industry. There are four grades for journey-

men's licences, two related to each of the contractor's licences. After four years' apprenticeship and on passing an examination, a man receives an improver's licence for one year, then by passing a second examination he may qualify for a journeyman's licence for ordinary commercial work or for technical work in a particular industry according to the training he has had. In addition, there is a licence for journeymen charged with looking after the plumbing, heating, refrigerating and sprinkling works in certain public buildings and industrial establishments.

An apprentice must be at least 16 years of age. A new section provides that an "apprenticeship booklet" issued at the same time as the apprentice's licence and containing the record of his employment is to be kept by the employer as long as the apprentice is with him and then returned to the apprentice.

A contractor employing three journeymen may also employ an improver. If he employs five journeymen, he may employ a second improver and one for each five thereafter. No change is made in the fees charged for licences.

Quebec Public Building Safety Act

An amendment of December 22 in the safety regulations of May 15, 1914, for persons washing windows from the outside allows the use of either safety-belts or a solidly built platform balcony designed to prevent accidents. It is no longer necessary to have both. The anchors or hooks required by an amendment of September 15, 1938, are necessary only when there is no safety platform.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1938

THE British Columbia Legislature, which was in session from October 25 to December 9, 1938, enacted a number of measures of labour interest including new statutes dealing with superannuation of municipal and certain other public employees, the regulation of public utilities and assistance to municipalities in respect of certain public works. Laws were amended relating to workmen's compensation, coal mines, apprenticeship, trade schools, hours of labour in fire departments, conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes, mechanics' liens and the determination of residence of beneficiaries for purposes of relief and social assistance.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to raise the scale of benefits and to extend the scope of the provision relating to compensation in case of accidents happening outside of the Province when the workman is a resident of the Province and the nature of the employment is such that it requires him to be both within and without the Province. Formerly compensation was payable only if the accident happened on a steamboat, ship or vessel or on a railway. It is now payable if the accident happens on an aeroplane, flying machine, truck, bus or other vehicle used in transportation of passengers or freight.

The increased compensation scale is to apply only to accidents occurring after January 1, 1939. Burial expenses are now payable up to $125 instead of $100 and compensation to a widow or invalid widower has been increased from $35 to $40 per month. Payments in respect of children under 16 and invalid children over that age remain at $7.50 per month, but the maximum total compensation payable to a widow or invalid widower with children is raised from $65 to $70. A similar increase is made in the maximum total in cases where the workman leaves dependent parents in addition to a widow or invalid widower or orphan children. In cases of disability, the amount of compensation payable is increased from 62½ per cent to 66⅔ per cent of the workman's average earnings.

Another amendment relates to the disposal of surplus funds accumulated by reason of the lower rate of benefit paid to alien dependents residing in countries where the cost of living is lower than in Canada. Such surplus is to be used to pay an additional sum to each dependent widow to increase her compensation to $40 per month and to pay the sum of $7.50 per month to each dependent child under 16 years of age and to each invalid child over that age and $15 per month to each orphan child under 16 (or over if an invalid) in cases where such persons, by reason of the limitations on total compensation imposed by the Act, are not receiving the compensation to which they would otherwise be entitled. Formerly such surplus was to be distributed every six months, and payments made therefrom to dependent children under 16 years of age resident in Canada sufficient to bring their compensation up to the amount to which they would have been entitled except for the limitations above mentioned. After such dependent children were provided for, any undistributed accumulation was to be applied to increase the sum payable to dependent

widows residing in Canada, to increase pro tanto their monthly payments up to but not exceeding $50 per month and to children dependents residing in Canada up to but not exceeding $10 per month for each child. The remainder was to be applied to increasing compensation to other dependents, such increase not to exceed 50 per cent of the previous award and any amount remaining was to be added to the undistributed accumulation available for distribution during the next six months' period.

Coal Mines

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended to provide that, without affecting the rights of persons employed in the mine as otherwise provided for in the Act, such persons may select one of their number to accompany the mine manager or inspector on an inspection following an unusual occurrence or a fatal accident.

Apprenticeship and Trade Schools

The Apprenticeship Act was amended with reference to the employment of minors in trades designated as within the Act. As formerly a minor under 16 years of age may be employed in a designated trade under a contract of apprenticeship which was in effect prior to the coming into force of the Act or before the designation of the trade as a trade to which the Act applies or under a contract made under the Act. A new provision forbids employment of a minor 16 years of age or over in a designated trade except under certain conditions. Where employment is preliminary to entering into a contract of apprenticeship under the Act and he has obtained a written permit in prescribed form from the director, such a minor may be employed for a period or periods which may not, unless an extension is granted by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, exceed a total of three months. When the committee grants an extension, which it may do as often as it thinks proper, the director is to issue a permit extending the period of employment for such additional time as may be approved by the committee. Where a minor 16 years of age or over has entered into a contract of apprenticeship in accordance with the Act, he may be employed in a designated trade during the term of apprenticeship and when he has completed such term he may be employed in the trade in which he has served his apprenticeship. The provisions relating to minors do not apply to common labourers nor to minors who, before the coming into force of the principal Act, completed the period of apprenticeship customary in the designated trade.

An amendment in the Trade Schools Regulation Act provides a penalty for failure to comply with regulations under the Act. The maximum penalty is, in the case of a corporation, $500 and, in the case of a natural person, $250 and, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than three months.

Hours of Labour—Fire Departments

The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act was amended to make it apply to every municipality and every place in which there is a paid fire department or a paid fire brigade. "A paid fire department" or "paid fire brigade" is defined as a fire brigade of which, exclusive of the fire chief, one or more members are in receipt of remuneration for full-time service. Formerly the Act applied only to the Cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

Conciliation and Arbitration

Clauses relating to collective bargaining in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1937, were amended to provide that if the majority of the employees of an employer were, on December 7, 1938, organized in a trade union, it shall be lawful for such employees to bargain collectively with their employer through the officers of such union. Where employees were not so organized on that date, collective bargaining is to be conducted, as formerly, through representatives of employees duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. An employer refusing to bargain with employees as provided by the Act is liable, as heretofore, to a penalty not exceeding $500 for each offence.

A private member's Bill, which failed to pass, would have amended the Act to declare it lawful for "members of an organization of employees to conduct such bargaining through the organization and through the duly chosen officers of such organization" and would have required, under the penalty in the Act, every employer to "recognize and bargain collectively with the members of a trade union representing the majority choice of the employees eligible for membership in said trade union." Where no such organization existed an employer would have been required to "recognize and bargain collectively with representatives of employees duly elected by a majority vote of employees affected." The Bill would also have prohibited a change in wages or hours being made effective without the consent of the employees or a strike or lockout after an application had been made for appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner, instead of prior to such application, as at present. A further change would have been

the repeal of those clauses requiring application for a Conciliation Commissioner to be made by the party proposing the change in wages or hours and prohibiting the parties doing anything in the nature of a suspension of work pending application for the appointment of a commissioner.

Mechanics' Liens

A change in the Mechanics' Lien Act provides that an affidavit of lien may be made by the claimant or his agent not only as to facts within the personal knowledge of the person making the affidavit but, also, if such person gives the source of his information and states that he believes the facts to be true, as to facts of which such person is informed.

Relief and Assistance—Residence Qualifications

Amendments in the Residence and Responsibility Act include the addition of a clause defining "social assistance" as aid in money or in kind granted to a person on account of his needy circumstances to provide him with the necessities of life, by the Government of the Dominion or of the Province or by any municipality, in the form of unemployment relief, poor relief, mothers' allowance, pension on account of old-age or blindness, maintenance of a neglected child, war veterans' unemployment assistance, or in pursuance of any other public measure to aid destitute persons, or that is granted to a person by any private association or agency designated for purposes of this clause by the board of arbitration established under the Act; also care provided for any person in any institution or foster-home catering to the needs of the indigent, sick, or infirm, wholly or partially at the public expense or at the expense of any private association or agency designated for that purpose by the board of arbitration where such person is unable to meet the charges for such care.

The section which provides that time during which a person has lived in a local area in an institution supported wholly or partly by public funds or in a monastery, convent or similar institution or in a foster-home where he is maintained at public expense, shall not be deemed to be a period of residence in that area, was amended to add time spent within a work camp operated by the Dominion or Provincial Government as an unemployment relief or youth training project. This section does not apply in the case of a person who is a regular member of the paid staff, such as manager, director, or foreman, graduate nurse, orderly, skilled mechanic or office worker of the institution, foster-home or work camp in which he lives or to the first three months of the period during which a person lives as a patient in a hospital.

Another amendment relates to a person who has moved from one local area to another. Such person, upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by the regulations, is to be granted by the local authority of the area to which he has moved, unemployment or poor relief or any form of social assistance administered by that local authority on the same terms and conditions as residents of that local area unless the regulations provide to the contrary. As formerly the costs of such assistance, exclusive of the costs of administration, are to be payable by the local area of which such person is a resident.

Motor Vehicles

The Municipal Act was amended by the addition of a clause enabling municipal councils to pass by-laws for regulating and licensing motor vehicles carrying passengers and plying for hire in the municipality, and their owners, drivers and attendants, and for suspending or cancelling such licences.

Municipal Employees' Pensions

The Municipal Superannuation Act, which will come into force on April 1, 1939, repeals the Superannuation Act passed in 1921. The repealed Act applied to employees of municipalities, school boards, and private employers who made agreements with their employees to take advantage of the Act. The new law does not relate to employment in private industry. It applies to employees, other than pensionable teachers, of municipalities and school boards which had adopted the provisions of the former Act or which adopt those of the new statute by a two-thirds majority of the council or board; to every person paid by the municipality and appointed to office by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to whom the Act is declared to apply by by-law of the municipal council; to employees, other than casual workers, of the Greater Vancouver Water District and the Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board; and to hospital employees, except casual employees, to whom the Act is declared to be applicable by the Provincial Secretary and on the joint request of the governing authority of the hospital and a majority of its employees.

Provision is made for revising the allowances granted under the earlier statute to municipal and school employees to bring them into line with the new Act and for trans-

ferring an employee's contribution to his new account, if he desires that to be done.

Under the new Act a Municipal Superannuation Fund is to be established made up of contributions from employers and employees. The employee's contribution is 4 per cent of salary to be deducted by the employer and paid by him to the Commissioner of Municipal Superannuation appointed under the Act. The employee may make a larger contribution after giving a written notice to that effect. The employer's contribution is 7 per cent of the aggregate salaries of employees to whom the Act applies but the rate may be reduced if the state of the fund permits. The actuarial solvency of the Fund is to be maintained and if necessary advances may be made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be repaid without interest when there is a surplus of contributions over expenses.

Employees, other than policemen and firemen, are entitled to a superannuation allowance at the minimum age of 60 years or the maximum of 65 years, in the case of men, or the minimum of 55 or the maximum of 60 years, in the case of women. In calculating an employee's length of service, the total number of months worked is to be divided by 12, the resulting number being deemed to be the number of years of service. The maximum retiring age does not apply to police magistrates but they are entitled to an allowance at 65, unless disabled at an earlier age. For firemen and policemen, the minimum retiring age is 55 years and the maximum 60. The Act is not to apply to any person who is over 30 when he enters employment except in the case of professional and executive officers or, in other special cases, with the approval of the Commissioner.

An employee may not remain in service after reaching the maximum retiring age, but except in the case of firemen and policemen this provision will not come into operation until April 1, 1942. Except with written approval of the Commissioner, an employee who has reached the minimum retiring age may not be retired before reaching the maximum retiring age. These provisions do not, however, prevent an employer from retiring an employee who has reached the maximum retiring age. No employee who enters service after the commencement of the Act is entitled to superannuation unless he has served at least 20 years prior to reaching the maximum retiring age. Any person in service at the commencement of the Act who cannot complete his 20 years' service prior to reaching the maxmium retiring age is not entitled to superannuation until he reaches that age except on the ground of total and permanent disability. In determining an employee's period of service, all service rendered to any employer to whom this Act or the former Act applied is to be taken into account.

The superannuation allowance consists of two parts, a service pension provided from the contributions of the employer and a retirement annuity purchased by the contributions of the employee. The service pension is a minimum amount on the single life plan of $360 per annum for 20 years of service or a proportional amount in the case of an employee who was in the service at the commencement of the Act and who attains the maximum retiring age without completing 20 years' service. An additional service pension on the single life plan is payable to men other than firemen and policemen and to women at the rate of one dollar per annum for each month of service over 20 years and to firemen and policemen at the rate of $13.50 per annum for each complete year of service over 20 years and, in the case of additional service less than a complete year, $1.10 per annum for each complete month of such additional service. The retirement annuity is such amount as the employee's contributions will provide according to prescribed tables and the plan selected.

The superannuation allowance may be granted on the single life plan, payable for the life of the employee, or on the single life guaranteed plan, payable for the life of the employee or for a term of not less than five years certain, whichever is longer, or on the joint life and last survivor plan payable during the joint life of the employee and any person nominated by him prior to the granting of the allowance and during the life of the survivor or such combination of these two plans as the contributor, with the approval of the Commissioner, may request. Where no selection is made the allowance is to be on the single life guaranteed plan for a term of ten years certain. In the case of an allowance on the single life guaranteed plan for a term of years certain, provision may be made that, if the beneficiary dies before the expiration of the term, the allowance may be paid for the remainder of the term to a person nominated by the employee prior to the granting of the allowance. In such case if the person nominated survives the beneficiary the allowance does not form part of the estate of the beneficiary.

An employee who becomes totally and permanently disabled, before reaching his minimum retiring age is entitled to receive during disability an allowance on the single

life plan comprising one-half of the service pension, computed on the single life plan, which the employer would have had to provide had the employee remained in the service until his minimum retiring age, together with a uniform annual increase for each year of service of one-half of the service pension divided by the difference between the employee's minimum pension age and his age at the time he entered the service, and one-half of the retirement annuity computed on the single life plan, which the employee's contributions would have provided if he had remained in service until his minimum retiring age, together with a uniform annual increase for each year of service of one-half of the retirement annuity divided by the difference between the employee's minimum retiring age and his age on entering the service. Such disability allowance may be granted on any of the plans given above for superannuation allowances. In cases of total and permanent disability arising out of and in the course of his employment, an employee is eligible as from the date of entering employment to receive that part of the disability allowance consisting of one-half of the service pension provided from the employer's contributions; plus the annual increase; in cases of disability not so arising he is not eligible to receive that part of the disability allowance unless disability commences after he has served for at least ten years under this Act or under the former Act and this Act.

In case of death before superannuation, an allowance is granted on the single life plan to any dependent relative who applies therefor, who is not in receipt of a pension under the Old Age Pension Act and who has been nominated by the employee in writing and with the approval of the Commissioner. If there is no such relative the allowance is to be granted to the widow of the employee. The allowance consists of one-half of the service pension, computed on the single life plan, which would have been provided from the employer's contributions had the employee lived to minimum retiring age and one-half of the retirement annuity which the employee's contributions would have provided had he lived to minimum retiring age. Where the allowance is granted to a widow or female relative, the portion provided by the employer's contributions ceases in the event of her remarriage or marriage. Where, on the death of a person to whom an allowance is granted under the above provision, the amount in the employee's contributory account at the time of his death exceeds the aggregate of the payments made to such person arising from that account, the amount of the excess is to be paid to the personal representatives of the employee. Where the employee dies, except from accidental causes, within five years of the date on which he entered service no dependant's allowance is payable.

An employee dismissed after completing 20 years' service and before reaching his minimum retiring age, is entitled, on reaching that age, to an allowance from the employer's contributory account equivalent to the service pension which would have been payable to him from that account had he retired in the ordinary way but such allowance is not payable to a person who is entitled to a service pension in respect of service with another employer under the Act.

An employee resigning or dismissed before reaching his minimum retiring age is entitled to a refund of the amount at the credit of his contributory account but he may leave it in the Fund until he reaches his minimum retiring age, in which case he is then entitled to the retirement annuity which his contributions will provide granted in the same manner as retirement annuities of those retiring in the usual way.

Subject to the provisions relating to dependants' allowances, if an employee dies before being granted a superannuation allowance, the amount at his credit is to be paid to any person nominated by him in writing and if there is no such person to the widow or, failing nominee or widow, to the personal representative of the employee. Where such amount is payable to a person nominated by the employee or to his widow, it is not to be subject to the control of the creditors of the employee or form part of his estate.

Superannuation allowances are to be paid monthly and may not be assigned, charged or attached by process in any Court. Where the employee has been granted an allowance on the single life plan guaranteed for a term of years certain he may bequeath it in the event of his death for the remainder of the term.

A superannuate may engage in paid work for any employer but where the aggregate of his monthly service pension and his monthly salary exceeds $100, if he is married, or $75, in the case of a single person, widow, or widower, the service pension provided by the former employer is to be reduced by the amount of the excess. Nothing in the Act is to prevent an employer from supplementing a superannuation allowance.

The Act is to be administered by the Provincial Secretary who is to report to the Legislature within 15 days after the opening of each session. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is to appoint a Commissioner of Municipal Superannuation and not more than

three trustees of the Fund. An actuary is to be employed by the Commissioner to make valuations of the assets and liabilities under the Act of each employer three years and six years after the date of commencement of the Act and quinquennially thereafter. The Act is not to affect the right of any employer to dismiss any person. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations for carrying out the Act, including the manner of making application for allowance, inspection of payrolls, reports to be made by employers and the rate of interest to be allowed in respect of contributions of employers and employees.

Public Utilities

The Public Utilities Act provides for a commission of three members to regulate certain public utilities including railways, street railways, tramways or ferries, toll-bridges, telephone and telegraph services, production and sale of gas, electricity or steam, public water supply and transportation of persons or property by motor vehicle. "Public utility" does not include services furnished by a municipality within its own boundaries; services or commodities furnished by any person to his employees or tenants, when such services or commodities are not resold; the Greater Vancouver Water District; any Improvement District or Water-users' community constituted under the Water Act; a person operating a taxicab; or the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

The commission may make orders and regulations dealing with various matters, including equipment and safety devices and may require public utilities to file reports of accidents which endanger the safety, health or property of any person. A public utility receiving an order of the commission must notify forthwith each of its officers and servants affected by delivering to him a copy of the order or by posting it in some conspicuous place where his work or duties or some of them are to be performed. Any officer, agent or employee of a public utility who fails or refuses to furnish information or make a report when required by the commission to do so is liable to a penalty.

Construction Industry

The Municipal Improvements Assistance Enabling Act, 1938, which is retroactive to June 25, 1938, enables the Province to take advantage of the Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938. The latter Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 893) authorizes the Dominion Minister of Finance to make loans, not exceeding in the aggregate $30,000,000, to municipalities for the purpose of constructing or making extensions or improvements to or renewals of a municipal waterworks system, gas plant, electric light system or other municipal project. One of the conditions of the loan is that the work is urgently needed and will assist in the relief of unemployment in the municipality.

The British Columbia statute enables municipalities in the Province, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and on terms laid down by him, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Minister of Finance to borrow, under the Dominion Act, the sums approved and to give security therefor. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Provincial Minister of Finance, approve an application by a municipality for a loan under the Dominion Act and of the project to be financed and may guarantee payment of interest on, and amortization of, the loan. If a municipality fails to make such payments, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may require the municipal council to pass a by-law to raise the necessary money by a tax on rateable land, or on rateable land and improvements, or he may appoint a receiver of the project financed out of the proceeds of the loan, or appoint a commissioner for the municipality. If the Dominion Minister of Finance grants a loan to any public body not included in the definition of a municipality, the public body and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are to have the same powers as in relation to a loan granted under the Dominion Act.

Credit Unions

The Credit Unions Act, in force by Proclamation on January 31, 1939, provides for incorporation of credit unions for the purpose of raising a fund by subscriptions of the members and by other means provided in the Act and of making loans to its members. Any ten or more persons may submit a constitution and rules for a credit union to the Registrar of Companies who is to issue a certificate of incorporation if the constitution and rules comply with the Act and if the Inspector of Credit Unions appointed under the Act is satisfied that the subscribers and proposed directors are residents of the Province and qualified to establish and conduct a credit union.

The capital of a credit union is to consist of an unlimited number of shares of $5 each. The union may, by resolution of not less than three-fourths of the members entitled to vote, at a meeting called for the purpose, reduce its share capital in any way authorized by the Companies Act for the reduction of share

capital, with the sanction of the Court, and the provisions of the Companies Act are to apply to such reductions. The liability of a member is limited to the amount unpaid on the shares held by him.

A credit union is to be managed by a board of at least five directors, who must be members. Every union must also have a credit committee of not less than three and a supervisory committee of three members. A director may be a member of the credit committee, but neither a director nor a member of the credit committee may be a member of the supervisory committee. Directors and members of committees receive no remuneration. The supervisory committee must examine the accounts of the union at least annually and report to the members. It must also make an inspection of the affairs of the union at least quarterly and may at such time audit the accounts. It may at any time call a general meeting to consider its report or any other matter.

The credit committee is to supervise the loans, which may be made only to members and only for a provident, productive or merchandising purpose, but it may make a loan only if a majority of the committee is present at the meeting and unanimously approves the loan. No loan exceeding $100 may be made without security and where security is required the committee may accept a note endorsed by the borrowing member or an assignment of his shares in, or of moneys deposited by him with, the credit union. Loans to a director or member of a credit committee or of a supervisory committee, if the amount exceeds the total value of his shares and deposits, and loans to a credit union or co-operative association must be approved by at least two-thirds of the directors and the credit committee. Loans to credit unions and co-operative associations must also have the written consent of the Inspector. Interest on loans may not exceed 1 per cent per month, inclusive of charges for making the loan, and is payable only on the unpaid balance.

A credit union may receive from its members only money on deposit and may allow interest subject to conditions laid down in the Act, may borrow and raise money in such manner as it thinks fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, and may secure payment of such money by mortgage or charge on real or personal property, including sums unpaid on its shares. The total amount of such borrowings at any time outstanding may not exceed 25 per cent of its assets, exclusive of sums unpaid on its shares and of the value of property already mortgaged or charged.

In the apportionment of the net earnings, not less than 20 per cent must be set aside annually as a reserve fund until that fund is equal to 20 per cent of the share capital paid up at the date of the apportionment. A dividend may be paid of 6 per cent per annum or an amount recommended by the directors whichever is the less. Not more than 5 per cent of earnings may be devoted to the promotion of thrift and the propagation of co-operative principles. After these payments are provided for, all or any portion of net earnings may be distributed among such members or such class of members as the union may, subject to its rules, determine.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cancel the incorporation of a credit union for cause or where such union has less than ten members. He may also make regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Act including matters for which no provision or only partial provision has been made in the Act.

Bills not Passed

In addition to a Bill to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act noted above, several Bills of labour interest were introduced but failed to pass.

A Government Bill which was dropped would have amended the Hours of Work Act to enable the Board of Industrial Relations to investigate and deal with undertakings considered to be designed to defeat the purpose of the Act even in cases where the persons engaged in them were members of the same family. The Board would have been authorized to make a regulation declaring any party to such an undertaking to be an employer and the other parties his employees for purposes of the Act.

A Bill respecting Industrial Settlements would have provided that whenever, by reason of the presence or operations of any factory, cannery, logging camp, mine, sawmill or other manufacturing concern, there was a concentration of population, outside a municipality, of fifty or more persons in an area of one square mile or less, such area should be deemed to be a public settlement, its roads and streets public thoroughfares, and the employees of the person or company conducting the enterprise who lived on the property of the employer, whether in individual houses, bunk-houses or boarding-houses, to be tenants of the employer with all the rights and privileges of tenants.

Other Bills introduced but not passed would have extended the Female Minimum Wage Act to include farm-labourers, fruit-pickers and domestic servants, amended the Hospital Act to provide for an eight-hour day and 44-

hour week for nurses and other members of the staff with the exception of superintendents and revised the Woodmen's Lien Act to require any logging operator who was not the owner of the land on which operations were being conducted to deposit with the Government Agent for the district and maintain, during the continuance of the work, adequate security for the semi-monthly payment of the wages of his employees.

Resolution on Old Age Pensions

On December 9 a resolution concerning old age pensions was agreed to in the following terms:

Whereas it is becoming increasingly difficult for elderly persons to find employment;

And whereas a large number of persons of all ages still seek profitable employment;

And whereas the Government of British Columbia has urged upon the Federal Government the desirability of reducing the age at which old-age pensions shall become payable;

Therefore be it resolved, That this House commends the Government for the above-mentioned representations to the Federal Government;

And be it further resolved, That this House recommends to the Dominion Government that legislation be enacted to provide for: (1) a reduction of the age of eligibility for old-age pensions as soon as may be possible; and (2) the regulations under the Old-Age Pensions Act be modified to eliminate existing hardships encountered by the aged people in obtaining pensions; and (3) initiate a national compulsory contributory insurance scheme for retirement allowances.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS OF PROVINCIAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

RECENTLY several provincial labour organizations presented programs of proposed labour legislation to their respective governments. On December 21 the Saskatchewan Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met the Saskatchewan government; while on December 30, a joint delegation of the Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Legislative Committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, and the Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, met the representatives of the Manitoba government. In the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the memoranda of proposed legislation presented to the Dominion Government by various national bodies were reviewed.

(Owing to the limitation of space in this issue, summaries of the presentations of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba organizations only are presented herewith. Reviews of submissions to their respective governments by the Alberta Federation of Labour, the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, and the Confederation of Catholic Workers will appear in the March issue.)

Saskatchewan Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented its memorandum of proposed labour legislation to the Saskatchewan government on December 21, 1938. The delegation from the Provincial Executive comprised Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon, Chairman; Albert Mose, Moose Jaw; Harry Davis, Prince Albert; and Alex. Cockrane, Regina, together with prominent workers in the trade union movement. Members of the Cabinet present to receive the delegation were Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier; Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General; Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Public Health; Hon. W. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources; Hon. J. W. Estey, Minister of Education; Hon. J. G. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs; Hon. A. T. Proctor, Minister of Highways; and Hon. E. M. Culliton, Provincial Secretary.

The following requests were made:

That the Government institute a works program to relieve unemployment; establishment of regulations governing the wages and working conditions of bus and truck drivers; institution of a civic employees' superannuation plan; amendments to the Industrial Standards Act with respect to materials used, and that some of the powers of the Commission administering the Act be transferred to its advisory boards; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act to widen its scope so that all workers would be covered to give 100 per cent compensation; also to increase children's age limit to 18 years and increase the pension allowance to children and widows; amending the Fire Fighters' Two-Platoon Act to make it applicable in cities of over 10,000 population instead of cities of 15,000 as at present; amending the One Day's Rest in

Seven Act to extend its jurisdiction to cover an area 5 miles from the city limits; inclusion of domestic workers under the Minimum Wage Act; standardization of school text books; workers representation on the Milk Control Board; establishing a permanent commission to handle all provincial labour legislation.

Manitoba Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress, Legislative Committees of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, and Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

On Friday, December 30, 1938, a joint delegation of the Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Legislative Committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and the Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, submitted a memorandum of proposed legislation to the Manitoba government. Members of the Cabinet present were: Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Labour, Hon. Ivan Schultz, Minister of Education, Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General and Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines.

The delegation consisted of R. Hewitt, Chairman, R. C. McCutchan, D. S. Lyons, and L. V. Guberman of the Provincial Executive Committee, with Grant McLeod, Joseph Starr, C. W. Foster and Charles Watson of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council Legislative Committee, and Messrs. Ross, McKechnie, Moore and Tisdale for the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods. Messrs. Sorowski, Simpkin and Mrs. Miller of the Trades and Labour Council were also in attendance.

The memorandum expressed the delegation's appreciation of the provincial government's action of last session, modifying the "Special Income Tax Act" and for the extension of the "Fair Wage Act." Reference was also made to the satisfactory adjustment of certain complaints which had been made to the provincial Department of Labour concerning the application of the "Act to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts."

Regulation of Commercial Highway Traffic

Dealing with the question of regulation of commercial highway traffic, the memorandum advocated as it did in the submission of the previous year, viz: that any regulations formulated should be equitable as between the various forms of transportation, and uniform throughout the Dominion as far as practicable, in order to eliminate "destructive competition."

It was stated that existing regulations dealing with safety and efficiency of highway transport were "entirely inadequate as to effective control and supervision, largely due to inefficient enforcement." Expressing the belief that "greater safety on our highways requires a higher standard of qualifications for operators of all motor vehicles," the memorandum strongly urged the Government "that all operators of all motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying physical examination as to visual acuity, colour perception and hearing, as the making of our streets and highways safe is entirely in the hands of the motorist."

The memorandum reaffirmed the delegation's endorsation of the resolutions adopted at the 1935 Federal-Provincial Conference.

The "fullest restriction" of the use of trucks on Sunday was urged, "because of the additional hazard caused by heavy passenger motor traffic on that day." It was also suggested that the licence fees of trucks and buses be substantially increased; "also a division on an equitable basis with the municipalities of all motor licence fees and gasoline taxes"; that not more than one trailer be allowed to operate behind any commercial truck or bus; and that distinguishing lights be adopted for trucks carrying a trailer, etc.

The memorandum advocated the continuance of the policy of eliminating all level railway crossings and pending such action the erection of warning signals was recommended. It was also emphasized that the observance of warning and stop signals should be rigidly enforced.

Wage Tax

The delegation urged "complete repeal" of wage taxation in the following terms:

"It is nothing short of confiscation for a Government to extract a part of the wages of labour before those who have earned it have access to it. We have said repeatedly that nothing short of repealing this Act will meet the situation, or remove the hostility and hardship that now exists as a result of it. We earnestly urge the Government to reconsider its position in regard to this Act."

Provincial Income Tax Act

The memorandum proposed that an amendment be made to the Income Tax Act providing that the statutory exemption apply "to all dependent children regardless of age." It was further advocated that the statutory ex-

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emptions under the Act "should be the same as under the Dominion Income Tax Act in order to be uniform and that pensions should be exempt from all taxation when not in excess of $1,800 a year."

Health Insurance

The memorandum expressed the delegation's belief that "the time is most opportune to recommend action looking to the establishment of a system of health insurance, keeping in mind the desirability of such legislation later becoming national in its scope." It was urged that the Government immediately take the necessary steps to formulate and adopt legislation to this end.

Unemployment

Expressing the belief "that unemployment on the part of employables can and should be eliminated, at least temporarily, by means within the power of government to create employment" the following suggestions were submitted for the government's consideration:

1. A survey of all industries coming within the scope of the Province with the object of ascertaining the number of man-hours of employment that could be made available by:—
   (*a*) The restriction of the hours of labour per week to a maximum number.
   (*b*) A statutory two weeks' holidays with pay per annum for all workers.
   (*c*) A reduction in the pensionable age from 70 to 60 years.
   (*d*) An increase of one year in the school leaving age.

And the necessary legislation at the coming session of the Legislature to give effect to such of the above as may be deemed warranted as a means of making provision to guarantee the workers against any reduction in weekly or monthly earnings as a result of the lesser number of working hours. Even though such legislation was adopted with the provision that it would not be proclaimed until certain of the other Provinces were prepared to take similar steps, it would at least give a lead in the much desired and necessary direction.

2. Undertaking in co-operation with the Dominion Government, a program of slum-clearance and housing, making the fullest possible use of the Dominion Financing Scheme, as a means not only of creating employment, but also of providing suitable and sanitary housing conditions for the people of this Province. We would, however, urge that in any such undertaking the following principles be embodied:—
   (*a*) All work under the program to be compensated at union rate of wages.
   (*b*) Organized Labour should be represented on all commissions that may be appointed in connection with the carrying out of the program.

3. Undertaking in co-operation with the Dominion Government a program of necessary public works, including reforestation, and the elimination of level crossings.

Concerning relief, it was urged that the Government "adopt a more humane and a more economically sound attitude in the formulation of such regulations."

Right to Organize

Stating that the "Strikes and Lockouts Act" did not afford the worker the necessary protection in the exercising of his right to organize, the delegation considered that "a special Act of the Legislature dealing specifically with the right to organize is the only method of affording the workers protection in the exercise of that right; making it mandatory for employers to enter into collective bargaining with the labour union selected by the majority of their employees, and prohibiting 'company unions.'"

Injunctions in Labour Disputes

Protesting against the use of court injunctions in labour disputes the delegation's memorandum recommended that the Government "give serious consideration to the enactment of legislation that will restrict and curtail the promiscuous issuance of injunctions by local judges, until both sides in the dispute have been afforded an opportunity to be heard."

Fair Wage Act

Concerning the operation of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act it was stated that "experience since 1934 when the Act was amended to apply to private construction, shows that a certain class of builder has sought out and found loopholes which defeat the very purpose of the Act. . . ."

Continuing the memorandum declared:

"With regard to the part of the Act as it applies to printing trades, barbering and dyeing and cleaning industry, we find from experience that as far as the barbering industry is concerned, that the Act has little or no effect as a remedy for the evils that it purports to remedy, for the reason that it fails to regard the prices charged by one-chair and small shops, as wages. To fulfil the purpose of the Act it will be not only necessary to establish a Fair Wage paid by the employing barber to his employees, but also to establish a fair price paid by the public to the employer, particularly the small shop where the receipts from the public actually constitute his wages.

"We would further respectfully urge that those engaged in the cutting of wood for domestic use he brought within the Act, at their request, with the object of regulating not only the wages paid to the employees of the machine owners, but also the prices charged the public by the owners."

Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act

The amending of Section 25 of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act was re-

quested, it being suggested that this section of the Act could be considerably strengthened if a time was set following the report of the Board to the Minister "during which both parties shall advise the Minister of their acceptance or rejection."

Old Age Pensions Act

Stating that "the time is long overdue" for the revision of the Old Age Pensions Act the following changes were proposed:

1. Payment of pensions at 65 years of age.
2. Removal of the stipulation that calls for the signing over of property to the Government before a pension is given.
3. That the only residential qualification required be 15 years in Canada.
4. That no deductions be made on account of income of less than $1,000 a year.
5. That a substantial increase be made in the present rate.

Unemployment Insurance

Dealing with the subject of unemployment insurance the memorandum stated:

"We are fully in accord with the principle of unemployment insurance being national in scope and character, and while we are not unmindful of the fact that your Government has expressed a willingness to co-operate to this end with the Dominion Government, we would urge that immediate steps be taken to the end that no time will be lost in making such legislation as may be adopted by the Dominion Government applicable to this Province. We are, however, more concerned with 'job assurance' than with 'unemployment insurance', and we believe that our program of proposals for the creation of employment will minimize the cost of unemployment insurance to the State, except for unemployables."

Other Proposals

Other proposals in the memorandum requested: increasing the minimum wage rate of 25 cents for men to 40 cents; legislation protecting workmen's wages against attachment for a period of one year after leaving relief to engage in a gainful occupation; reduction of interest rates on all public and private debts; prohibition or restriction of night work in bakeries; abolition of small factories in private homes, in the rear of stores, or in other unsanitary premises; that no less than one projectionist be employed for each moving picture machine at all times while performances are being given to the general public; prohibition of the operation of public bathing beaches without the regular employment of one or more life guards; the denying of government patronage to firms "which do not recognize the rights of its workers to bargain with it collectively for the establishment of conditions of employment, wages, etc."

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Summary of Proceedings at Annual Convention—Address and Resolution on Youth Training

WITH a large attendance of delegates representative of the construction industry from coast to coast in all its sections, the twenty-first annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held in Winnipeg from January 10 to 12.

The action of the convention on questions coming within its purview are reflected in the following adopted resolutions:

Sales Tax Exemption.—The incoming president was instructed to convey to the Minister of Finance, Hon. C. A. Dunning, the appreciation of the construction industry for his action in eliminating the sales tax on construction materials, thereby very appreciably reducing the cost of construction and giving much needed impetus to the industry.

Real Estate Taxation.—The president was also asked to point out to the Dominion Government "that the construction industry can see no relief in sight until some action is taken to revise the method of taxation on real estate in order that new construction may be economically sound," and the incoming executive were requested to study the possibility of fixed assessments on real estate for a definite period of possibly five years, and that consideration should also be given to the possibility of taxing real property on a revenue-bearing basis.

Dominion Housing Act and Home Improvement Plan.—The executive were recommended to appoint a standing committee to give publicity to the advantages of the National Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan, and also to issue a warning to all trade and supply contractors and material supply men concerning the dangers apparent in the "hold-back" of money under the Dominion Housing Act until an apartment is 90 per cent rented.

Credit.—The president was requested to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of some member experienced in credit practice

with a view to studying the present credit system within the construction industry.

Bureau of Statistics.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was commended for "the splendid work being done in the publication of construction statistics for Canada."

Non-Resident Taxation.—The new executive was instructed to make a study of the question of the imposition of non-resident taxation upon contractors, sub-contractors and workmen. This resolution declared that "these taxes have been very onerous to the construction business and their reduction or their entire elimination should be urged."

General Manager's Report

Reviewing in retrospect the work of the organization during 1938, the general manager, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, summarized the various phases of Association activity. Under the heading of "parochialism," the general manager cautioned against its intrusion as follows:

"There still remain many evidences that a spirit of parochialism, evident in many other lines, is not absent from the sphere of construction. In a great many towns and municipalities, vexatious regulations and taxes have been allowed to spring up by which manufacturers and contractors from the 'outside' are penalized. Unless checked, this will lead to further discrimination, retaliation and harm to the unity of the industry."

Youth Training

Featuring the addresses at the convention was that on youth training given by Mr. J. M. Pigott, past president of the Association. Outlining the successful functioning of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, Mr. Pigott concentrated on the present position of Canadian youth in relation to employment. He referred to the action of the Dominion Government in allocating specific sums in 1937 and 1938 for training youth, and observed:

"What strikes one as most significant about this legislation is the fact that in spite of the vast sums of money spent on education of our Canadian youth it was necessary for the Government to step in and spend additional money to make the product of our schools employable. It was a move in the right direction but did not attempt to deal with the causes of unsatisfactory or insufficient training, but merely the results. . . ."

He considered as an "obvious fact" that "our system of education, which has changed but little in the last thirty years, has failed to keep pace with industry and that the product of our educational machinery does not meet the needs of industry or business in this country."

While expressing this criticism, Mr. Pigott declared that "even if one were tempted to be critical of the academic nature of our educational institutions, it is difficult to see in the absence of direction or demand from employers what other course our system of education could have followed, so that we must not make the mistake of rushing into denunciations without full consideration of all the facts."

Dealing with technical schools, he stated: "Technical schools have been set up in every province in the past with substantial aid from the Dominion Government; they were not built for the purpose in view of creating trade schools; they were built with the idea that they would co-operate with industry. That these technical schools have missed their proper function is due far more largely to the ignorance of employers to the opportunities presented there than to the lack of intention on the part of government or of educational authorities."

Mr. Pigott than discussed the nature of Canadian education with its academic and cultural emphasis. He considered that the cultural and professional concepts of education were "so deeply rooted that it is hard to know how to deal with it," and declared:

"From a practical standpoint there is no reason why education in the fullest sense of the word should not take any of a dozen different roads. It seems to me from what I have been reading on the subject over some years now that Canada lags sadly behind other countries in realizing the absurdity of such an attitude, particularly in a country such as ours. We must realize as business men and employers that drastic changes must be made and they can only be made with our help."

After an analysis of the results in other countries in the direction of more practical trends, Mr. Pigott in concluding stated:

"If these countries referred to have found their changing economic conditions demanding of them this type of education so that their people may be skilled and, therefore, employed, with how much more force the argument will apply to Canada, a young country, still one might say in its early stages of development.

"Returning to our problem and suggesting to your minds again the success of the apprenticeship work in the building trades in Ontario and giving full weight to its influence on a solution to the youth employment emergency which exists, can we not with reason make some definite recommendations? I believe that this Association could do no greater service to the country generally than to take the initiative in formally requesting the Governmental authorities, either Dominion or Provincial as may be deemed best, to investigate the condition of affairs without loss of time with a view to setting up proper vocational machinery which will bring about the proper and necessary co-operation between industry and the schools under some form of control and administration which will find industry and employers fully represented and which will give their practical ideas the fullest possible scope."

The convention subsequently decided to have the incoming executive "make suitable petition to the Dominion and provincial governments to assist in organizing a committee

to examine into the subject covered by Mr. J. M. Pigott's address with the object of securing substantial revision in our educational system, to the end that business and industry will work in closer harmony in the training of Youth."

Among others who addressed the convention were: C. D. Harrington, president of the Association; F. W. Nicolls, Director of Housing, Finance Department; V. C. Nauman, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Department of National Revenue; A. F. Gill, National Research Council of Canada; Humphrey Mitchell, Director of Labour Transference, Department of Labour; Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General of Manitoba; F. G. Rutley, past president, Canadian Construction Association; Rev. Dr. W. C. Graham, principal, United College, Winnipeg; Philip N. Gross, Director, Construction Safety Association of Ontario.

CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Review of Activities of Co-operative Societies in 1937

THE January issue of the British *Ministry of Labour* Gazette contains a review of the development and activities during 1937 of various co-operative societies. The statistics in the survey are based on statutory returns made to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

At the end of 1937 there were 1,252 registered industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain mainly engaged in the supply of commodities, or 9 less than in 1936. Of these 1,252 societies, 1,133 were retail societies and 119 were wholesale and productive societies. These figures are exclusive of agricultural societies and relate only to societies which are co-operative in character and therefore only deal with the transactions of societies operating within the co-operative movement.

According to tabular statistics in the article, 1,133 retail societies above referred to, had a total sales volume amounting to £248,273,000 in 1937 compared with total sales of £232,317,000 in 1936.

The number of persons employed in distribution by the retail and wholesale and productive societies was 202,000, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was £26,717,000. Corresponding figures for 1936 were: employees 192,000 and salaries and wages £25,281,000.

Retail Societies

The sales of the general supply stores (including revenue from service departments) totalled £247,888,000 and represented an increase of £15,922,000 over 1936. These societies had 8,002,000 shareholding members at the end of the year, with share capital amounting to £148,511,000. They returned an aggregate surplus on the year's working of £29,665,000, of which £5,002,000 was distributed as interest on share capital and £22,953,000 as dividends on sales. Their investments totalled £134,997,000, of which £97,492,000 was invested in other co-operative societies, mainly in the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

The dividends on sales distributed by the general supply stores in 1937 averaged 1s. 10½d. in the £, compared with 1s. 10½d. in 1936.

Wholesale and Productive Societies

There were 119 wholesale and productive societies at the end of 1937. The bulk of the business of the group, however, was conducted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

The sales of the three wholesale societies in 1937, exclusive of goods invoiced by the joint society to the two parent societies, amounted to £143,505,000. The societies had a total shareholding membership of 1,813, of which 1,255 were retail societies and 558 were employees of the Scottish wholesale society, an aggregate share capital of £16,597,000 (excluding £2,409,000 share capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for the joint society), loan capital of £79,472,000 and a balance of reserves and undivided profit amounting to £11,034,000.

The total number of persons employed in distribution by the three wholesale societies was 14,700 and their total salaries and wages amounted to £2,433,000.

A dividend of 4d. in the £ on sales was distributed by the English wholesale society for 1937, together with an additional dividend of 3d. in the £ on sales of its own products. The Scottish wholesale society distributed a dividend of 5d. for the first half of 1937 and 4d. for the second half of the year, as compared with 6d. for the whole of 1936. The dividends in 1937 of these two societies amounted to £2,786,000.

Production.—There were 966 societies whose activities in 1937 included the production of commodities. The number of persons employed in production was 108,000, the salaries and wages paid amounting to £14,499,000, while the value of productions, including the cost of materials was £99,513,000.

The productions of the retail and wholesale societies differ in character and those of the wholesale societies cover a wider field of operations than those of the retail societies. In the retail societies, the dominating productive operation is baking, which in 1937 accounted for about one-half of the aggregate net value created. In the wholesale societies the outstanding productive department is that of milling, which accounted for nearly one-eighth of the aggregate net value. Some of the productive operations of the wholesale societies which are either not undertaken by the retail societies at all or only to a negligible extent are tea and coffee; oil and cake; soap, candles and starch; chemicals; margarine and lard, and textiles.

Farming.—Farming is carried on by a number of retail societies. During 1937 there were 89 societies undertaking farm operations, apart from those which maintained land for accommodation and grazing purposes only. In only 40 cases did the operations of these societies result in a surplus. The surpluses returned aggregated £20,000, as compared with £13,000 in 1936; the losses aggregated £39,000 as against £29,000 in 1936. The total acreage of farms of retail societies was 30,000 as compared with 34,000 in 1936, and the total capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc., was about £1,328,000. The sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £554,000, or £8,000 less than in 1936.

Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management of Societies

In the retail societies generally, employees have no prescribed right as employees to share in the capital and management of the societies, although they may become shareholding members (with full rights as such) in the ordinary way. In the wholesale and productive societies (other than the three principal wholesale societies), however, the registered rules frequently provide for the employees, as such, not only to share in the capital but also to become members of the committee of management. Employees shared both in capital and in management in 50 of these societies. These 50 societies whose sales in 1937 amounted to £2,901,000, had a total shareholding membership of 14,792, of whom 5,745 were employees. Of the 437 committeemen of these societies, 240, or 55 per cent were employees, 132, or 30 per cent, were other individual members and the remaining 65, or 15 per cent, were representatives of societies. The total share capital of these societies amounted to £514,000, of which 29 per cent was held by the employees who also held 27 per cent of the aggregate loan capital of £440,000.

Services

As indicated in the report, services provided by the co-operative movement are varied in character, but the principal are banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., has as a separate department a bank which provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Receipts on deposit and current account in 1937 totalled £391,355,000 (excluding a transfer from current to deposit account), and the aggregate balances of deposit and current accounts at the end of the year amounted to £85,558,000 and £18,388,000 respectively.

Insurance.—The Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. The society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance with the exception of marine risks. The total premium income for all departments in 1937 amounted to £8,416,000, an increase of £721,000 over 1936. More than one-half of the premium income was in respect of industrial assurance. Collective life assurance, which is undertaken largely in conjunction with the retail societies, accounted for £529,000 of the premium income. The total of the insurance funds at the end of the year was £26,047,000 and the increase for the year was £2,811,000. Profit on the year's working amounted to £187,000, of which £1,000 was allocated as interest on shares to the two constituent societies and £46,000 as dividends on premiums. Salaries and wages payable in 1937 totalled £530,000 and commission £1,564,000, compared with £405,000 and £1,544,000 in 1936.

Laundering.—Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering, but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned. At the end of 1937 there were 16 such societies, with 421 shareholding members. Charges for work done in 1937 amounted to £1,413,000, and resulted in an aggregate net surplus on the year of £163,000. Share, loan and reserve capital totalled £1,568,000. Salaries and wages amounted to £680,000.

Miscellaneous.—The retail and wholesale and productive societies in 1937 provided miscellaneous services yielding revenue amounting to £2,011,000, and employed in service departments 7,000 persons whose salaries and wages totalled £780,000. Corresponding figures for 1936 were: revenue, £1,431,000; employees, 5,800, and salaries and wages, £656,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1938

REPORTS are forwarded to the Department of Labour each month by local trade unions throughout the country reflecting their membership and the number of members unemployed and from this data a monthly compilation is made, enabling the Department to have a comprehensive progressive representation of conditions for organized labour throughout the year. On an average during the year 1938 there were 1,895 local unions making returns to the Department each month, with an aggregate membership involved of 226,048 persons, 13·1 per cent of whom were on an average without employment.

Industrial conditions in 1938 were not maintained at the high level shown during 1937, which was the best year for organized workers since 1930. The month of September, when 10·4 per cent of idleness was registered, marked the peak of activity, while the percentage of 16·2 in December represented the greatest degree of unemployment.

The manufacturing industries in the early months showed some fluctuation, January and March indicating improvement over the corresponding months in 1937, while in February the trend was slightly less favourable. During the balance of the year, however, a somewhat lower level of employment was maintained. The garment trades, while more active in the first quarter, indicated retarded activity from then onward and in the iron and steel trades the January returns alone showed a better employment volume. Among pulp and paper makers curtailed activity was evident in the first half of the year, though some pick-up was noted in the other months. The building and construction trades, while showing somewhat improved conditions in January and February, reflected increased slackness during the remainder of the year. Transportation was somewhat quieter in 1938, the steam railway division manifesting a less favourable situation for practically the entire year, while in the navigation division variations were noted, January to the end of May and the month of August reflecting a better volume of work, while in the other months some employment cessation was apparent. Retail trade was quite active throughout the year, as in 1937, and in the communications division the tendency was, for the most part, in a favourable direction. The services group recorded some employment advancement in January and February over the corresponding months of 1937, while in April and May an unchanged situation was noted, the remaining months showing some falling off in activity. In governmental services heightened employment was recorded in all months with the exception of September and December, while in the unclassified section January, February, April and May were the only months to indicate employment betterment. A higher level of employment was maintained in coal mining during ten months of the year, October and December returns reflecting a slightly adverse tendency. Activity for fishermen was uniformally better than in 1937, March and May being the only months to reflect any slowing up in employment. Slacker conditions, however, prevailed for lumber workers and loggers in all months, which were more particularly accentuated toward the close of the year.

Fractional gains in employment were reported during January in the country as a whole from December, 1937, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment and iron and steel trades, and the pulp and paper industry showing a higher employment level. The February situation declined slightly from January, the majority of trades and industries participating in this unemployment increase. In March the tendency was again more favourable, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia unions showing an upward employment movement. During the following four months there was a general and continuous lowering of the employment volume, between season dullness in garment establishments affecting the situation to some extent, though contributing recessions were apparent in a number of trades. August conditions, however, were improved from July, the manufacturing industries, especially the garment trades, and the coal mines and transportation industries combining to effect a favourable balance for the month. This better employment movement manifest in August continued throughout September. In October seasonal influences in the majority of trades and industries had an adverse effect on the unemployment total for Canada as a whole, and further restriction in industry was apparent until the close of the year.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1938

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1938, as indicated by orders received and placements effected, was nearly 7 per cent higher in volume in the first instance and nearly 10 per cent more in the second, than during the corresponding quarter of 1937. A heavy loss was recorded in logging placements and one of smaller proportions in manufacturing, but these were

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	46	45	1	58	1	57	355	204	118	1,747	1,268	370
Animal products, edible							32	12	21	17	7	9
Fur and its products							120	47	49	1		1
Leather and its products	2	2					2	1		37	30	8
Lumber and its products	16	16					4	3		150	85	40
Musical instruments										8		8
Pulp and paper products							55	21	30	148	63	83
Rubber products										38	25	7
Textile products							11	8	1	274	245	27
Plant products, edible	5	5		7	1	6	10	8		95	47	44
Plant products, n.e.s.							26	19	2	26	17	9
Wood distillates												
Chemical and allied products										29	24	6
Clay, glass and stone							4	3		41	27	8
Electric current							1	1		187	173	15
Electric apparatus	7	7		5		5				77	55	21
Iron and steel products	16	15	1	6		6	10	8	1	531	408	62
Non-ferrous metal products							69	69		38	35	2
Mineral products				40		40	5	1	4	28	9	15
Miscellaneous							6	3		22	18	5
Logging	41	41		32	32		762	852		2,004	1,833	14
Fishing and Hunting										2	1	
Farming	70	18	52	18	18		104	106		2,118	1,743	361
Mining	18	18					39	37		36	27	9
Coal												
Metallic ores	18	18					39	37		36	27	9
Non-metallic ores												
Communication	1		1							7	1	6
Transportation	37	17	20	31		31	554	42	521	183	24	159
Forwarding and storage	16	4	12	31		31	15	13	2	172	16	156
Railway										7	5	2
Shipping and stevedoring	17	9	8				539	29	519	4	3	1
Air	4	4										
Construction and Maintenance	2,005	1,262	743	1,208	97	1,111	15,243	14,915	458	10,387	4,444	5,936
Railway	72		72				24		24	66	64	3
Highway	1,909	1,242	667	1,124	89	1,035	12,395	12,164	357	7,855	2,615	5,238
Building and other	24	20	4	84	8	76	2,824	2,751	77	2,466	1,765	695
Services	1,784	425	1,289	1,964	264	1,704	10,359	5,442	2,690	11,077	4,291	6,424
Governmental	1	1		1		1	43	24	19	516	66	450
Hotel and restaurant	29	9	19	5	3	2	230	189	9	433	276	135
Professional	177	30	136	3		3	183	159	8	180	91	87
Recreational	2		2	4	1	3	7	2	4	280	80	200
Personal	187	4	180	536	1	535	388	181	171	1,959	139	1,815
Household	1,388	381	952	1,414	258	1,160	9,508	4,887	2,479	7,695	3,627	3,736
Farm household				1	1					14	12	1
Trade	61	10	51	64	2	61	216	135	55	937	270	665
Retail	52	10	42	64	2	61	146	102	36	804	241	561
Wholesale	9		9				70	33	19	133	29	104
Finance	7	4	3	3		3	33	30	3	20	14	5
All Industries	4,070	1,840	2,160	3,378	414	2,967	27,665	21,763	3,845	28,518	13,916	13,949
Men	2,482	1,431	1,051	1,948	150	1,798	17,828	16,649	1,334	19,648	9,579	9,791
Women	1,588	409	1,109	1,430	264	1,169	9,837	5,114	2,511	8,870	4,337	4,158

more than offset by substantial gains in construction and maintenance, farming and services. A minor increase also was reported in mining and moderate losses in transportation and trade. Provincially, the Maritimes, Quebec and Saskatchewan recorded more vacancies and placements than in the fourth quarter of 1937, while the remaining provinces, with the exception of Manitoba, reported fewer. Manitoba showed little change, a slight gain being shown in positions offered and a small loss in placements effected. Saskatchewan showed the highest gain in placements, largely in the farming group, where many persons had been sent out under the Farm Improvement and Employment

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1938

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
113	**53**	**60**	**39**	**26**	**13**	**114**	**74**	**39**	**56**	**32**	**23**	**2,528**	**1,703**	**681**
7	6	1	16	16	.....	11	9	2	6	4	2	89	54	35
10	1	9	3	1	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	137	51	72
2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	38	8
14	12	2	9	4	5	24	23	1	13	13	.....	230	156	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
12	5	7	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	220	94	120
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	25	10
8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	2	2	.....	301	263	34
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	12	3	11	3	8	144	76	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	36	11
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
6	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	38	25	14
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	10	9	1	5	4	1	64	43	14
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	204	174	31
9	1	8	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	102	63	37
28	20	8	4	2	2	25	9	16	11	3	8	631	465	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	104	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	.....	2	79	11	63
5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	34	24	8
656	**710**	**2**	**46**	**46**	.....	**175**	**175**	.....	**2,090**	**2,090**	.....	**5,806**	**5,779**	**16**
11	**11**	**1**	**2**	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**17**	**16**	**1**
6,066	**6,068**	**3**	**14,813**	**14,546**	**10**	**4,458**	**4,255**	**123**	**278**	**264**	**8**	**27,925**	**27,018**	**557**
28	**29**	.....	**6**	**3**	.....	**225**	**221**	.....	**72**	**68**	**4**	**424**	**403**	**13**
17	17	.....	6	3	.....	221	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	237	.....
11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	154	144	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	22	18	4	26	22	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	7
6	**4**	**2**	**23**	**1**	**22**	**73**	**10**	**63**	**51**	**10**	**41**	**958**	**108**	**859**
6	4	2	18	1	17	73	10	63	38	2	36	369	50	319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	5	573	49	533
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	5
3,030	**2,983**	**47**	**185**	**137**	**47**	**617**	**443**	**175**	**9,999**	**1,491**	**8,508**	**42,674**	**25,772**	**17,025**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	7	3	4	197	95	103
3,013	2,976	37	94	82	12	484	353	132	9,594	1,254	8,340	36,468	20,775	15,818
17	7	10	91	55	35	105	62	43	398	234	164	6,009	4,902	1,104
3,109	**1,637**	**1,438**	**5,490**	**4,566**	**606**	**1,912**	**1,098**	**599**	**2,148**	**835**	**1,314**	**37,843**	**18,558**	**16,064**
50	35	15	5	.....	5	5	1	3	173	8	165	794	135	658
104	94	15	47	40	4	81	71	3	58	28	30	987	710	217
36	14	22	85	79	5	36	12	24	82	17	65	782	402	350
14	.....	14	3	1	2	21	4	17	16	4	12	347	92	254
193	18	175	141	8	134	215	9	207	295	6	289	3,914	366	3,506
1,931	700	1,197	984	470	456	1,299	802	344	1,516	766	753	25,735	11,891	11,077
781	776	.....	4,225	3,968	.....	255	199	1	8	6	.....	5,284	4,962	2
72	**14**	**58**	**44**	**22**	**22**	**96**	**24**	**71**	**90**	**19**	**70**	**1,580**	**496**	**1,053**
58	11	47	35	21	14	62	18	43	85	15	69	1,306	420	873
14	3	11	9	1	8	34	6	28	5	4	1	274	76	180
1	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**72**	**52**	**19**
13,092	**11,509**	**1,612**	**20,648**	**19,349**	**720**	**7,675**	**6,303**	**1,072**	**14,789**	**4,812**	**9,970**	**119,835**	**79,906**	**36,295**
9,992	9,774	282	14,649	14,134	255	5,971	5,192	695	13,179	3,997	9,174	85,697	60,906	24,380
3,100	1,735	1,330	5,999	5,215	465	1,704	1,111	377	1,610	815	796	34,138	19,000	11,915

Plan sponsored by the Government. Ontario registered the greatest loss, which occurred chiefly in logging. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1938.

From the chart appearing elsewhere in this issue which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be noted that the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a downward trend during the first part of October, followed by an upward course until the middle of November, when a slight downward trend was again followed for the ensuing half month. In December, however, the course was distinctly upward, although, at the close of the quarter under review, the levels attained were still about five points lower than those recorded at the end of December a year ago.

During the period October to December, 1938, there was a ratio of 54·2 vacancies and 52·6 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58·1 vacancies and 54·8 placements during the corresponding period of 1937.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,577, of applications registered 2,910, and of placements effected 1,529, in contrast with a daily average of 1,476 vacancies, 2,542 applications and 1,393 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1937.

During the three months October to December, 1938, the offices reported that they had referred 120,457 persons to positions and had effected a total of 116,201 placements of which 79,906 were in regular employment and 36,295 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 60,906 were of men and 19,000 of women, while casual work was found for 24,380 men and 11,915 women. Comparison with the same period in 1937 showed that 105,823 placements were then made, of which 73,136 were in regular employment and 32,687 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 165,609 men and 55,504 women, a total of 221,113, in contrast with a registration of 193,122 persons during the corresponding period of 1937. Employers notified the Service of 119,835 vacancies, of which 85,697 were for men, and 34,138 for women, as compared with 112,174 opportunities for work during the last quarter of 1937.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1938, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1938

THE value of the construction work represented by the building permits taken out in 58 cities was 8·9 per cent higher in 1938 than in the preceding year, according to the *Annual Review of Building Permits* issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Revised figures furnished by municipal officials show that the estimated cost of the building work authorized last year was $60,817,332, an increase of $4,972,333 over the 1937 figure of $55,844,999. Last year's total was the highest since 1931, exceeding the annual average for the period, 1932-1937, by 55·1 per cent. In these years, however, construction was at a low level as compared with preceding years since 1920, when the record for these cities was commenced.

In the eighteen years, 1920-1937, the value of the building authorized in the co-operating municipalities was estimated, on the average, at $115,338,950 annually, of which the 1938 total constituted only about 53 per cent. In the first twelve years of this period, the estimated cost of the construction work for which permits were taken out averaged $153,401,364. Beginning with 1932, there was a sharp decline in building authorizations, and in the six years to 1937 the average value was only $39,214,122; while the inclusion of the 1938 figure raises the annual average since 1931 to $42,300,295, this was only some 27·6 per cent of the average for the years, 1920-1931, when building activity was, on the whole, at a more normal level. The recent improvement indicated in construction in the 58 cities has therefore had little effect upon the reserve of building work accumulating therein.

The review contains charts and numerous tables giving detailed information as to the extent of building activities throughout the Dominion, statistics being shown for building activities by provinces, cities and types of buildings. Some paragraphs from the report are as follows:—

Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.—The wholesale prices of building materials in 1938 were lower than in 1937, but exceeded those for any other year since 1930. They

were, however, less than in the period, 1920-1930, being also below the average for the eighteen years to 1937. The index of wholesale prices of construction materials, as calculated in the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 90·0 in the year under review, as compared with 94·3 in 1937, while the average index in the years, 1920-1937, was 97·8. The cost of building labour in 1938 was slightly higher than in the preceding year, according to the Department of Labour index of wage rates, based on the 1913 average as 100. This index was 169·4 last year, compared with 165·3 in 1937. During the nineteen years for which building permits figures are available for the 58 centres, the maximum wages index was 203·2 in 1930, while the minimum was in 1913, the basic year.

Home Building and Repairs.—In 1938, the work authorized in connection with dwellings was valued at $20,073,597, an increase of $2,222,386, or 12·4 per cent as compared with the 1937 total of $17,851,211; this advance was not so pronounced as that of 18·5 per cent recorded in 1937 over 1936. There was a moderate increase in the number of permits issued for new construction or for repairs and alterations to houses and apartments, while the average value of the building represented by the individual permit advanced from approximately $2,955 in 1937 to $3,095 in 1938; in 1936, when the residential building authorized in the 58 centres was estimated at $15,070,135, the average value per permit was $3,230.

Construction Contracts.—The MacLean Building Review makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1938, the total was $187,277,900, compared with $224,056,700 in 1937, $162,588,000 in 1936, $160,305,000 in 1935, $125,811,500 in 1934, $97,289,800 in 1933, $132,872,400 in 1932 and $315,482,000 in 1931. This record shows that construction reached its maximum activity in 1929, when the contracts awarded were valued at $576,651,800, while the minimum was in 1933, the contracts let then amounting to not quite 17 per cent of the 1929 figure. The decline from 1937 in the MacLean's estimate of construction work undertaken in 1938, was 16·4 per cent, but with that exception, last year's total was the highest since 1931. As already stated, there was in the year under review a gain of 8·9 per cent over 1937 in the value of the building authorized by the 58 cities. In comparing the figures of contracts awarded and building permits issued, it may be noted that in 1938 there was from 1937 a decrease of only 2·1 per cent in the value of contracts awarded for residential building, while the business buildings for which contracts were let were 14·5 per cent higher in value in 1938 than in 1937. These classes figure prominently in the building authorization of the cities.

The value of the building permits issued by the 58 centres in 1938 constituted 32·5 per cent of the total value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion, while in 1937, this proportion was 24·9 per cent and in 1936, 25·4 per cent. The percentages in the last few years were lower than in any of the eighteen years for which figures for the 58 cities are available. In 1921, when these centres reported their highest proportion of total building work in the country, the percentage was 48·6, while the average ratio in the years, 1920-1938, was 39·4 per cent.

Building Activities by Provinces.—During 1938, the value of the authorized building was higher than in 1937, in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario, the co-operating cities showed declines. The largest gains were in Quebec and Alberta, where the 1938 authorizations were higher by 28·2 per cent and 115·0 per cent, respectively.

Building in the Four Largest Cities.—The anticipated cost of building in Montreal for which permits were issued was $10,205,422, an increase of 24·2 as compared with the 1937 authorizations of $8,217,344. The 1938 total was also higher than in any other year since 1932. Approximately 39·9 per cent of the aggregate for last year represented residential building, as compared with 46·0 per cent in the preceding year; however, the aggregate value of authorizations for dwellings during 1938—$4,067,720—compared favourably with the 1937 total of $3,781,127. The permits issued for industrial and other buildings, were also higher in value, standing at $6,137,702, as compared with $4,436,217 in 1937.

During 1938, there was a decrease of $2,723,499, or 24·2 per cent in the Toronto building authorizations, which were valued at $8,535,401, as against $11,258,900 in 1937. Just over 18 per cent of the construction undertaken in 1938 was listed as residential, as compared with 17 per cent in 1937 and 28 per cent in 1936. The value of the dwellings for which permits were taken out in 1938 was $1,572,600, showing a decline as compared with the 1937 total of $1,939,740; there was a larger reduction in non-residential building, which was valued at $6,962,801, as compared with $9,299,160 in the preceding year.

In Winnipeg there was a decrease from 1937 in building, where the estimated cost of the work undertaken in 1938 was

$1,985,900; as compared with $2,152,100 in the preceding year, this was a loss of 7·7 per cent. In the adjacent city of St. Boniface, the value of the construction work represented by the permits taken out was $1,037,190, an increase of $703,041 over the 1937 total of $334,149.

The municipality of Greater Vancouver issued permits for building valued at $8,224,300; as compared with the 1937 total of $6,760,880, this was an advance of $1,463,420, or 21·6 per cent. The aggregate for 1938 was also higher than in any other year since 1931.

Statistics for 1938 are also given in the annual review for fifty-four other cities as well as statistics indicating building activities by months; types of buildings; and in 35 cities with comparisons from 1919; and in the four largest cities with comparisons from 1917.

Canada's Tourist Trade

Tourists from other countries spent a total of $269,000,000 in Canada during 1938 and the expenditures of Canadian travellers abroad aggregated $120,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Corresponding estimates for 1937 were $290,000,000 and $124,000,000, respectively. The favourable balance to Canada on its international tourist account may be placed at about $149,000,000 in 1938 as compared with $166,000,000 in 1937.

The volume of motor travel to Canada declined in 1938, the total number of automobiles entered for touring purposes being 4,346,645 in comparison with 4,511,840 in 1937. The number of automobiles entering on 48-hour permits totalled 3,081,559 compared with 3,127,352; 60-day permits, 1,263,509 compared with 1,383,130; and six-month permits, 1,577 compared with 1,358. The estimated expenditures in Canada of motor tourists were $178,000,000 in comparison with $181,332,000 in 1937.

Tourist entries into Canada by rail, as reported by immigration officers, numbered 757,860 in 1938, a decline of 137,097 from 1937. The expenditures of rail travellers in 1938 are estimated at $47,000,000 compared wtih $49,000,000 in 1937.

Entries by boat numbered 218,545 in 1938 compared with 267,566 in 1937, and their expenditures are estimated at approximately $11,000,000 compared with $16,000,000. Visitors by bus, ferry and plane totalled 2,500,000 and their expenditures $19,000,000 compared with 3,500,000 visitors and expenditures of $27,000,000 in 1937.

Canadian travel to overseas countries declined in 1937. Canadians returning via ocean ports numbered 27,753 as compared with 32,559 in 1937. Expenditures involved in this travel are estimated at $17,000,000 compared with $22,000,000 in 1937.

While the volume of motor tourist travel from the United States to Canada declined in 1937 that of Canadians to the United States increased. Canadian automobiles proceeding to the United States for touring purposes in 1938, as reported by customs officers, numbered 788,291 compared with 756,429. The total expenditures remained at approximately the same level as in 1937, namely, $49,000,000. Travellers by rail or boat numbered 493,230 and spent an estimated $29,000,000 as compared with $24,000,000 spent by over 403,000 travellers in 1937. Other Canadian visitors to the United States spent about $25,000,000 in 1938 as compared with $29,000,000 the previous year.

Correction—Re Labour Legislation Report

In last month's issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 6) reference was made to the report on Labour Legislation in Canada issued by the Department of Labour. It was incorrectly stated in the reference that "free distribution of the report is made to a limited mailing list, including trade unions and educational institutions."

The free distribution does not include "trade unions and educational institutions," but is restricted to the chief representatives of international and national labour organizations and to public and university libraries, etc. In other cases there is a nominal charge of One Dollar.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1938

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 11,210, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,041,042 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,960, having an aggregate membership of 249,071 persons, 16·2 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1939, as Reported by Employers

According to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial activity at the beginning of January in the years since 1920 has invariably declined, the average change in employment from December to January in this period being a decrease of about seven per cent. There was the customary curtailment in operations at January 1, 1939, but this was on a scale decidedly smaller than the average at that date in the experience of the last eighteen years, the employment loss being also considerably less than that reported at the beginning of January in 1938. Statements for January 1 of the present year were furnished by 11,210 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 1,041,042; as compared with 1,097,953 at December 1, 1938, this was a reduction of 56,911 persons, or 5·2 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at January 1 stood at 108·1 as compared with 114·0 at December 1 and 113·4 at the beginning of January in 1938. The falling-off in the latter comparison was 4·7 per cent, but the index at the latest date was 4·1 per cent higher than at January 1, 1937, and was also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the January 1, 1939, index was 112·3, compared with 111·3 at December 1, when a less-than-normal reduction in employment had also been recorded. The seasonally-corrected index at the beginning of January was higher than in any other month since February, 1938.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at January 1 in the years since 1927, (1926=100):—1939, 108·1; 1938, 113·4; 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1 and 1928, 100·7.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last eighteen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at February 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in transportation, construction and manufacturing; the losses in personnel reported by the employers co-operating in these industries were as follows: transportation, 6,229 or 6·1 per cent; construction, 19,700 or 14·5 per cent, and manufacturing, 29,537 or 5·3 per cent. These reductions, though they involved the release of a considerable number of persons, were less-than-average in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

The decline in manufacturing constituted not quite 52 per cent of the total decrease indicated in all industries at January 1, 1939, as compared with an average proportion of 56·2 per cent in the period since 1920. The year-end recession in manufacturing has in former years invariably been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no

case has the recovery indicated at February 1 equalled the contraction noted at January 1. The largest losses in manufacturing at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works, but the tendency was generally downward except in tobacco factories, which showed important seasonal improvement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in transportation and construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, communications and wholesale trade. The falling-off in logging rather exceeded the average indicated at January 1 in the years, 1921-1938. On the other hand, there was a moderate gain in hotels and restaurants; the track departments of the railways reported somewhat larger staffs due to maintenance work, while retail trade showed substantial improvement. The increase in the last-named was seasonal in character, but greatly exceeded the average gain at January 1 in the experience of past years.

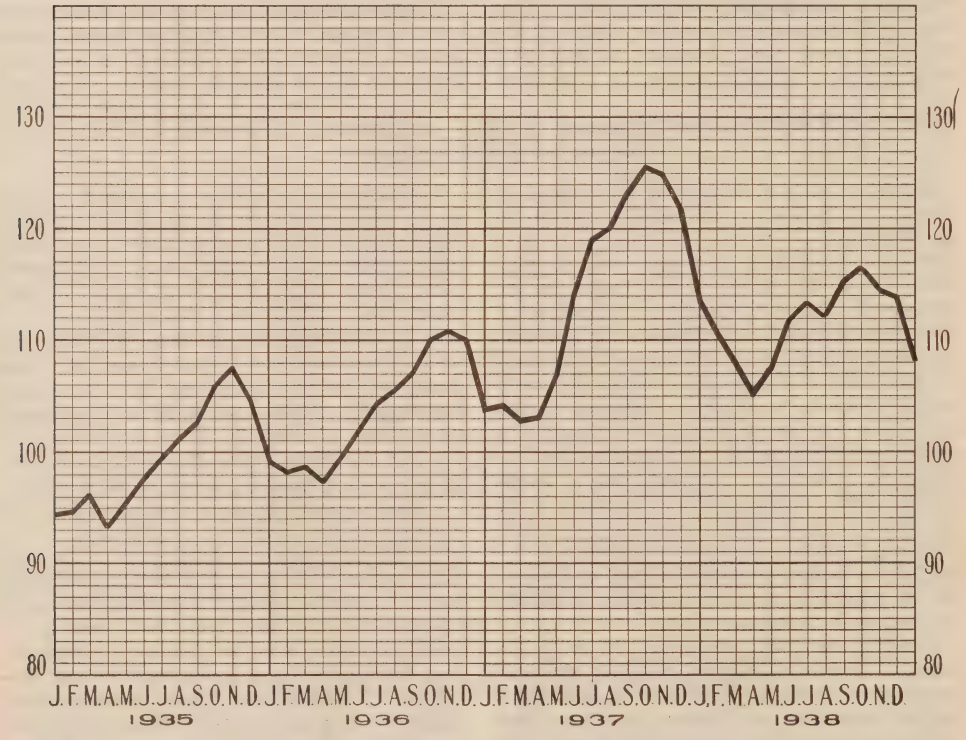
For January 1, 1938, 10,437 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,081,471 men and women; as compared with 1,159,759 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 78,288 or 6·8 per cent. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except Prince Edward Island recorded seasonally reduced activity; the moderate gain indicated there was mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways. Employment in three of the five economic areas was quieter than at the beginning of January of last year, the exceptions being the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where little general change was shown in that comparison. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the general level of employment was higher than at January 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years. In

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



the Maritimes, the index was fractionally lower than at January 1, 1937, although it was higher than at the same date in other years since 1932.

Maritime Provinces.—Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at January 1 occurred in manufacturing and construction; within the former, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the re-opening of the winter ports. Increased activity in the track-maintenance departments of the railways caused an increase in employment in Prince Edward Island, but there was a small loss in Nova Scotia and a somewhat larger falling-off in New Brunswick. Statements were received from 805 firms employing 80,157 persons, compared with 80,619 at the beginning of December. While the general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character, it was smaller than the average decrease recorded at January 1 in the period, 1921-1938, and was very considerably less than that noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was 5·7 per cent higher than at the latest date. A total of 718 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1938, showing payrolls aggregating 83,692 workers, compared with 88,484 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—The curtailment indicated in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, being also decidedly smaller than the loss noted at January 1, 1938. The index, at 114·9 at the latest date, was, however, 4·1 per cent lower than at the beginning of 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,815 co-operating employers aggregated 325,598 workers, as against 344,908 at December 1, 1938.

For January 1, 1938, 2,511 firms had reported a staff of 333,464 men and women, compared with 361,018 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 119·7.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	119·3	99·3	100·1	106·4	94·1
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	111·1	86·3	93·8	92·8	80·6
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	80·1	77·8	78·8	84·4	69·7
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Apr. 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Oct. 1	116·7	114·5	121·6	115·8	113·2	111·3
Nov. 1	114·6	112·6	119·7	115·0	108·1	107·5
Dec. 1	114·0	109·8	121·7	114·4	103·5	105·8
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1939	100·0	8·0	31·2	40·9	11·9	8·0

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Ontario.—Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity of a seasonal character was indicated in tobacco works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 426,576 persons was employed by the 4,875 firms whose returns were received, and who had 448,885 employees at December 1. This loss of 22,309 persons, or five per cent, was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than the reduction which took place at the same date of last year. The index, at 108·8 at the latest date, was 7·4 per cent lower than that of 117·5 at January 1, 1938, but it was higher than at the beginning of January in other years since 1930. The employers furnishing data for January 1, 1938, had numbered 4,620 and their employees, 458,090, as compared with 490,242 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Declines on a larger scale than at the opening of 1938 were noted in the Prairie Provinces at January 1, 1939, when statistics were tabulated from 1,594 employers of 124,563 workers, or 8,193 fewer than at December 1. This shrinkage also exceeded that average loss at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 97·1, as compared with 96·2 at January 1, 1938. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1939; in the first-named division, the largest losses were in food, leather and textile plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging, coal-mining and retail trade.

For January 1, 1938, 1,504 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 122,786, which was smaller by 5,565 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, but it rather exceeded the average decline at January 1 in the period, 1921-1938. The 1,121 establishments furnishing data reported 84,147 employees at the date under review, as against 90,785 at December 1, 1938. Lumber and food factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most pronounced. Communications, services and retail trade, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was much the same as at January 1, 1938, when the 1,081 co-operating establishments had employed 83,228 men and women; the index then stood at 97·8, compared with 98·0 at the opening of 1939.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City and Windsor. In Montreal, Quebec and Windsor, employment was rather brisker than at January 1, 1938; in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver the indexes were slightly lower, while Hamilton showed a considerable reduction in that comparison. Except in Hamilton and Winnipeg, employment in these centres was slightly more active than at January 1, 1937, and immediately preceding years.

Montreal.—The recession in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at January 1, 1938, but it was nevertheless smaller than the average decline at that date in the period for which statistics are available. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,628 establishments with 154,710 employees, as compared with 163,750 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile and leather plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, employment on the streets and roads and in retail trade was more active, the gains in the latter being considerable. The index, at 100·4, was 1·4 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1938, when 1,415 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 148,791 persons, compared with 156,798 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Shipping reported a seasonal contraction; manufacturing showed a slight gain on the whole, while services and trade also afforded more employment. The 202 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 16,533 persons at December 1, to 16,598 at the beginning of January. This advance was rather smaller than that noted at January 1, 1938, but compared favourably with the average decline noted at January 1 in preceding years of the record. The 178 establishments making returns for the beginning of January, 1938, had employed 13,369 men and women, and the index then was considerably lower.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at January 1, 1939, than at the same date in 1938, and the decrease was also below the average at the beginning of January in the years for which data are on record. The index, at 107·3, was, however, slightly lower than at January 1 of last year, when it stood at 108·4. As compared with December, there were important losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while retail stores reported pronounced, seasonal improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,648 employers with 135,660 workers at January 1, compared with 137,648 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,566 firms had employed 134,860 men and women, a decline of 4,368 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.—A moderate falling-off was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession, and building was also slacker. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 215 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 14,028 persons, as compared with 14,217 in the preceding month. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was fractionally higher. Statements had then been furnished by 204 employers with a combined payroll of 13,923.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 310 firms in Hamilton employing 31,489 workers, as against 32,941 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and food factories; construction was rather dull, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At January 1, 1938, the 294 co-operating establishments had reported 35,390 men and women on their staffs, and the index was nearly twelve points higher.

Windsor.—There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the iron and steel industries). Trade was also brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation were quieter than at December 1. Returns were compiled from 191 employers with 20,639 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,375 in the preceding month. Activity was rather greater than at January 1, 1938, when a reduction had been reported by the 180 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 20,160 employees.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1927	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Jan. 1, 1928	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Jan. 1, 1929	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Jan. 1, 1930	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Jan. 1, 1931	102·4	127·0	107·5	112·6	103·5	89·4	98·2	107·0
Jan. 1, 1932	88·0	100·8	99·6	108·9	91·3	83·5	92·5	91·1
Jan. 1, 1933	77·5	92·6	86·5	85·8	70·7	63·9	80·8	82·5
Jan. 1, 1934	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Jan. 1, 1935	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
Apr. 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Sept. 1	106·6	110·2	108·1	109·0	109·2	121·1	96·5	114·9
Oct. 1	108·2	117·1	109·4	108·3	104·1	126·7	96·3	114·7
Nov. 1	107·1	119·1	109·6	106·1	103·8	130·6	94·7	110·4
Dec. 1	106·2	119·2	108·8	105·6	102·4	148·2	94·6	110·6
Jan. 1, 1939	100·4	119·7	107·3	104·3	97·9	150·2	90·6	106·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1939	14·9	1·6	13·0	1·4	3·0	2·0	3·8	3·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing and trade declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes on the whole; within the former, the losses in food, textile and leather factories were largest. The 503 co-operating establishments reported 39,070 employees, compared with 40,796 in the preceding month. This contraction involved more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at January 1 in the last sixteen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1938. The index then was slightly higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 492 employers of 39,668 men and women.

Vancouver.—Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 472 firms employing 34,808 persons, as compared with 36,055 at December 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, and the index then was 1·6 points higher. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and non-ferrous metal divisions, and construction and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications and services showed improvement. For January 1, 1938, 462 establishments had reported 35,128 men and women on their paylists, compared with 35,476 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was below the average indicated at January 1 in the last eighteen years, there being as compared with December 1 a loss of 5·3 per cent, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been 7·5 per cent. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, (February 1), to rather less than 50 per cent of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1939, numbered 6,213 and their payrolls aggregated 532,012, compared with 561,549 at December 1. The index declined from 110·1 in the preceding month to 104·3 at the date under review. As compared with 108·6 at January 1, 1938, there was a falling-off of four per cent, but the latest index was nearly two per cent higher than at January 1, 1937, and was also higher than in January of other years since 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for January 1, 1939, was practically unchanged, at 111·3, compared with 111·4 at December 1; the factors used in making this

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	93·7	107·6	114·4	110·6	95·9	110·7	123·2	132·9
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	83·9	68·7	105·1	98·1	85·6	104·8	114·4	125·7
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	74·4	74·5	96·9	87·5	78·3	58·5	102·2	119·6
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	80·0	168·8	106·8	78·4	76·3	88·1	109·8	122·3
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
Apr. 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·8	58·6	157·4	88·3	88·7	133·8	146·7	131·0
Oct. 1	116·7	112·5	78·8	160·8	87·2	90·1	143·5	136·1	134·5
Nov. 1	114·6	110·9	130·8	163·4	85·5	87·9	122·5	132·8	135·6
Dec. 1	114·0	110·1	166·4	163·3	84·0	85·0	112·8	131·7	139·7
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	104·3	150·6	160·4	83·3	79·9	96·4	131·7	144·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1939	100·0	51·1	4·2	7·1	2·1	9·3	11·1	2·8	12·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

adjustment reflect the experience of the years 1929-1937, which differs slightly from that of the period, 1921-1938, as mentioned above.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but the fur, leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1928 are as follows: 1939, 104·3; 1938, 108·6; 1937, 102·4; 1936, 96·8; 1935, 87·4; 1934, 80·0; 1933, 74·4; 1932, 83·9; 1931, 93·7; 1930, 106·5; 1929, 107·3 and 1928, 97·9.

The 5,997 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1938 had employed 552,144 men and women, a decline of 38,836 or 6·6 per cent from the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Declines were reported in all branches of this division—dairies, meat packing and fish-preserving plants. Statements were received from 305 manufacturers with 24,902 workers, as compared with 25,814 at the beginning of December. This loss was smaller than that recorded at January 1, 1938, when the index number was slightly lower. All five economic areas reported lessened employment, the greatest contractions being in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Leather Products.—There was a seasonal falling-off in the leather industries at the beginning of January. The shrinkage involved a rather larger number of employees than that indicated at the same date last year, but the index then was about one point lower. A combined working force of 20,629 persons was registered by the 313 firms making returns, as compared with 21,529 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in lumber mills, 899 of which reduced their payrolls from 38,390 at December 1 to 36,237 workers at the beginning of January.

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1937	Jan. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1934
Manufacturing	51·1	104·3	110·1	108·6	102·4	96·8	87·4	80·0
Animal products—edible	2·4	129·1	133·8	127·6	121·5	110·0	105·1	94·7
Fur and products	0·2	82·8	96·5	76·4	82·6	94·5	83·0	76·3
Leather and products	2·0	100·7	105·0	99·4	97·8	96·1	86·8	79·1
Boots and shoes	1·3	102·5	103·2	101·2	96·8	95·8	84·7	78·6
Lumber and products	3·5	68·2	72·2	70·1	70·7	63·3	57·1	52·9
Rough and dressed lumber	1·8	56·5	59·5	54·5	59·8	51·2	45·0	40·7
Furniture	0·7	82·3	88·4	82·9	81·8	79·8	69·9	69·3
Other lumber products	1·0	94·2	99·8	108·3	96·1	88·0	84·4	77·9
Musical instruments	0·1	48·4	50·3	36·5	34·7	51·6	26·1	39·4
Plant products—edible	3·1	105·4	121·5	104·3	101·4	97·6	92·4	85·6
Pulp and paper products	6·1	102·7	107·2	107·4	101·9	96·7	92·3	85·6
Pulp and paper	2·6	88·4	93·6	99·1	92·4	85·3	81·0	71·6
Paper products	1·0	126·4	136·4	128·6	120·7	110·5	100·7	96·2
Printing and publishing	2·5	113·1	114·6	111·0	107·8	106·9	104·4	100·7
Rubber products	1·2	102·4	105·6	97·8	95·8	92·0	89·8	85·2
Textile products	9·5	113·6	120·0	116·4	114·6	113·3	102·5	97·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	127·8	131·2	134·5	134·9	135·5	121·2	114·1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	95·4	97·2	99·5	98·7	97·0	86·9	82·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	122·8	132·0	136·8	144·6	138·8	118·8	120·6
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	496·0	494·8	521·1	508·0	540·6	493·8	432·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	116·5	122·7	117·3	118·5	123·3	109·9	112·3
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	103·1	112·7	105·6	100·4	93·9	87·0	81·4
Other textile products	1·0	97·8	104·3	92·8	89·7	89·6	82·2	73·0
Tobacco	1·2	158·8	141·5	157·1	127·0	137·0	121·4	126·7
Beverages	0·8	165·3	168·9	164·6	158·0	140·6	137·4	122·3
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	152·3	157·3	151·0	141·7	131·1	118·9	112·1
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	75·0	85·0	79·4	75·5	67·6	60·9	53·4
Electric light and power	1·5	127·7	131·7	123·8	113·5	111·5	110·0	104·8
Electrical apparatus	1·6	126·8	130·8	146·9	122·3	120·4	105·0	95·5
Iron and steel products	11·4	90·5	97·2	102·8	92·3	84·9	71·1	60·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	107·2	113·5	125·6	121·0	108·0	81·2	64·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	110·0	116·9	125·6	110·3	93·4	83·1	66·4
Agricultural implements	0·5	59·6	61·6	75·2	59·3	62·2	45·9	35·6
Land vehicles	5·0	85·4	91·3	97·9	88·4	83·9	72·7	65·0
Automobiles and parts	1·9	138·4	159·0	156·7	149·0	119·9	92·9	67·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	57·1	80·5	68·1	58·3	47·7	47·1	43·8
Heating appliances	0·3	100·2	129·8	88·9	100·7	86·2	73·9	58·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	99·1	100·3	122·3	88·1	82·9	58·3	49·3
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	101·5	106·7	115·1	103·8	92·1	76·0	62·3
Other iron and steel products	1·9	96·8	103·3	103·7	94·6	83·2	70·2	61·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	150·9	155·3	152·4	142·6	122·1	106·4	90·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	150·0	152·3	149·1	139·2	134·6	132·3	127·4
Miscellaneous	0·5	129·2	139·1	125·5	123·2	116·8	113·4	97·8

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

Employment was in somewhat smaller volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there were also contractions in furniture, vehicle and other wood-using industries. There were marked recessions in Ontario and British Columbia, while the tendency in the Maritime Provinces was upward.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-seven manufacturers of musical instruments reported a combined staff of 1,382, which was 54 less than in the preceding month. A much greater loss had been noted at January 1 a year ago, when the index number was lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were important seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the largest being in canning, sugar and syrup, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 518 co-operating employers totalled 32,005 persons, as compared with 36,913 in their last report. While the movement was generally unfavourable, the most pronounced contractions were in Ontario. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were rather more extensive, and the index number then was about a point lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1939, rather exceeded that indicated at the same date in 1938, when employment was in greater volume. Statistics were received from 652 firms, whose staffs aggregated 63,280 workers, or 2,752 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in Quebec and Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing houses.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease which was decidedly smaller than that noted at January 1, 1938; 54 plants had 12,794 employees at the date under review, as against 13,203 at the beginning of December. Most of the recession took place in Quebec and Ontario. The index number, at 102·4, was several points above that of 97·8 at the same date of last year.

Textile Products.—The 1,148 textile firms furnishing data released a smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1938; the index then, however, was rather higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 113·6. The reported payrolls included 98,565 persons at January 1, 1939, as against 104,159 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods, cotton, woollen, garment and personal furnishing and headwear divisions.

Tobacco.—There was a large seasonal increase in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco group. Statements were tabulated from 45 manufacturers in this group, employing 13,094 workers, or 1,424 more than at December 1. The advance took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Beverages.—Moderate curtailment was indicated in beverage manufacturing at January 1, when 141 establishments reported 8,761 employees, compared with 8,951 in their last return. Little general change was noted in these industries as compared with January, 1938.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a contraction at January 1 from the preceding month, 585 persons having been let out from the labour forces of the 290 reporting plants, which had 17,650 employees. Similar declines had been noted at the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number was then slightly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 213 works reported an aggregate staff of 8,335, as compared with 9,453 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Ontario. Brick and stone yards recorded important losses; on the whole, these were on a rather smaller scale than those of January 1, 1938, but employment then was generally in greater volume.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in electric current plants again declined, according to statistics from 99 producers, employing 16,163 workers, or 498 fewer than at December 1. Quebec firms reported the greatest contraction. A larger reduction had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was some four points lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—Slackening in industrial activity was indicated by the 126 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 17,164 at January 1, as compared with 17,716 in the preceding month. Employment was much slacker than at the same date of 1938, although the falling-off then recorded had been on a greater scale.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, automobile, railway car and locomotive, heating appliance, steel

shipbuilding, sheet metal and other divisions reported curtailment. The payrolls of the 917 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel industry totalled 118,406, against 127,184 at December 1. The decline, seasonal in character, was proportionately rather smaller than the average reduction at January 1 in the years since 1920. The largest losses at the date under review occurred in Ontario. The iron and steel index was lower than at January 1 of 1938 or 1937, but it was higher than at that date in immediately preceding years.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was a decrease in non-ferrous metal products; although this involved the release of fewer workers than that indicated at January 1, 1938, employment was then in rather greater volume. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 184 employers of 23,745 persons, as against 24,440 at the commencement of December. Most of the reduction recorded was in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows a slackening in the precious and the base metal groups.

Mineral Products.—Lowered activity was noted in these industries, in which a larger recession had occurred at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 12,119 persons was employed by the 101 establishments whose returns were received, and which had 12,307 employees at December 1. The index was fractionally higher than at January 1, 1938, standing at 150·0 at the latest date, as against 149·1 in the same month of last year.

Logging

Bush operations on the whole showed a considerable falling-off at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was more pronounced than usual. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia large reductions in staff were noted. Employment was quieter than in January of any other year since 1933; the index stood at 150·6, compared with 166·4 at December 1, 1938, and 323·6 at January 1, 1938. A combined working force of 43,535 was reported by the 406 co-operating firms, who had 48,049 employees in the preceding month.

Mining

Coal.—Slight improvement was indicated in coal mines, 105 of which enlarged their staffs from 26,007 at December 1, to 26,156 at the beginning of January. There were gains in Alberta and British Columbia, but the tendency was downward in Nova Scotia. The index number at January 1, 1938, was slightly higher, although employment had then shown a falling-off from the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—A pronounced decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 231 mines employing 39,922 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 40,801 in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, when a more extensive recession had occurred.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a smaller scale than at January 1 a year ago, and the index was then a few points lower. Statements were received from 102 employers with 8,174 workers, as compared with 8,800 in the preceding month. There were general losses, those in Ontario being greatest.

Communications

A further decrease took place in telephones and telegraphs; the index was rather lower than at the same date in 1938, when a slightly larger falling-off had been noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,441 at December 1, to 22,241 at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Local transportation firms reported a seasonal contraction in personnel, involving many more workers than that noted at January 1, 1938; the index then, however, was lower by over eight points. A combined staff of 27,607 persons was employed by the 270 co-operating firms, who had 28,313 workers in the preceding month. The largest reductions were in Ontario.

Steam Railways.—Employment in steam railway operation showed a decided decline, seasonal improvement in the Maritime Provinces being more than off-set by contractions in the other areas. The payrolls of the 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 56,468 persons, as against 57,159 in their last report. A slight gain had been recorded at the same date last year, when the index was four points higher than that of 71·0 at January 1, 1939.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—On the whole, there was a large, seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation; curtailment was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and British

Columbia, while an important increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. The general curtailment greatly exceeded that indicated at January 1, 1938, when the index was several points higher. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 126 employers of 12,469 men, compared with 17,301 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 846 contractors reduced their staffs from 29,181 at the beginning of December to 22,414 at January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were general losses throughout the Dominion. Larger decreases had been indicated at January last year, but the index was then rather higher.

Highway.—Statements were received from 389 firms employing 73,181 workers, or 13,530 fewer than at December 1. Important curtailment took place in all five economic areas. Road construction generally afforded more employment than in the winter of 1937-38.

Railway.—An upward movement was shown in this division, in which 34 employers reported 20,151 persons on their payroll, as compared with 19,554 in the preceding month. The index was some ten points lower than at January 1 of a year ago, when improvement had also been noted. There were increases in employment in Quebec and British Columbia at the date under review.

Services

Little general change occurred in services, in which 565 firms employed 28,701 persons, practically the same number as in the preceding month. There was an increase in hotels and restaurants, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were slacker. An advance had been shown at the beginning of January, 1938, when the index was fractionally higher.

Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than at December 1; the increase in personnel, on the whole, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of January in the preceding years for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were large. The 1,737 co-operating employers had 128,011 persons on their staffs, compared with 123,400 in their last report. The index stood at 144·8, as compared with 139·7 in the preceding month, and 141·7 at January 1, 1938.

TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1938

The term unemployment as used in the accompanying article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that all figures have reference only to the organization reporting.

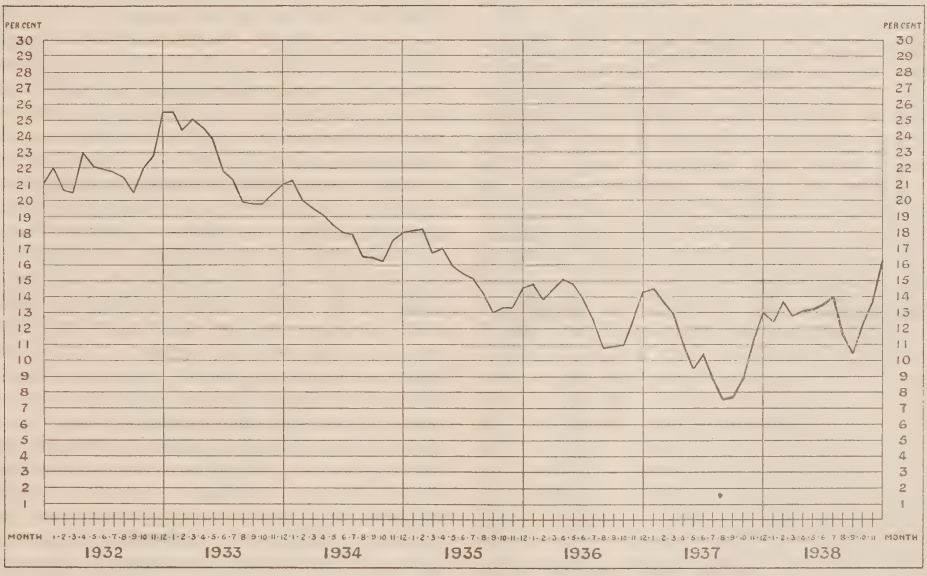
The local trade union situation at the close of December was less favourable than in November, the usual depression in industry incidental to the holiday and following season and the custom of taking inventories in a number of lines of business toward the close of the year affecting conditions adversely. Reporting for December were 1,960 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 249,071 persons, 40,307 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 16·2 contrasted with 13·7 per cent of idleness in November. Losses in employment were noted also from December, 1937, when 13·0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The percentages of unemployment recorded in all provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, during December exceeded those registered in the preceding month, while in that district the improvement was merely nominal. Manitoba and British Columbia unions reflected declines in activity of over 6 per cent and of over 4 per cent, respectively, unemployment in the manufacturing industries of Manitoba, particularly the garment trades, seriously affecting the situation, while in British Columbia the recessions were more wide-spread, the majority of trades and industries sharing in the unemployment increase. In Quebec a 3 per cent drop in activity was manifest, important factors in this unfavourable movement being the slack-

ness evident in the textile and leather trades and among building and construction workers. Ontario and Nova Scotia unions showed recessions of minor importance. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the tendency was toward retarded activity, though the variations were but fractional. Contrasting with the returns for December, 1937, a considerable drop in the volume of work afforded members in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitiba was evident during the month under review and activity for Alberta members was moderately curtailed. In Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia employment was but slightly restricted.

A separate tabulation is made monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Action remained unchanged from December, 1937.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. The course pursued by the curve during January, 1938, tended downward from that indicated at the close of the previous year, though the projection was slight, an evidence of a more favourable employment movement. In February, however, the reverse was the case, unemployment reflecting a small increase. The level of activity in March, as represented by the chart, was slightly above that of February, but in April a period of diminishing employment set in, which continued until the close of July. The changes from month to month, however, were quite small, the varia-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



tivity for Winnipeg members was substantially reduced in December from the previous month and noteworthy declines were manifest by Vancouver unions. Quieter conditions also prevailed for Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton members. In Halifax and Saint John nominal employment advancement was noted. When comparing with the returns for December, 1937, Montreal members, with a drop in activity of over 6 per cent, reflected the most important losses and in Winnipeg and Edmonton curtailment of slightly lesser degree was apparent. Some lowering in the employment volume available was also indicated by Halifax, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver unions. In Saint John the situation from April to May being practically negligible. The August returns showing an improved situation caused a halt in this unfavourable direction and in September further gains were noted. With October curtailment, chiefly seasonal in character, was recorded, the curve again extending upward, in which course it continued throughout November and with somewhat greater impetus during December. From the beginning of April onward to the end of the year, the percentage of idleness reported for Canada as a whole at the end of each month was in excess of that indicated in the corresponding month of 1937. In January and March, however, a better volume of employment was accorded, the

February level remaining identical with that of February, 1937. The best situation for the year prevailed in September, when 10·4 per cent of idleness was registered while the percentage of 16·2 indicated at the close of December constituted the maximum of unemployment during 1938.

Inactivity in the manufacturing industries was more pronounced during December than in the preceding month according to the reports received from a total of 564 unions with 97,477 members. Of these, 16,185 or a percentage of 16·6 were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 14·8 per cent in November. A considerable proportion of the employment curtailment occurred in the garment trades of Quebec and Manitoba and among Quebec leather workers. The majority of trades, however, recorded some slowing up in available work. Among glass workers, whose membership was small, the percentage reduction reported was pronounced. Hat, cap and glove workers were much slacker than in November and declines in activity on a small scale were manifest by cigar and tobacco, fur, textile and carpet, and jewelry workers, printing tradesmen, general labourers, meat cutters and butchers, electric current employees and metal polishers. Mill and smeltermen, on the other hand, showed marked gains in employment from November and activity tended upward for wood and iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners. The percentage of idleness for paper makers showed no change from that of the previous month. The level of employment in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, during December was also slightly below that of December, 1937, when 15·1 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison especially noteworthy percentage gains were registered by fur, jewellery and wood workers and more active conditions prevailed for textile and carpet workers, and paper makers. Among printing tradesmen and leather workers the tendency was favourable, though the change from December, 1937, was slight. Of the recessions which were of a more than counteracting nature the most important were indicated by general labourers, glass workers and electric current employees. Noteworthy recessions were also evident among hat, cap and glove, iron and steel and brewery workers, and metal polishers, while activity was slightly retarded for garment workers, bakers and confectioners, meat cutters and butchers, and mill and smelter men.

From unions of coal miners 60 reports were compiled for December, embracing 22,918 members, 1,401 of whom or a percentage of 6·1 were out of work on the last day of the month, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 5·2 in November. Some curtailment in the volume of work afforded was apparent from December, 1937, unemployment for that month standing at 4·2 per cent. British Columbia miners were considerably slacker during December than in either the preceding month or December, 1937, and in the Nova Scotia coal fields activity eased off slightly. In Alberta the situation was more favourable in both comparisons. In addition to the members entirely unemployed a number were reported as working at greatly reduced time.

The lull in building and construction activities, chiefly seasonal in character, was in evidence to a more marked degree during December than in November, the 218 associations of building tradesmen making returns with an aggregate of 26,754 members indicating 41·2 per cent of idleness, compared with 36·6 per cent in November. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen reported particularly depressed conditions from November and the recessions apparent among bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers were noteworthy. Carpenters and joiners, and hod carriers and building labourers registered declines in activity on a somewhat smaller scale, and employment for granite and stone cutters, and electrical workers eased off slightly. In contrasting with the returns for December, 1937, in the building and construction trades, when 34·5 per cent of unemployed members was recorded, painters, decorators and paperhangers, steam shovelmen and tile layers, lathers and roofers showed heavy increases in unemployment during the month under review. Considerably slacker conditions prevailed also for carpenters and joiners, and bridge and structural iron workers. Among electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters decreases in activity of much lesser degree occurred. Granite and stone cutters, however, were much better engaged during December than in the corresponding month in 1937, and among hod carriers and building labourers the improvement shown was rather marked. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers also reported some employment expansion.

The transportation industries during December, with 850 associations including a membership of 66,425 persons, showed that 8,316 or a percentage of 12·5 were out of work as compared with percentages of 9·4 in November and 8·3 in December, 1938. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed moderate curtailment of activity both when compared with returns for the previous month and December, 1937, and in the navigation division severe losses in em-

ployment were noted in both comparisons. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed little change during December from either the previous month or December, 1937, though the tendency in each case was toward greater employment. Among street and electric railway employees the situation remained practically unchanged in all three months used for comparative purposes.

From unions of retail shop clerks 5 reports were received for December, covering a membership of 1,846 persons, only 3 of whom, or a percentage of ·2, were shown as idle at the end of the month, in contrast with a fully engaged situation in the preceding month and in December, 1937.

Retarded activity on a very small scale was evident among civic employees during December from November, the 81 associations forwarding reports with a total of 10,439 members showing that 250, or a percentage of 2·4, were unemployed on the last day of the month, as contrasted with 2·0 per cent of inactivity in November. Minor contractions were also reflected from December a year ago, when 1·9 per cent of the members reported were without work.

A nominally upward employment tendency was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades during December from the preceding month, though conditions were somewhat quieter than in December, 1937. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 143 local unions, with a membership involving 11,767 persons, 1,224 of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 10·4 compared with percentages of 10·6 in November and 6·5 in December a year ago. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers all contributed to the total advancement indicated from November, which was nearly offset by the recessions in work afforded barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. The changes throughout, however, were not large. Unclassified workers were in substantial measure responsible for the drop in employment noted from December, 1937, though moderate declines in activity were apparent among barbers and the situation tended less favourable for hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Stationary engineers and firemen showed a fractional rise in employment from December a year ago.

Fishermen were slacker during December than in the preceding month, though decidedly better conditions obtained than in December, 1937. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 6 associations of these workers with 2,234 members, 433 of whom, or a percentage of 19·4, were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 11·7 at the close of November, 1938, and 39·7 in December, 1937.

A large falling off in employment was shown by lumber workers and loggers during December from both the previous month and December, 1937, the losses in the latter comparison being the more extensive. Reporting for the month under review were 3 unions of these workers, comprising 1,915 members, 909 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 47·5 contrasted with percentages of 30·4 in November and 3·3 in December, 1937.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unem-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Dec. 1919	1·5	2·0	3·2	1·9	5·0	6·0	2·8	18·6	4·3
Dec. 1920	6·9	11·0	19·6	12·3	7·8	10·1	9·2	11·6	13·0
Dec. 1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Dec. 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Dec. 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Dec. 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Dec. 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Dec. 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Dec. 1927	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
Dec. 1928	3·9	0·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Dec. 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Dec. 1930	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
Dec. 1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
Dec. 1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
Dec. 1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
Dec. 1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Dec. 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July, 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug., 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept., 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct., 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1919	72·2	....	1·4	2·5	2·5	·9	·6	1·1	....	·2	·2	·4	·2	·1	8·1	2·6	4·3	6·2	5·6	....	12·1	3·8	29·9	1·9	1·6	·1	·1	....	·6	3·0	·9	4·8	4·3
December, 1920	11·1	12·7	1·3	19·4	23·3	6·1	11·9	2·9	....	14·0	44·9	10·6	60·2	....	19·5	15·2	19·2	26·1	0	17·5	26·5	5·4	37·2	3·3	4·4	2·5	2·5	....	·4	2·6	1·3	3·7	13·0
December, 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	....	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	.....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
December, 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	....	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	....	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
December, 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	....	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
December, 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	....	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	.....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
December, 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	....	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
December, 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	....	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
December, 1927	26·7	6	2·8	9·3	1·3	4·0	6·5	2·8	....	35·8	8·4	0	8·8	14·8	19·8	7·5	5·9	18·2	1·1	18·7	19·1	3·6	47·4	2·8	·3	·1	·1	0	·6	2·6	1·0	6·7	6·6
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	....	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	....	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	.....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
December, 1930	11·5	41·2	7·6	17·7	6·4	14·5	28·4	7·3	....	31·4	38·9	13·2	40·6	53·8	24·2	9·8	22·0	39·9	0	38·6	44·5	10·6	31·5	12·1	1·0	6·7	6·8	0	·2	7·5	1·0	15·1	17·0
December, 1931	20·2	20·6	10·0	23·8	13·4	12·2	16·5	10·7	....	52·5	55·3	6·1	59·7	35·8	22·7	15·2	20·0	16·8	.....	50·8	58·1	12·3	54·6	13·6	1·4	9·7	9·8	0	·3	9·2	2·3	19·1	21·1
December, 1932	28·4	51·9	8·3	28·9	12·2	18·0	24·3	15·4	0	54·8	48·4	18·4	49·2	74·1	22·5	29·4	36·2	56·1	0	44·8	69·2	15·5	36·7	18·1	1·0	15·0	15·3	0	·7	11·1	6·3	20·0	25·5
December, 1933	25·0	19·0	6·3	23·4	16·0	15·3	17·4	14·4	0	13·9	17·2	18·3	11·4	56·6	42·7	25·3	23·3	35·5	0	73·2	69·1	13·4	34·6	14·5	1·1	12·9	13·1	3·8	0	8·7	2·8	19·8	21·0
December, 1934	88·8	50·6	4·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·2	33·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·9	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10,4	16·2

ployed each year from 1919 to 1938, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from December, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

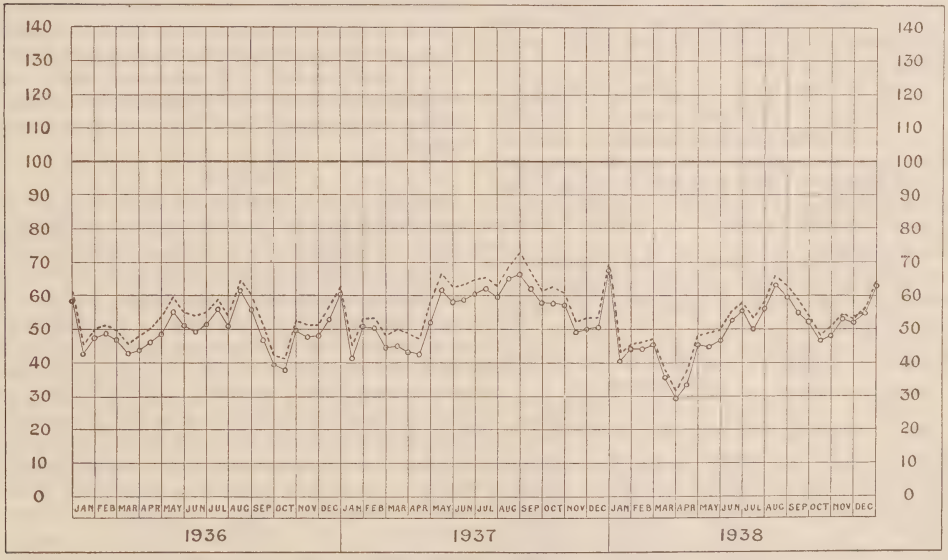
(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1938

The volume of business transacted by offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1938, showed a decline of more than 14 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month, but an increase of 15 per cent over those of December a year ago. All industrial divisions, except trade and construction and maintenance, in which minor gains only were recorded, showed losses from November, the highest being in farming and logging. In comparison with December, 1937, very substantial gains were registered in farming, construction and maintenance, and services, together with a small increase in mining; logging, however, recorded a marked decline, followed by others of lesser amounts in manufacturing, transportation and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a sharp upward trend throughout the month, but at the close were still about five points below the levels attained at the end of December, 1937. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56·7 and 64·3 during the first and the second half of December, 1938, in comparison with ratios of 53·4 and 69·3 during the same periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55·0 and 63·2, as compared with 50·5 and 67·5 during the corresponding month of 1937.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1938, was 1,501, as compared with 1,755 during the preceding month and with 1,327 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,499 in comparison with 3,258 in November, 1938, and 2,182 in December, 1937.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during

December, 1938, was 1,465, of which 967 were in regular employment and 498 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,712 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,274 daily, consisting of 780 in regular and 494 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1938, the officers of the Service referred 39,073 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 38,070 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 25,131, of which 19,040 were of men and 6,091 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,939. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,612 for men and 11,394 for women, a total of 39,006, while applications for work numbered 64,972, of which 49,304 were from men and 15,668 from women. Reports for November, 1938, showed 43,859 positions available, 81,426 applications made and 42,783 placements effected, while in December, 1937, there were recorded 34,479 vacancies, 56,711 applications for work and 33,109 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1938 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 401,241 vacancies, 782,664 applications and 382,295 placements in regular and casual employment, a decline of nearly 2 per cent from the placements effected during the preceding year, 1937.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 14 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 52 per cent above the corresponding month of 1937. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 13 per cent when compared with November, but an increase of over 58 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. With the exception of small declines in logging and trade, placements were higher in all industrial divisions than during December, 1937, the most important increases being in construction and maintenance and services. Placements in these groups numbered 557 and 574 respectively. Of the placements in services 453 were of household workers. During the month 365 men and 115 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick, were over 2 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 41 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The only industrial division to show any gain in placements over December, 1937, was the highway division of construction and maintenance. This increase was slightly offset by small declines in services and trade. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 452 and in services 599. Of the latter, 474 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 19 of men and 78 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December called for nearly 6 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 37 per cent more than in the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with November and of over 43 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The increase in placements over December, 1937, was due to relief work in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Services showed a moderate gain, but there was a fairly substantial decrease in bush placements. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 163; logging 183; construction and maintenance 5,868; trade 91 and services 2,580, of which 2,285 were of household workers. There were 6,025 men and 1,446 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during December when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were nearly 14 per cent less than in November and nearly 13 per cent

below December, 1937. With the exception of a fairly substantial increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance, all industrial divisions showed reductions in placements when compared with December a year ago. The largest decrease was in logging. There were moderate losses in services and manufacturing and smaller declines in transportation, farming and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 381; logging, 490; farming, 429; construction and maintenance, 2,783; trade, 275 and services, 3,461, of which 2,314 were of household workers. During the month 2,012 men and 1,163 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during December were over 37 per cent better than in the preceding month and on practically the same level as during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase in placements of over 36 per cent when compared with November, but a decline of over 1 per cent when compared with December, 1937. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with December a year ago, the only decrease of importance was in construction and maintenance, and there was a minor loss in logging. These declines were almost entirely offset by fairly substantial gains in farming and services, made up largely of placements under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 229; farming, 3,217; construction and maintenance, 137 and services, 1,416, of which 1,337 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 3,536 of men and 978 of women.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December, was nearly 36 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 395 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease in placements of over 35 per cent when compared with November, but a gain of 386 per cent when compared with December a year ago. The exceptionally large increase over December, 1937, was entirely due to the many placements made in farming and services under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, as small changes only were reported in all other groups, the largest of which was a decline in construction and maintenance. Placements in farming numbered 4,839 and in services 1,772. Of the latter, 1,716 were of household workers. During the month 4,665 men and 1,790 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

During December, 1938, employment offices in Alberta received orders for over 17 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1937. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 23 per cent when compared with November, but a nominal increase in comparison with December of the previous year. While placements for the province as a whole were on about the same level as in 1937, increases were reported in farming and services, but these were offset by declines in logging and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 1,445; construction and maintenance 221; and services 470, of which 396 were of household workers. There were 1,664 men and 300 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of over 17 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia when compared with the preceding month and of over 35 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. With the exception of a nominal increase in farming, all industrial divisions showed declines in placements when compared with December, 1937. The largest decrease was in highway division of construction and maintenance, but fairly important losses were also recorded in logging and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 265; construction and maintenance 3,609; and services 770, of which 523 were of household workers During the month 754 men and 221 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 25,131 placements in regular employment, 17,070 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 452 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 443 travelling to centres

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,281**	**15**	**1,464**	**1,279**	**480**	**801**	**2,065**	**308**
Halifax	335	15	455	327	79	248	889	167
Kentville	391	0	443	391	285	106	225	.....
New Glasgow	175	0	187	181	71	112	378	113
Sydney	380	0	379	380	45	335	573	28
New Brunswick	**1,100**	**3**	**1,111**	**1,103**	**97**	**1,006**	**1,210**	**125**
Chatham	307	0	307	307	0	307	41	10
Moncton	377	3	380	380	58	322	499	75
St. John	416	0	424	416	39	377	670	40
Quebec	**9,500**	**328**	**14,496**	**9,879**	**7,471**	**1,471**	**3,517**	**5,123**
Bagotville	122	13	195	137	137	0	45	127
Chicoutimi	629	0	873	629	628	1	130	423
Hull	681	2	1,107	682	503	185	270	605
La Tuque	49	0	123	49	46	3	51	224
Matane	1,015	1	1,172	1,068	1,045	13	228	180
Montreal	3,716	195	6,452	3,930	2,389	867	2,167	1,562
Quebec	1,623	92	1,951	1,648	1,108	350	113	988
Rouyn	661	1	1,047	657	616	39	131	437
Sherbrooke	694	12	781	746	696	1	52	261
Three Rivers	207	10	475	228	200	12	98	217
Val d'Or	103	2	320	105	103	0	232	99
Ontario	**8,118**	**234**	**22,092**	**8,020**	**3,175**	**4,727**	**47,319**	**5,438**
Belleville	107	0	224	106	56	50	717	57
Brantford	112	1	319	113	93	20	1,643	120
Chatham	150	0	257	150	98	52	551	39
Fort William	234	2	238	234	108	126	33	521
Guelph	60	6	138	68	33	18	703	65
Hamilton	411	25	1,456	431	137	244	4,250	176
Kenora	66	0	309	65	33	32	254	83
Kingston	55	2	154	53	37	16	432	103
Kitchener	298	18	531	279	46	228	977	85
London	521	20	826	554	196	325	2,392	225
Niagara Falls	108	3	168	105	59	46	996	49
North Bay	129	0	253	157	137	20	972	528
Oshawa	203	0	359	205	65	140	1,113	46
Ottawa	1,213	2	2,051	1,210	208	1,002	2,945	243
Owen Sound	77	0	151	77	14	63	375	.....
Pembroke	179	0	379	202	136	66	62	41
Peterborough	64	0	187	64	34	30	764	72
Port Arthur	894	0	838	875	282	593	905	800
St. Catharines	139	7	397	129	80	49	2,236	83
St. Thomas	86	0	119	85	58	27	330	136
Sarnia	132	0	172	132	46	86	256	54
Sault Ste. Marie	149	50	177	89	43	46	104	175
Stratford	117	0	352	123	40	83	1,166	57
Sudbury	116	0	384	99	78	21	144	174
Timmins	527	0	1,118	504	100	404	841	356
Toronto	1,404	88	9,554	1,330	661	669	16,392	766
Welland	20	3	77	33	17	3	572	.....
Windsor	400	7	651	402	171	231	4,770	232
Woodstock	147	0	253	146	109	37	424	152
Manitoba	**5,068**	**17**	**7,045**	**5,078**	**4,514**	**556**	**13,322**	**4,744**
Brandon	387	8	442	384	370	14	506	289
Dauphin	164	0	154	164	158	6	2	.....
Portage la Prairie	34	0	34	34	31	3	0	.....
Winnipeg	4,483	9	6,415	4,496	3,955	533	12,814	4,455
Saskatchewan	**6,746**	**387**	**7,179**	**6,649**	**6,455**	**194**	**1,533**	**1,049**
Estevan	88	0	80	79	79	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	612	49	615	589	518	71	365	155
North Battleford	702	63	688	681	681	0	134	24
Prince Albert	746	99	868	705	691	14	46	104
Regina	1,541	10	1,669	1,541	1,471	70	129	444
Saskatoon	1,581	52	1,792	1,605	1,582	23	628	133
Swift Current	318	58	307	299	298	1	152	43
Weyburn	122	11	122	112	109	3	79	.....
Yorkton	1,036	45	1,038	1,038	1,026	12	0	146
Alberta	**2,385**	**145**	**4,609**	**2,314**	**1,964**	**350**	**7,325**	**1,941**
Calgary	651	42	1,633	655	568	87	3,110	604
Drumheller	108	0	299	100	83	17	143	71
Edmonton	1,286	81	2,086	1,211	1,135	76	3,231	1,091
Lethbridge	111	16	345	133	131	2	490	101
Medicine Hat	229	6	246	215	47	168	351	74
British Columbia	**4,808**	**10**	**6,976**	**4,751**	**975**	**3,834**	**12,348**	**1,545**
Kamloops	14	0	49	14	12	2	184	23
Nanaimo	369	3	477	364	356	8	669	218
Nelson	158	0	171	158	10	148	14	67
New Westminster	41	0	129	41	24	17	603	24
Penticton	53	2	128	55	26	29	237	35
Prince George	10	0	29	10	10	0	8	0
Prince Rupert	62	0	84	62	8	54	196	12
Vancouver	3,854	5	5,320	3,800	443	3,415	9,026	889
Victoria	247	0	589	247	86	161	1,411	277
Canada	**39,006**	**1,139**	**64,972**	**39,073**	**25,131**	**12,939**	**88,639**	**20,276***
Men	27,612	371	49,304	27,499	19,040	8,543	75,175	16,064
Women	11,394	768	15,668	11,574	6,091	4,396	13,464	4,212

* 3 Placements effected by offices since closed.

within the same province as the despatching office and 9 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to proceed to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Quebec during December one bushman secured a certificate at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. Offices in Ontario issued 379 reduced rate certificates during December, 377 provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were granted at the Timmins office to mine workers going to Rouyn. For points within their respective zones the Port Arthur office despatched 212 bushworkers and one hotel employee, the Fort William office 63 bushworkers and the Sudbury office 47 bushworkers. From Sudbury, in addition, 8 bushworkers went to Sault Ste. Marie. The Kenora zone received one miner from Timmins, the Sudbury zone 22 bushworkers from Pembroke and the Timmins zone 20 bushworkers from North Bay. The Toronto office effected transfers of 2 tractor operators to Sudbury and of one farm hand within its own zone. In Manitoba 34 persons profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 28 of whom went to provincial employment and 6 outside the province. Within the province the transfers were from Winnipeg to centres within the same zone and included 20 bushmen, 4 mine workers, 3 sawyers and one farm hand. The interprovincial movement was also from Winnipeg from which centre 5 bushmen and one fisherman were conveyed to Port Arthur. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during December were of bushmen, 2 in number, who travelled on certificates received at Saskatoon to employment in the Prince Albert zone. The Edmonton office was entirely responsible for the labour movement in Alberta during December, which involved the issue of 35 reduced rate certificates, all of which were provincial. For points within its own zone the Edmonton office transferred 27 bushmen workers, 3 cooks, 2 transportation company employees, one carpenter and one housekeeper, while the Drumheller zone was the destination of one cook. In British Columbia during December the Vancouver office shipped one hotel clerk to employment within its own zone.

Of the 452 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 271 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 158 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 22 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1938

The building permits issued by 58 cities in December, 1938, represented construction work valued at $3,471,555, as compared with $4,687,296 in November, 1938, and $3,556,977 in December, 1937. There was therefore a decline of $1,215,741 or 25·9 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, while there was also a slight decrease of $85,422 or 2·4 per cent in comparison with the same month in 1937.

The value of the building permits taken out during 1938 was $60,855,610; this exceeded by $5,010,611 the aggregate of $55,844,999 reported in 1937, and was also decidedly higher than in any other year since 1931. The cumulative total in each of the last seven years has, however, been decidedly below that for any earlier year of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Detailed statements for December were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued some 230 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,000,000, and 1,000 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of more than $2,200,000. There were also three permits taken out for engineering work at a cost of $35,419. During November, the construction of some 400 dwellings and 1,800 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately $1,170,000 and $3,000,000, respectively.

Each of the provinces reported a decrease in the value of the building authorized as compared with the preceding month; that of $283,760 or 75·6 per cent in Nova Scotia was most pronounced.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in Quebec and Manitoba was higher in December, 1938, than in the same month of 1937, those provinces showing increases of $147,151 or 14·6 per cent and $82,940 or 159·5 per cent, respectively, in that comparison. The declines elsewhere recorded were comparatively small, that of $153,719 or 8·2 per cent in Ontario being the largest.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Winnipeg indicated decreases as compared

with November, 1938, but increases over December, 1937, while Toronto and Vancouver reported declines in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Riverside, St. Boniface, Lethbridge and Victoria recorded gain as compared with November, 1938, and also as compared with December, 1937.

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1920, and also for the completed years; the 1938 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1938 will be issued next month.) Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-38.

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, twelve months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1938	3,471,555	60,855,610	38·9	90·0
1937	3,556,977	55,844,999	35·7	94·4
1936	3,282,166	41,325,693	26·4	85·3
1935	2,401,856	46,560,623	29·8	81·2
1934	2,521,820	27,457,524	17·6	82·6
1933	1,983,292	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1932	1,569,255	42,319,397	27·1	77·2
1931	7,895,106	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1930	15,440,281	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1929	14,688,682	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1928	16,095,160	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1927	11,755,566	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1926	11,508,818	156,386,607	100·0	100·0
1925	7,363,777	125,029,367	79·9	102·9
1924	6,463,319	126,583,148	80·9	106·6
1923	6,974,256	133,521,621	85·4	111·8
1922	9,517,402	148,215,407	94·8	108·7
1921	5,537,330	116,794,414	74·7	122·7
1920	4,844,354	117,019,622	74·8	144·0

The unrevised statistics for 1938 indicate that last year's aggregate was the largest in seven years, being nine per cent higher than in 1937, the previous maximum since 1931. However, the annual aggregate for each of those years has been considerably below the average for the eighteen years, 1920-1937. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials in 1938, though lower than in 1937, was higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in November and December, 1938, and December, 1937. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES.

Cities	December, 1938	November, 1938	December, 1937
	$	$	$
P. E. Island—			
Charlottetown	Nil	3,000	3,100
Nova Scotia	91,380	375,140	106,562
*Halifax	65,460	328,495	82,215
New Glasgow	6,455	9,590	585
*Sydney	19,465	37,055	23,762
New Brunswick	30,880	38,531	62,545
Fredericton	17,000	10,030	48,800
*Moncton	9,100	17,060	1,675
*Saint John	4,780	11,441	12,070
Quebec	1,157,518	1,521,175	1,010,367
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	912,960	1,173,330	870,928
*Quebec	125,040	171,065	26,369
Shawinigan Falls	7,900	15,050	5,000
*Sherbrooke	64,000	86,740	54,800
*Three Rivers	34,035	26,740	11,750
*Westmount	13,583	48,250	41,250
Ontario	1,728,435	2,013,807	1,882,154
Belleville	2,950	7,950	2,050
*Brantford	30,044	10,404	13,140
Chatham	47,100	38,780	1,000
*Fort William	9,215	15,498	22,900
Galt	7,725	44,613	15,455
*Guelph	8,447	25,405	2,340
*Hamilton	128,410	303,406	87,817
*Kingston	25,650	11,562	19,390
*Kitchener	27,345	43,582	14,795
*London	89,565	34,130	96,245
Niagara Falls	12,150	720	200
Oshawa	9,375	14,145	23,235
*Ottawa	54,000	107,990	243,500
Owen Sound	400	2,685	750
*Peterborough	33,075	17,440	935
*Port Arthur	3,945	10,296	1,015
*Stratford	150	1,100	1,180
*St. Catharines	19,225	19,909	38,280
*St. Thomas	44,500	8,490	1,400
Sarnia	275	6,399	28,805
Sault Ste. Marie	19,040	48,875	30,145
*Toronto	1,012,507	1,034,731	1,111,196
York and East York Townships	108,800	145,874	64,621
Welland	3,050	12,339	700
*Windsor	11,927	27,395	46,127
Riverside	15,565	4,265	5,700
Woodstock	4,000	15,824	9,233
Manitoba	134,940	236,085	52,000
*Brandon	Nil	Nil	800
St. Boniface	62,390	51,035	1,000
*Winnipeg	72,550	185,050	50,200
Saskatchewan	13,135	49,375	30,841
*Moose Jaw	Nil	3,590	2,735
*Regina	12,190	43,685	24,106
*Saskatoon	945	2,100	4,000
Alberta	41,197	73,283	97,563
*Calgary	11,267	34,188	21,771
*Edmonton	23,450	33,120	73,675
Lethbridge	5,480	3,700	2,117
Medicine Hat	1,000	2,275	Nil
British Columbia	274,070	376,900	311,845
Kamloops	3,240	2,770	9,050
Nanaimo	1,460	8,200	50
*New Westminster	13,600	21,975	22,050
Prince Rupert	1,042	1,950	1,350
*Vancouver	196,490	272,370	235,730
North Vancouver	1,270	13,260	1,525
*Victoria	56,968	56,375	42,090
Total— 58 cities	3,471,555	4,687,296	3,556,977
Total—*35 cities	3,133,888	4,223,967	3,302,526

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1939, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Other than ordinary farm chores, the cutting and delivering of firewood, ice harvesting and orchard pruning, farming in the Maritimes was quiet. Weather conditions had been favourable for lumbering and many teams were in the woods in preparation for the log haul. Fishing was only fair. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area, as well as those in Cape Breton and vicinity, worked from two to six days per week. Manufacturing, in general was slack, although no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. All building construction under way showed steady progress, but little new work had been started. Road work also continued and groups of men were employed shovelling snow and cutting ice from drains and culverts. Transportation was fairly heavy and trade was normal. The demand for household workers in the women's division was somewhat less than usual, with unplaced applicants in that section increasing.

Farming in Quebec Province was very quiet, while the only centre reporting activity in logging was Val d'Or, in which zone a railway tie camp had been opened, to which over 100 men had been supplied. Mining also was dormant. Manufacturing districts reported as follows: Bagotville and Chicoutimi —paper mills slack; La Tuque—employment firm; Hull—satisfactory; Matane—saw mills and wood cutting establishments slower; Montreal—more active, especially boots and shoes; Quebec City—some improvement in leather, but a decline in clothing; Rouyn—quiet; Three Rivers—many textile workers on reduced time. Government projects under way throughout the province provided employment for numerous persons and building construction, though somewhat sluggish, was progressing slowly. Railway construction also furnished work for about 50 men. Trade was dull and services likewise less active.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was light and orders received were easily filled. Logging camps were busy with their log haul, but there was little labour turnover. Mining also was very slack. Little improvement was noted in manufacturing, industrial conditions on the whole remaining quiet. At Chatham, however, tobacco factories were working at full capacity, with a total staff of over 1,000 employees. Elsewhere, little change was noted. Iron and steel establishments, clothing and textiles and auto accessories continued to report slackness, but manufacturers of foodstuffs and shoe and rubber factories were busier. Building was confined chiefly to repairs and renovations and to projects already started. The cold weather, too, had handicapped out-of-door construction. Road work continued, but with little demand for additional help. Trade was quiet. There was a steady call for regular domestic workers in the women's division, with difficulties still being experienced in obtaining capable help to meet all qualifications required by the employers. Factory employment for women also showed some improvement.

Requests for farm help under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan throughout the Prairie Provinces were gradually declining, with applicants still plentiful. Logging was quiet, placements being confined largely to cordwood camps. A poorer mining season than usual, due to milder weather, resulted in reduced coal shipments and no demand for miners. Manufacturing was quiet. Building construction at Winnipeg showed little activity, although the outlook for new construction was brighter, but at Edmonton and Lethbridge improvement in this line was already recorded. A number of men also had been sent to forestry camps where work was available. Railway operation was only fair. Trade at Winnipeg was steady, but elsewhere rather dull. There was a scarcity of suitable applicants in the women's division for city positions and farm houshold vacancies under the bonus scheme were hard to fill.

Farming in British Columbia was very quiet, but in the fruit industry apple sales were improving and packers working steadily. Logging showed no gain and the re-opening of camps at Nanaimo planned for February 1 had been postponed until later, owing to market conditions. Many saw mills were on short time, others were operating for export orders only, with practically no turnover of labour. Mild weather had affected the coal market so that working days at several collieries had been reduced. Factories at Nelson were running as usual. Building construction showed little activity, with the exception of some minor repair work. Drydocks at Prince Rupert were active; however, waterfront work there was slack, but plentiful at New Westminster and Victoria. Trade was

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quiet. In the women's division many applicants were registered, but few positions were available and at Nanaimo classes under the Dominion Provincial Youth Training Plan were very popular, so that a waiting list was on file of those desirous of being trained; this applied particularly to the ones interested in dressmaking, although the class for automobile mechanics there claimed the majority of applicants.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at December 12 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with November 14. It improved in coal mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, the cotton and linen industries, the silk and artificial silk industry, port transport service, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, employment declined in agriculture and horticulture, building, public works contracting, fishing, the pottery and hosiery industries, cocoa and chocolate manufacture, and certain other food preparing industries.

It is provisionally estimated that at December 12, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,263,000. This was 5,000 more than at November 14, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, about 10,000 more than at December 13, 1937, when, however, outdoor employment was adversely affected by bad weather.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at December 12, 1938, was 12·7, the same as at November 14. For December 13, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 11·9. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·9 at December 12, 1938, 13·0 at November 14, 1938, and 12·1 at December 13, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 8·9, 5·7 and 8·2 respectively.

At December 12, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,474,019 wholly unemployed, 294,708 temporarily stopped, and 62,645 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,831,372; this was 3,269 more than at November 14, 1938, and 165,965 more than at December 13, 1937.

The total of 1,831,372 persons on the registers in Great Britain at December 12, 1938, included 1,076,387 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 553,596 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 42,169 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 159,220 other persons, of whom 33,638 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at December 12, 1938, was 1,918,583, as compared with 1,911,293 at November 14, 1938, and 1,755,491 at December 13, 1937.

United States

According to a press release issued on January 24, by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, there was a further increase of 200,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in December.

In releasing these figures, it was stated that the most significant features of the December gain were the continued increase in factory employment, which normally declines at this season, and an unusually large expansion in retail trade.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Since July almost 1,200,000 workers have been re-employed in non-agricultural occupations. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies or certain temporary workers who are hired only during peaks of activity in some industries.

In addition to the gain of approximately 50,000 workers in manufacturing industries, approximately 440,000 additional persons were employed in stores between mid-November and mid-December to handle the holiday trade. Smaller increases in employment were reported in metal and bituminous-coal mining, wholesale trade, brokerage, and insurance. In quarries, dyeing and cleaning works, and private building construction there were substantial seasonal recessions. In building the decline was much less pronounced than usual in December. Class I railroads laid off nearly 18,000 workers. The seasonal reductions in

employment in crude petroleum producing, utilities, hotels, and laundries were not large. The small decline in anthracite mining was contraseasonal.

The rise of 0·7 per cent in factory employment continued the succession of increases which began in July, 1938, although in December employment normally declines by about 1 per cent. The gain of 3·0 per cent in factory pay-rolls was much more pronounced than the usual seasonal increase of 0·4 per cent and represented an addition of $4,800,000 in weekly disbursements to factory wage-earners.

Forty-nine of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau reported gains in employment and 63 reported increased pay rolls. The increases in employment, in most instances, were either more pronounced than seasonal or were contraseasonal, while most of the declines were smaller than usual. The most pronounced gains were in the durable goods industries, in which employment rose 0·7 per cent, as compared with 0·3 per cent in the nondurable goods industries.

In retail trade the employment gain of 13 per cent between mid-November and mid-December reflected the expansion necessary to handle holiday volume and was the most pronounced employment increase in this month during the last 10 years. In the general merchandising group, composed of department, variety, and general merchandise stores and mail-order houses, the gain of 38·5 per cent in employment brought the December employment index (146·6 per cent of the 1929 average) to the highest level shown during the past decade, and represented a substantially larger gain than the usual December increase of 26 per cent. Pronounced gains were also reported in the following lines of retail trade: jewellery, 18·9 per cent; apparel, 12·7 per cent; furniture, 5·3 per cent; hardware, 4·6 per cent; drugs, 3·4 per cent; coal, wood and ice, 2·9 per cent; automotive, 1·3 per cent; and food, 0·9 per cent. In wholesale trade a contraseasonal employment gain of 0·5 per cent added 6,400 employees to pay rolls, which showed the largest number employed at any time since February, 1938.

The employment gain of 2·4 per cent, or 1,600 workers, in metal mines continued the upward movement of the last four months and brought the employment level above that of any month since February, 1938. Bituminous coal mines took on 2,300 additional workers. Quarries and oil wells curtailed employment slightly less than seasonally. Anthracite mines had 1,300 fewer men employed in mid-December than in mid-November, but pay rolls in this industry rose 16·3 per cent.

Private building construction again reported a smaller-than-seasonal decline of 6·1 per cent in employment, the smallest curtailment reported between November and December in the last 7 years. Pay rolls decreased 5·6 per cent, according to reports received from 9,282 contractors employing 79,000 workers. These reports do not cover public construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, and local governments. Employment in public building construction financed from Federal funds increased slightly as the P.W.A. program expanded, but this gain was more than offset by reductions in road work, both Federal and State.

Work of National Labour Relations Board (U.S.A.) in 1937-38

The National Labour Relations Board (United States) recently issued its third annual report for the fiscal year 1937-38. Summarizing its activities, the Board reported as follows:

The 12 months of the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1938, comprehended for the National Labour Relations Board more cases handled and more disposed of than did all the other 28 months of its activities since October, 1935.

Twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-two cases were under consideration in this one year, involving 3,131,688 workers.

Eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-one cases were written off the books, involving 1,845,818 workers.

Ninety-five per cent of the 8,851 cases were closed without necessity of formal hearing.

Only 5 per cent were closed after issuance of Board decisions and orders.

Other significant data for the fiscal year are:

The Board settled 771 strike cases.

It held 830 consent and 258 directed elections.

It secured 4,621 settlements through the voluntary co-operation of all parties.

Forty-two decimal eight per cent of all cases closed were dismissed by the Board or withdrawn by the parties.

The Board disposed of 74·3 per cent of A.F. of L. cases, and 67·1 per cent of C.I.O. cases.

Settlements preceding formal action were secured in 52·5 per cent of A.F. of L. cases, and 52·7 per cent of C.I.O. cases.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages that those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> "The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is

vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be bept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Fisheries

Repairs and overhaul of C.G.S. *Malaspina.* Name of contractors, Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,370 plus 30 cents per pound for zinc plates. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boilermakers	0 86½
Boilermakers' helpers	0 65
Bricklayers	0 90
Carpenters—ships	0 75
Caulkers—iron	0 86½
Caulkers—wood	0 75
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Moulders—iron	0 75
Painters	0 75
Patternmakers	0 84
Platers	0 86½
Plumbers and pipe fitters	0 71
Plumbers and pipe fitters' helpers	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 74
Riggers	0 65
Riveters	0 86½
Rivet holders	0 74
Rivet heaters	0 66
Ships' fitters	0 86½
Teamsters	0 45
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 85
Welders—acetylene	0 80
Welders—electric	0 86½
Truck drivers	0 45

Hours: 8 per day and 48 per week.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of foundation for a movable highway bridge at the Princess Louise Dock, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 13, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $18,129. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	0 55
Crane operators (steam, gas or electric)	0 70
Compressor operators (steam)	0 60
Drill runners	0 50
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Electricians	0 65
Engineers operating, steam—single or double drums	0 60
three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gas or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck—	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Pumpmen	0 50
Pile driver engineer	0 60
Pile driver labourer	0 40
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 45
Powderman	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 60
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75
Conduit layers (steel or tile)	0 50
	Per shift
Lock tender	6 50
Assistant lock tender	4 00
Gauge tender	4 50

Sand hogs (men working under compresser air):

Pressure Min. No. of lbs.	Pressure Max. No. of lbs.	Maximum total	Hours Maximum 1st & 2nd working period in comp. air	Minimum rest interval in open air	Wages Rate per day
Normal	up to 18 lbs.	8	4	½	$6 50
18	" " 26 "	6	3	1	7 25
26	" " 33 "	4	2	2	8 00
33	" " 38 "	3	1½	3	8 70
38	" " 43 "	2	1	4	9 40
43	" " 48 "	1½	¾	5	10 15
48	" " 50 "	1	½	6	10 90

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a road at the Royal Canadian Air Force Aerodrome, Patricia Bay, B.C. Name of Contractors, Messrs. Mannix & Davidson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $19,996. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Dragline operators	1 12½
Dragline firemen	0 74⅛
Dragline oilers	0 60
Driver, team & wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including Team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Steam shovel operator	1 12½
Steam shovel firemen	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 74⅛
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Tractor operators—gas	0 65
Team & scraper	0 85
Team & plow	0 85
Watchman	0 45

Interior plastering of the hospital at the R.C.A.F. Station at Trenton, Ont. Name of

contractor, Mr. William McKenna, Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, January 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,200. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, wood	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45

Supply and erection of six travelling cranes at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, John T. Hepburn, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Machinists	0 75
Painters	0 65
Structural steel workers	1 12½

Department of Public Works

Construction of a wharf at Dault's Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Campbell Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters & joiners	0 60
Compressor operators (gas or elec.)	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver—horse & cart	0 50
Driver—team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating steam—	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers & truck 1—2 tons	1 40
Motor truck driver & truck 3 tons	1 90
Motor truck driver & truck 4 tons	2 40
Painters and Glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface-temporary work)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 40
Riggers (general)	0 45
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Welders and Burners—	
Acetylene or electric	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Buctouche, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. P. MacArthur, Shediac, N.B. Date of contract, December 28, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $30,094.01. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters & joiners	$0 50
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Motor boat operator	0 35
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Gas	0 40
Steam	0 55
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Compressor operator (gas or elec.)	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 55
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Fireman (stationary)	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse & cart	0 45
Welders & burners (acetylene)	0 50
Watchman	0 25
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

Reconstruction of a wharf at Ladysmith, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,630.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a wharf at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of

contract, December 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $94,272.30. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gas	0 40
Steam	0 55
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Compressor operator (gas or electric)	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operator (gas or electric)	0 40
Machinist	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Welders and burners (acetylene)	0 50
Watchman	0 25
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

Renewal of float and approach at Osland Park, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Skeena River Piledriving Co., Osland, B.C. Date of contract, December 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,013.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineers	1 12½
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver boommen	1 00
Pile driver bridgemen	1 00
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a breakwater at Pictou Island, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, December 29, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $14,486. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse & cart	0 50
Driver, team & wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver engineer	0 60
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of harbour improvements at Dingwall, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 4, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $173,280. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters & joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers, loco. crane:	
Steam, gas. or electric	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Shovel operators (gas. or elec.)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Timberman and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25
Deck hands	0 30
Sawmen	0 30

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph A. Pinault, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, November 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,850 and unit prices for any additional work.

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters & joiners	0 50

	Per hour
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or elec.	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Drivers, horse & cart	0 45
Drivers, team & wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Lathers, wood	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters & glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt & gravel	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25

Construction of fishermen's floats and approach at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,619.44. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a public building at Gilbert Plains, Man. Name of contractors, The Dauphin Construction Co., Ltd., Dauphin, Man. Date of contract, January 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,775 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers—(mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Denman Island, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Nickson Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 20, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,067. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Bass River, Colchester Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 31, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,919. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Hoist operators (gas or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a wharf at Ile a la Grosse, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Jules Marion, North Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, October 13, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,450. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Birtle, Man. Name of contractors, Manitoba Engineering Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,895 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Watchman	0 30
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½

Construction of a new frame building at the Dominion Experimental Station, near Fredericton, N.B., for the Department of Agriculture. Name of contractors, New Brunswick Contractors, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, December 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,885.50 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Lathers, metal	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Jasper, Alta. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, January 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,438.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers on steel erection	0 95
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 65
Double drum	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
*Lathers—metal	0 75
Lathers—wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 95
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 00

	Per hour
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel, patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 95
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 95
*(Metal furring, tied-on lath work and attached ceilings)	0 90

Wharf construction and dredging work at Grand Metis, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Pierre Bélanger and Adélard Bélanger, Sayabec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $13,820.92. A fair wages schedule was included in the construction contract as follows, the general fair wages clause being included in the dredging contract:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Fireman (stationary)	0 35
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 55
Engineer, loco. crane, (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timberman and cribman (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc. cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a breastwork extension at Grande Entrée (West Point), M. I., Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,991.98. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Powdermen	0 40
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½

Construction of bridges connecting Berthierville and wharf on St. Ignace Island, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Sicotte, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $95,898.83. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenters & joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse & cart	0 50
Driver, team & wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operating (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Welders & burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 55

Construction of an extension to the protection work at Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ernest

Boies and Napoleon Tremblay, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,455.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gas or electric	0 40
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drill runners	0 40
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 55
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of wharf at Sagueneau, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Alphonse D'Amours, Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $15,879.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:—	
(Gas. or electric)	0 40
Compressor operators	0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drill runners	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Powdermen	0 40
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Reconstruction of a wharf at Verchères, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. LaFlamme & LaFlamme, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $17,374.31. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 32
Carpenters and joiners	0 56
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas or electric	0 40
Compressor operator (gas or electric)	0 40
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 32
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or electric)	0 60
Fireman (stationary)	0 40
Labourers	0 32
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pumpmen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators (gas)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 50
Watchman	0 27

Construction of a public building at Ste. Scholastique, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kelly Bros., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, December 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,268.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 56
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 40
Drivers	0 32
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 32
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 53
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 56
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 64
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 27
Welders on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an extention to the wharf at Harrington, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph Bertrand & Bro., L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, December 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $39,755.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters & joiners	0 50
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or elec.	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 30
Drivers, team & wagon	0 55
Driver, horse & cart	0 45
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing & by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting & fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a wharf at Newport Point, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. F. Ross, Petite Capucine, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,963.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters & joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Driver, horse & cart	0 45
Driver, team & wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Engineers, loco. crane, (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting & fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a timber sheet pile revetment wall at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, January 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $27,682.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team & wagon	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65

	Per hour
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Tractor operator	0 50
Pile driver foreman	0 80
Pile driver engineer	0 70
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 70
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing & by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting & fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of alterations to the public building at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q. Name contractor, Mr. E. Belanger, Ste. Louise, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,923. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters & joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Elec.	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Drivers, horse & cart	0 45
Driver, team & wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Lathers, wood	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck drivers & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters & glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Construction of protection work at Fort Frances, Rainy River, Ont. Name of contractors, Bond Construction Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, December 31, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,925. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters & joiners	$0 65
Driver, team & wagon	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing & by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting & fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at Oakville, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Stanley Walters, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $21,985 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of roadways, sidewalks, promenade, terrace, etc. relative to and surrounding the National Memorial, Confederation Park, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, A. W.

Robertson Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $188,700 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam and electric	0 70
Compressor operators: gas and electric	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, inside and outside wiremen	0 80
Electricians, cable splicers	0 85
Electricians, linemen	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters, spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Powdermen	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Steam roller enginemen	0 70
Steam shovel operators	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Stonecutters	0 80
Watchman	0 40

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of a radio range station at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Reid McManus, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, December 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,895. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters & joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators, gas	0 45
Drivers, team & wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters & glaziers	0 55
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of radio living quarters at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cleophas Roy, Lac Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, January 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,425. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters & joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement & concrete operators (gas.)	0 50
Driver, team & wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters & glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 75
Roofers—felt & gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Re-dredging the berth alongside the Canadian National Railway wharf at Bridgewater, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $6,731.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Hammers, telegraph, sledge Sticks, crook, jointed	The Victoria Foundry Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Winter Caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Jackets, khaki drill	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Seamen's Blankets	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Hose Tops	Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., Dunnville, Ont.
Trousers, khaki drill	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Jackets, khaki drill	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Jackets, blue serge	Royal Brand Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Chains, non-skid	McKinnon Columbus Chain Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q. Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont. J. A. Humphrey & Son Ltd., Moncton, N.B.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Blue Beaver Cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fur Coats	J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Bedsteads	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mattresses	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fur Caps	J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Collar Pins	The Breadner Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Amos, P.Q. Name of contractors, Walters Construction & Engineering Co., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,348.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Quebec West, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, December 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $628.45.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at North Hatley, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Omer Richard, North Hatley, P.Q. Date of contract, December 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $500.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The major reconditioning of flying boat 903. Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,026.79. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follaws:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.) leading hand	$0 80
Fitter (A.E.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.) leading hand	0 80
Fitter (A.F.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Woodworker (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 70
Woodworker's helper	0 45
Welder	0 70
Welder's helper	0 45
Electrician, leading hand	0 85
Electrician	0 75
Electrician's helper	0 45
Painter & doper, leading hand	0 75
Painter & doper	0 65
Painter & doper's helper	0 45
Fabric worker—female	0 45
Fabric worker's helper	0 35

	Per hour
Upholsterer	0 65
Upholsterer's helper	0 45
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Erector, leading hand	0 80
Erector	0 70
Erector's helper	0 45
Sheet Metal worker, leading hand	0 80
Sheet metal worker	0 70
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 45
Riveter	0 60
Riveter's helper	0 45
Heat treat operator	0 70
Heat treat operator's helper	0 45
Plater, cadmium	0 65
Plater, anodic	0 70
Plater, anodic helper	0 45
Rivet packer	0 45
Modeler (Patternmaker)	0 70
Foundryman (moulder)	0 70
Cable splicer	0 70
Tool & die maker	0 80
Hammer operator	0 70
Apprentices to fitters, machinists & sheet meta workers only: 16 to 21 years of age:	
1st year	0 25
2nd year	0 30
3rd year	0 40

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, January 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,954.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A. F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A. F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Air frame construction and assembly—Con.	Per hour
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, January 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,641.80. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Atlas AC landplane. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,514.60. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Atlas A/C landplane. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,721.64. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Atlas AC landplane. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,936.92. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Repair and modification of Vickers floats, complete with chassis. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,150. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

National Housing Statistics

Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, recently released figures showing National Housing Act loans for January aggregating $645,864. The total for the corresponding month last year was $456,213. Approval was given to 123 loans, providing for 187 family housing units, compared with 50 loans for 140 units in January, 1938.

January operations bring the total of approved loans under the Dominion Housing Act and Part I of the National Housing Act to $28,323,866, providing housing accommodation for 7,319 Canadian families. Since August last, approval has been given to 1,427 National Housing Act loans. Of these, 1,309 have been for single family houses, 73 (mostly in Quebec) have been for two-family houses, and 45 loans have been for multiple family houses including 4 family duplexes.

72003—7½

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCALS NOS. 1037 AND 435.

Agreement reached following report of board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which is noted on page 126 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given to union members. No discrimination to be shown by the Company against any employee for being or not being a member of the union.

Hours for day men: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Hours for shift men: 8 per day, 88 per two-week period.

Overtime for day men: time and one-half to midnight; work after midnight to 8 a.m., and work on Sundays and nine specified holidays double time. Overtime for shift men: double time except for the first 4-hour period of the time following the regular shift, which shall be paid at time and one-half.

Wages per hour: foremen (senior) 99 cents, foremen 98 cents, foremen sent to do out of town work 98 cents or 86 cents with board, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck 90½ cents, sub-foremen 90½ cents, linemen journeymen 88½ cents, linemen sent to do out of town work, 88½ or 76½ cents with board (increases of 1½ cents per hour in all the above cases); linemen hired on the job outside of town for rural work 75 cents, groundmen 47½ cents (these two classes were not in the previous agreement); apprentice linemen from 60½ cents during first year to 82½ cents during fourth year, meter installers and meter repairers 81½ cents (increases of one cent per hour in these cases); helper apprentices 38 cents for first year (an increase of ½ cent), 50½ cents during second year (an increase of 3½ cents), 65½ cents during third year (an increase of 9 cents), 65½ cents during fourth year (an increase of one cent); cable splicers when working in this capacity 93½ cents (an increase of 1½ cents); lamp trimmers 70 cents, station maintenance men (journeymen) 84½ cents (increase of one cent); helpers 38 cents for first year (an increase of ½ cent), 48 cents during second year, 57½ cents during third year and 65½ cents during fourth year (increases of one cent).

Vacation: employees desiring two weeks' holidays to notify the superintendent at least 14 days prior to date of holidays, and when satisfactory arrangements are made they shall be allowed the time off.

Employees sent out of town to have transportation and board paid if work lasts not more than one month. If men return to the city at night, board will not be paid for. All permanent men sent to do out of town work to have transportation paid but not their board, or if provided with board to be paid 12 cents per hour less than men working in the city.

Apprentices to serve for four years in the trade.

Seniority to be considered in laying off men, provided that efficiency is the governing factor.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments and cancellations of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Bakers, Sorel (cancellation)
Bakers, Montreal (amendment)
Glove cutters (work gloves), Province (amendment)
Men's and boys' hat and cap industry, Montreal (cancellation)
Corrugated paper box manufacturing industry, Province
Building trades, Montreal (correction)
Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal (cancellation)
Taxi drivers, Sorel (cancellation)
Butchers, Sorel (cancellation)
Garage employees, Quebec (amendment)
Shoe shiners, Montreal

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article on page 219 of this issue:—

ONTARIO

Carpenters, Kirkland and Larder Lake Zone.

SASKATCHEWAN

Carpenters, Moose Jaw.
Plumbers, Saskatoon.
Beauty culture, Swift Current.

ALBERTA

Taxi drivers, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the manufacture of corrugated paper boxes throughout the province and affecting shoe shiners at Montreal; amendments and corrections to other agreements; the repeal by Orders in Council of certain other agreements, all of which are summarized below. A request for the extension of new agreements affecting glove cutters (work gloves) throughout the province was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 31, and of those affecting the men's and boys' hat and cap workers throughout the province, building trades at Hull and sand and gravel workers throughout the province were published in the issue of January 28. In addition, Orders in Council were passed approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and approval of the levying of assessment as noted below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Sorel.—An Order in Council, approved January 16 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, repeals the Order in Council making the agreement in this trade obligatory (Labour Gazette, September, 1937, page 1033).

Bakers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, page 102) by providing that in bakeries employing one or two men there shall be a foreman at a minimum wage of $24 per week and by providing that the agreement be in force until June 30, 1939, and the conditions will be reconsidered sixty days prior to that date.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Products

GLOVE CUTTERS (WORK GLOVES), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved January 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 920) by providing that the agreement continue in force until the new one for which application for extension was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, is ratified by Order in Council.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved January 12 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, repeals the Orders in Council making this agreement obligatory in the Montreal district (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 102, August, page 944 and November, page 1298). Application for the extension of a new agreement for this industry throughout the province was published in the January 28 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette.*

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

CORRUGATED PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, with correction in the issue of January 21, makes binding the terms of an agreement between three manufacturers of corrugated paper boxes and the three associations of their employees of these firms.

The agreement which covers the manufacturing of corrugated paper boxes and all other containers entirely or partly made of corrugated paper board, throughout the province, is to be in effect from December 31, 1938, to December 31, 1939.

Hours (except for shipping or repair men) not to exceed 60 per week, with however a weekly average for the year not to exceed 55 per week. The average weekly hours for an employee with less than one year's service is not to exceed 55 per week.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Minimum hourly wage rates for male employees: foremen 45 cents, operators of corrugating machine 45 cents, operators of printing machines 35 cents, other operators and helpers 30 cents, truck drivers and general maintenance men 30 cents, stationary enginemen and machinists 40 cents, stokers 35 cents, other male employees 25 cents. Minimum hourly wage rates for female employees: inexperienced hands 17 cents, helpers 22 cents, experienced employees 26 cents. The minimum average rate for female employees is 25 cents and the minimum average for all employees (both sexes) is 30 cents. Wages above certain figures are not to be included in calculating this average.

Wage rates higher than the minimum rates which were being paid when the Order in Council came into effect are not to be reduced. The joint committee to classify all employees.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL,—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 945) by a correction which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved January 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, repeals the previous Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 799).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved January 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 922).

Trade

BUTCHERS, SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved January 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 21, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 920).

Service: Business and Personal

GARAGE EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council, (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 696 and December, page 1174).

The agreement is renewed from November 28, 1938, to November 27, 1939, and for another year if no notice of change is given.

Certain definitions are added in the agreement. The village of Loretteville is placed in Zone II.

Hours: the evening hours for which 10 per cent extra is to be paid are from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Wages: in Zone II, the classes of superintendent or service manager at a minimum rate of $30 per week and foreman at $25 is added. In Zone I, journeymen mechanics, fitters, machinists, electricians, body men, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, welders, painters and upholsterers are divided into three classes, the minimum hourly wage rate for Class A is 45 cents, class B, 42 cents, class C 40 cents, while for first-year journeymen the minimum is 40 cents. However, those who under a certificate of competency issued up to November 28, 1938, were then entitled to 45 cents per hour will all be included in class A. In commercial establishments in Zone I the minimum wage rate for service men,

gas sellers, washermen, etc., is 25 cents per hour except for beginners who may be paid at 20 cents during their first year.

Apprentices in Zone I are limited to one apprentice to each three journeymen or fraction thereof, for qualified trades considered as a whole.

Any employer furnishing room and board to his employee without any obligation for the employee to accept, may deduct $1 per room per week and 20 cents per meal for meals furnished.

Shoe Shiners, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National des Maîtres-Cireurs de Chaussures de Montréal (The National Union of Master Shoe Shiners of Montreal) and Le Syndicat Catholique des Employés Cireurs de Chaussures (The Catholic Union of Employed Shoe Shiners).

The Order in Council applies to the Island of Montreal and is to be in effect from December 31, 1938, to December 30, 1939.

Hours: 69 per week, distributed between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 8 a.m. to midnight on Saturday. No work on Sundays, Christmas or New Year's days.

Wages: ordinary employees $8 per week, extra employees 15 cents per hour.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements are approved by Orders in Council and published in the December 31 and January 21 issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Employees of Red Mill.

Can and metal container manufacturing, Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Three Rivers.

Building Trades, Sorel.

Building Trades, St. John.

Retail trade, Quebec.

Barbers and hairdressers, Valleyfield.

Approval of Assessment

The request of assessment by the joint committees of the following industries have been approved by Order in Council (*Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31):

Lithographing industry, Province of Quebec.

Printing trades, Montreal district.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction

CARPENTERS, KIRKLAND AND LARDER LAKE ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated January 17 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule for carpenters and joiners from January 31, 1939, "during pleasure."

The territory covered includes the townships of Teck, Lebel, Gauthier, McVittie, McGarry and Hearst in the district of Temiskaming.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week.

Overtime: double time, except that 2 hours overtime may be done on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and on Saturdays up to 5 p.m. at time and one-half. Work done on Saturdays after 12 noon in order to permit the pouring of concrete may, however, be done at straight time. Work on Sundays and five specified holidays may only be done when authorized by the advisory committee which in such cases will decide whether such work will be done at time and one-half or double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters and joiners: 70 cents per hour until April 15, 1939, and 75 cents per hour thereafter.

Saskatchewan

Construction

CARPENTERS, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council, approved December 21, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, January 16, makes binding for the city of Moose Jaw and within ten miles of it, the terms of a schedule for carpenters from January 26, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of shift work, those working between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. to work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen carpenters 70 cents, foremen carpenters 80 cents, carpenters who are neither employers nor employees 90 cents.

Apprentices: any employer employing five or less journeymen carpenters may employ one apprentice. Not more than two apprentices shall be employed unless 20 or more journeymen carpenters are employed.

Wages for apprentices: from 30 cents per hour during first year to 60 cents during fourth year.

PLUMBERS, SASKATOON.—An Order in Council approved January 21 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, January 31, makes binding for the city of Saskatoon and the town of Sutherland the terms of a schedule for plumbers and steamfitters from February 10 "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day from Mondays to Fridays inclusive, a 40-hour week. Work may be done on Saturday mornings at regular rate if required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: for plumbers and steamfitters $1 per hour.

Service: Business and Personal

BEAUTY CULTURE, SWIFT CURRENT.—An Order in Council, approved January 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, January 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the beauty culture industry in the city of Swift Current, from February 10, 1939 "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 106, with these exceptions:

Hours continue at 50 per week, but it is now provided that there be no work on Wednesdays after 12 noon between January 1 and August 15, unless otherwise governed by city by-laws.

Wages and other conditions are similar to those in the previous agreement. A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation is now included.

Alberta

TAXI DRIVERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated January 26 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, January 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the taxi livery industry in the city of Calgary from February 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 66 per week divided into 6 working days, which shall consist of 12 continuous hours of employment less one hour rest period in each day.

Wages: the guaranteed weekly minimum wage of regularly employed chauffeurs: from February 10, 1939, to March 31, 1939, and from October 1, 1939, to expiration of agreement, $13.50 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts from fares and authorized credit accounts in excess of $54 per week; from April 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939, $12.50 per week plus 50 per cent commission on all receipts from fares and authorized credit accounts in excess of $50 per week. Wages of temporary chauffeurs to be *pro rata* of the above guaranteed minimum, with a minimum of $1.25 if called for one-half day or less and $2.50 if employed only one day in the week. All employers paying a higher rate than the above to their present employees may not reduce them, or if working less than 66 hours per week, may not increase such hours.

Chauffeurs are held responsible for any damage which they may cause employers' cars if occasioned directly by the negligence of the chauffeur, up to 50 per cent of the total cost of repairs but in no case to exceed $12.50 for any one accident or damage. Not more than $2 per week may be deducted from the chauffeur's wages in settlement of such indebtedness.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both slightly lower than in the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into the budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.27 at the beginning of January as compared with $8.33 for December, 1938; $8.68 for January, 1938; $8.41 for January, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.88 for January, 1930. The slight decrease during the month under review was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs. Other changes were relatively small, there being decreases in the cost of lard, butter and flour and increases in the cost of meats and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.18 at the beginning of January as compared with $17.25 for December, 1938; $17.48 for January, 1938; $17.04 for January, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; 26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.49 for January, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of prices in 1926 as 100 changed little week by week during January and was 73·2 for the week ended January 27 as compared with 73·5 for the week ended December 30, 1938, and 73·4 for that ended December 2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for December, 1938, when the index was 73·3 as compared with 83·8 for January, 1938; 81·3 for January, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 95·3 for January, 1930; 97·1 for January, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·9 for January, 1914. Of the eight principal groups in the classification according to chief component materials the only change of importance was in the Non-Ferrous Metals group which declined about 2½ per cent. Other group changes were, an advance in the Animals and Their Products group, and declines in the Vegetable Products group, the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, the Iron and Its Products group.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such district with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made

for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices in the main were upward in January following a downward trend extending over several months. Sirloin steak averaged 25·7 cents per pound in January, 24·9 cents in December, 1938, and 28·6 cents in August, 1938. Mutton averaged 22·8 cents per pound in January, 22·2 cents in December, 1938, and 25·8 cents in June. Fresh pork was 23·3 cents per pound in January, 22·7 cents in December, 1938, and 27·4 cents in August. The price of breakfast bacon has been downward since August, 1938, from an average of 36·3 cents per pound to 30·5 cents in January, 1939. Egg prices were generally lower, fresh grades averaging 38·6 cents per dozen as compared with 44 cents in December. Flour was again fractionally lower in the average at 3·1 cents per pound as compared with 4·5 cents in January, 1938. Potato prices continued upward in most localities, the Dominion average being $1.24 per 90 pounds in January as compared with $1.18 in the previous month and 96 cents

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1939
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group; Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

in January, 1938. Coke was slightly higher at $12.09 per ton in January, 1939, as compared with $12.02 in December, 1938.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.50; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $14.50; Quebec, $14; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $15; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $14.75 and $15.50; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15.50; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $15 and $14.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16 and $16.50; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19.25; Timmins, $19.50; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1938	Dec. 1938	Jan. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	63·8	71·4	54·6	56·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	41·2	45·8	45·8	50·4	49·8	51·4
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	45·0	46·4	30·4	30·6	36·4	43·2	45·4	22·2	25·0	24·4	27·6	28·2	28·8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	25·3	25·7	18·9	18·5	21·7	23·9	25·1	12·2	14·1	14·0	15·2	15·5	16·1
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	31·2	32·3	25·6	28·9	29·0	30·1	31·0	16·6	21·3	21·0	22·0	22·2	22·8
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	33·1	36·5	26·7	28·5	25·9	27·2	29·8	12·7	21·1	20·6	22·1	22·7	23·3
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	62·6	69·6	52·0	53·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	28·0	40·4	39·4	41·8	41·6	42·6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	44·8	52·4	39·8	41·4	37·2	38·4	39·4	18·1	29·3	29·2	30·7	30·9	30·5
Lard, pure....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	66·6	77·6	43·4	49·8	44·2	44·8	42·6	24·6	35·8	31·8	32·8	28·8	28·0
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	63·3	86·6	71·2	62·8	64·3	60·2	64·4	39·1	41·5	39·4	38·3	44·0	38·6
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	51·2	69·5	58·7	50·1	52·0	48·4	52·1	29·5	33·9	32·6	31·3	34·7	31·7
Milk.....	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	90·6	79·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	57·0	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	93·8	135·2	83·4	92·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	45·6	54·0	53·8	62·2	48·2	47·6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	51·2	74·8	48·6	50·7	47·0	48·3	47·5	26·1	30·6	30·3	34·7	26·7	26·4
Cheese, old...	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	33·3	40·9	32·6	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§23·2	§22·8
Cheese, new...	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·1	29·3	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§23·2	§22·8
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	114·0	120·5	105·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	93·0	99·0	108·0	100·5	100·5
Flour, family..	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	74·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§26·0	§34·0	§41·0	§45·0	§32·0	§31·0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	35·0	40·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	23·0	26·0	27·5	29·0	26·5	26·0
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	19·6	30·4	19·6	§22·0	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§16·4	§15·6	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·4	23·2	17·4	16·0	16·0	21·2	20·8	7·8	10·8	13·8	11·4	10·2	10·2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	19·7	26·2	22·0	20·3	19·4	20·6	21·3	15·5	15·5	16·4	15·9	15·4	15·7
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·3	25·7	18·4	15·7	13·9	13·6	16·0	10·8	11·4	11·4	11·4	10·8	10·9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	42·8	62·0	36·8	31·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	23·2	25·2	24·8	26·0	25·2	25·2
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	19·8	28·6	17·4	15·0	15·4	14·4	13·8	11·2	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black....	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	12·5	16·0	13·5	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·1	§13·1	§14·4	§14·7	§14·6
Tea, green.....	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	12·1	16·7	15·1	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·1	§13·1	§14·4	§14·7	§14·6
Coffee.....	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·1	14·7	13·6	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·1	10·2	9·2	8·9	8·8	8·7	8·6
Potatoes.....	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	72·7	103·0	52·6	88·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	31·0	41·4	51·6	32·2	39·5	41·4
Vinegar.....	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 12·42	$ 15·30	$ 11·03	$ 11·63	$ 11·19	$ 11·30	$ 11·88	$ 6·94	$ 8·17	$ 8·41	$ 8·68	$ 8·33	$ 8·27
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite.....	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	72·4	87·8	109·6	114·7	102·7	102·1	101·4	96·0	93·1	92·3	90·3	91·4	91·4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	55·9	65·2	71·7	65·8	63·7	63·0	63·1	58·4	58·8	58·6	58·7	59·0	59·0
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	63·7	80·6	80·2	76·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	63·6	60·2	59·4	60·5	61·1	59·8
Wood, soft....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	47·2	62·5	59·8	56·2	55·8	55·4	54·3	47·8	45·1	44·9	45·1	45·2	44·8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	25·8	31·0	31·7	30·1	31·2	31·0	31·1	27·0	26·9	26·8	26·8	26·5	26·8
Fuel and light.....	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·65	$ 3·27	$ 3·53	$ 3·44	$ 3·28	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·93	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·83	$ 2·82
Rent.....	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·50	$ 5·54	$ 6·92	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·98	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††**Totals**.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 19·61	$ 24·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 21·41	$ 21·55	$ 22·17	$ 15·89	$ 16·68	$ 17·04	$ 17·48	$ 17·25	$ 17·18

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·45	15·35	11·18	11·80	11·12	11·33	11·92	7·32	8·35	8·43	8·79	8·46	8·27
Prince Ed. Island.....	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	10·63	13·42	9·78	10·77	10·32	10·23	11·00	7·04	7·72	8·28	8·61	8·11	8·06
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	12·33	14·97	11·11	11·82	11·26	11·21	11·81	7·32	8·41	8·61	8·90	8·56	8·49
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·27	12·18	14·67	10·63	11·23	10·37	10·54	11·11	6·45	7·62	7·90	8·19	7·88	7·84
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	12·51	15·35	10·88	11·66	11·22	11·27	11·84	6·85	8·25	8·37	8·66	8·28	8·23
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	11·84	16·09	10·87	10·83	10·80	11·13	11·51	6·66	7·82	8·54	8·42	8·02	8·08
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	12·18	15·39	11·06	11·21	11·37	11·36	11·90	6·66	7·65	8·25	8·58	8·00	8·01
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·77	12·72	15·88	10·94	11·31	11·29	11·52	12·15	6·72	7·79	8·24	8·44	8·13	8·10
British Columbia.....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	12·69	16·11	12·08	12·42	12·16	12·26	12·85	7·65	8·87	9·22	9·61	9·25	9·13

† December only. § Kind most sold..

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·7**	**21·4**	**19·0**	**14·4**	**12·0**	**16·1**	**22·8**	**23·3**	**21·3**	**30·5**	**34·2**	**55·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·4**	**22·1**	**18·1**	**13·6**	**12·2**	**13·4**	**15·0**	**23·1**	**19·9**	**28·1**	**32·0**	**52·0**
1—Sydney	27·5	23·2	17·2	14·2	11·5	10	15	24·5	20·8	28·8	32·9	54·1
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	22·7	16	14·2	13	.....	22·7	19·6	28·1	32	53·5
3—Amherst	26·8	21	17	13·3	10·7	13·5	.....	23·3	18·3	29·3	32·8	53
4—Halifax	25·3	19·1	18·8	13·3	12·4	11·5	15	22·3	18·9	26·6	31·2	49·2
5—Windsor	30	22	16	12	13·5	18	.....	23	21	27	31	50
6—Truro	26	22·3	17	13	10·7	14·5	.....	22·7	20·8	28·8	31·9	51·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·5**	**21·5**	**20·5**	**13·0**	**13·5**	**12·0**	**20·0**	**22·0**	**18·0**	**29·2**	**32·3**	**55·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·2**	**22·7**	**19·8**	**14·7**	**11·6**	**14·1**	**20·1**	**22·5**	**20·1**	**30·2**	**33·4**	**55·5**
8—Moncton	28·7	22·4	18·9	14·6	11·4	14·5	17	23·2	20·3	31·9	34·6	53·9
9—Saint John	28	20·6	20	13·6	11·9	12·7	23·3	23·2	20·4	29·2	31·4	55·4
10—Fredericton	30	22·7	21·1	14	12	15·2	20	23·5	20·1	31·1	33·6	56·5
11—Bathurst	30	25	19	16·5	11	.....	.....	20	19·6	28·5	34	56
Quebec (average)	**24·1**	**21·4**	**18·4**	**14·6**	**10·2**	**16·0**	**23·9**	**21·7**	**19·3**	**27·8**	**32·2**	**54·2**
12—Quebec	23·8	19·7	14·9	14·2	8·5	18·6	22·7	21·9	19·3	23·7	30·5	47·9
13—Three Rivers	27	21·4	16·7	14·6	9	16	23·7	21·4	18·2	31·2	35·1	58·1
14—Sherbrooke	28·8	24·1	23·4	16·8	10·6	16·1	27·5	22·8	19·8	26·9	30·6	53·7
15—Sorel	21·6	19·6	18·6	11·8	9·8	12·7	20·1	19·6	19·7	28	31·7	52
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·2	17·6	18	12·5	9	18·7	21·3	18·7	17·2	29	32·8	51·1
17—St. Johns	.....	27	22	19	12	15	27	25	18·8	28·3	31	58
18—Thetford Mines	.....	20	12	14	10	18	.....	20	19·2	28	35	.....
19—Montreal	25·6	22·4	22·1	13·8	11·1	13·6	24·1	22·9	21·2	27·8	31·2	56·9
20—Hull	23·7	21	17·9	14·4	11·6	14·9	25	22·7	19·9	27	32·2	56·1
Ontario (average)	**25·6**	**21·7**	**19·5**	**15·2**	**12·5**	**17·8**	**23·6**	**23·9**	**21·9**	**29·3**	**32·6**	**55·4**
21—Ottawa	26·2	21·2	21·9	16·1	11·7	16·2	24	22·9	19·7	30·1	33·1	56·9
22—Brockville	28	22·8	21·2	17	10·9	17	.....	23·2	22·7	30·3	33·2	57·7
23—Kingston	24·6	19·7	19·7	14·9	10·5	15·2	23·3	23	21·1	27·6	31	53·4
24—Belleville	20	17·6	16·8	13·2	10·4	18	21·7	21·8	21·5	29·4	32·2	55·5
25—Peterborough	28	23·1	22·1	16	14	22	24·2	25·3	23	28·6	31·9	56·2
26—Oshawa	23·1	20·7	20	13·7	13·2	17·5	.....	22·5	20	26·5	33·9	55·9
27—Orillia	22	18·4	18·6	14·2	12·9	19·6	22·2	24·4	22·5	29·5	33·8	55
28—Toronto	29	23·5	22·2	16·1	14·6	18	24·5	24·8	21·5	32·5	36·5	57·1
29—Niagara Falls	26	23	20·7	14·9	12	18·5	.....	23·5	21·1	29·6	31·4	56·6
30—St. Catharines	28·2	24·1	21·9	16·9	13·4	17·6	24	24·2	19	26·5	30·1	51·5
31—Hamilton	27·7	23·3	21·2	16·6	14·2	19·2	23·8	23·5	26·7	28·5	31·9	54·8
32—Brantford	25·7	22·4	19·6	15·8	11·4	17·9	26·5	25·2	21	28·7	31·7	55·5
33—Galt	27·5	23	19·5	17	15·3	20·5	.....	27	.....	30·2	33·8	56·8
34—Guelph	21·8	19·2	18·3	14·2	12·8	18·7	19	22·2	21·9	28·4	31·3	54·4
35—Kitchener	22·7	20·9	17·6	15·2	13·8	17·5	26·5	22·8	23·5	29·2	31·8	52·5
36—Woodstock	25·6	22	19·6	15·7	12·1	16·2	21·5	23·7	22·2	28·5	31·8	53·8
37—Stratford	24·7	21	16·7	14·5	13·2	17·3	.....	24·3	.....	30	32·6	55·1
38—London	26·5	22·7	20·2	15	13·4	18·3	22·5	24·1	22·5	29	32·1	54·2
39—St. Thomas	26·6	22·2	19·3	15·3	12	17·4	22	23·5	22	29·8	32·8	55·9
40—Chatham	26·1	23·2	19·2	15·4	11·4	19·1	23·5	23·8	20	29·4	32·1	56·5
41—Windsor	26·8	21·9	21·4	15·2	13·4	17·7	20·5	23·7	21·6	28·4	30·7	56·9
42—Sarnia	26·2	21·2	15·3	14·8	12·9	17	.....	23·2	23	28	31·3	57
43—Owen Sound	24·6	20	16·2	14	12	18·7	.....	21·4	20	28·8	33·1	52·5
44—North Bay	26	20·6	21	14·6	11·4	17	23·5	24	21·2	29	32·5	55
45—Sudbury	25·6	22·4	19	15	10·7	15	25	23·7	21·2	27·7	30	54·9
46—Cobalt	26·5	20	16	13	12	.....	.....	23·5	23·3	29·7	33·4	56
47—Timmins	25·9	22·7	19·5	15·5	11·9	17·1	27·6	25·9	23·6	29·5	32·7	55·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·4	23·7	21·7	14·9	10·9	18·4	22·7	24·8	21·6	30·1	32·9	56·2
49—Port Arthur	26	22·3	20·7	16·3	14·2	19	.....	25	24	33·5	36·9	58·9
50—Fort William	24·1	20·7	17·8	13·9	12·4	15·3	26·5	25·8	22·4	32·6	36·3	54·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·0**	**19·3**	**19·3**	**12·9**	**11·6**	**13·7**	**23·2**	**24·0**	**23·4**	**34·0**	**37·2**	**56·5**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	19·9	20·3	13·4	12·7	13·5	20·9	25	23	32·2	35	57·5
52—Brandon	21·8	18·7	18·3	12·3	10·5	13·8	25·5	23	23·7	35·8	39·3	55·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·0**	**17·9**	**16·3**	**11·7**	**10·0**	**12·9**	**18·8**	**22·0**	**21·0**	**35·6**	**39·9**	**59·9**
53—Regina	22·6	18·3	16·2	12	10·5	13	19·1	22·4	20	34·2	38·7	59
54—Prince Albert	17·7	14·2	14·3	10	8·4	11	18	21·5	18·3	36·4	42·8	59·2
55—Saskatoon	22·5	19·1	18·4	12·2	10·6	14·3	18·9	22·1	20·5	36·5	40·2	57·6
56—Moose Jaw	25·3	20	16·3	12·4	10·3	13·2	19·2	22	25	35·1	37·8	63·7
Alberta (average)	**25·2**	**20·9**	**17·6**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**14·4**	**21·9**	**21·6**	**20·7**	**33·1**	**37·5**	**57·2**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	19·7	15·3	13·8	16	21·7	23·3	20·7	35·3	40·4	59
58—Drumheller	25	22·5	17·5	13·7	10·2	15	25	20	23·3	31·5	36·1	56·2
59—Edmonton	19·4	15·7	14·7	9·8	8·3	12·7	18	20·7	21·3	32	36·1	54·4
60—Calgary	26·6	20·6	17·9	13·1	11·6	14·4	22·2	22·3	19	34·5	38	59·7
61—Lethbridge	25	20·7	18·2	14	11	13·8	22·8	21·7	19	32·4	36·7	56·5
British Columbia (average)	**26·7**	**22·0**	**19·8**	**14·5**	**13·8**	**17·0**	**25·3**	**25·2**	**23·4**	**35·1**	**38·8**	**59·2**
62—Fernie	25	20	16	12	11	13	20	22	22	34·4	34·2	57·5
63—Nelson	22·5	18	18·5	13	12·2	16	26·5	25·5	23·5	31·7	38·3	61·7
64—Trail	27	23·5	20·2	15·5	15·4	18	27	27·9	24·8	36·2	40·2	61·6
65—New Westminster	27·3	22·5	19·3	14·1	14·8	15·4	23·7	24·1	22·7	32·7	37·6	57
66—Vancouver	29·7	24·3	22·1	15·4	15·2	17·1	26	24·8	24	33·9	38·1	58·3
67—Victoria	28·3	24·3	22	15·7	14·9	17·3	25·5	25·3	22·4	36·1	39·8	59·3
68—Nanaimo	27·6	22·2	20·6	15·2	15·3	23·2	29	27	25	35·1	37·6	59·5
69—Prince Rupert	26	21·5	20	15	11·2	16·2	25	25	22·6	40·4	44·2	58·3

a Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·2	**23·3**	**16·1**	**11·1**	**49·6**	**18·4**	**17·5**	**21·1**	**14·0**	**38·6**	**31·7**	**10·9**	**23·8**	**26·4**	
10·9	**22·0**	.....	.....	**43·0**	**12·7**	**14·0**	**16·4**	**14·9**	**42·3**	**36·0**	**10·2**	**24·9**	**28·0**	
.....	16·8	.....	.....	44·7	11	13·5	16·5	14·3	45·6	36·6	10–12	23·5	26·5	1
10	26·7	.....	.....	50	13·5	15	20	14·2	43·3	35·7	11	25·7	29·8	2
.....	22·5	.....	.....	40	14·3	14	14·6	14	41·7	36·8	8c	26·4	27·8	3
11·7	.....	.....	.....	41·4	11·8	13·5	16·5	14·3	42·8	34·2	11	22	26·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·7	.....	16·5	17·7	39·7	35	10	26·7	28·4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38·7	12·6	14	14	15	40·7	37·7	10	25	29	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	.....	**13·3**	**15·0**	**17·1**	**14·8**	**36·6**	**30·2**	**9·0–10·0**	**25·0**	**25·6**	7
12·7	**26·4**	.....	**5·0**	**46·8**	**14·5**	**16·4**	**17·8**	**14·2**	**44·4**	**34·4**	**10·8**	**26·0**	**28·6**	
12·7	26·1	.....	5	45·4	14·5	14·6	16	15·1	47·2	38·4	10	27·4	29	8
10	28·2	.....	5	50	14·1	14·4	20·7	13·6	43·9	32	12	24·9	27·3	9
15·5	26·2	.....	.....	51·7	14·7	16·7	19·3	15	41·4	35·3	11	27·3	29·1	10
.....	25	.....	.....	40	14·5	20	15·2	13	45	31·7	10c	24·5	29	11
14·5	**26·7**	**18·1**	**6·8**	**47·2**	**18·0**	**16·0**	**15·5**	**13·8**	**38·9**	**32·1**	**10·2**	**23·1**	**25·1**	
15·2	25	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·5	16	14·4	41·4	31·3	11	23·5	25·8	12
14·3	26·7	15	7·2	45	.....	.....	16·2	19·1	14·3	38·7	32·7	11b	.....	25·1	13
16·5	30	.....	9·5	.....	20	18·3	15·3	14·6	41·7	34·9	11·1a	23·2	25·1	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·4	14·7	34·3	29	9c	.....	24·9	15
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	13·3	35·4	31	9a	.....	24·9	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	14·4	11·5	40	34·7	9	.....	24·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13·5	14·2	35	30·8	9	23	25·7	18
14·3	27·7	21·3	5·4	46·7	19·6	19	19·6	13·2	41·9	32	11–12	24·2	25·7	19
13·5	24	.....	5	50	14·5	14·7	15·6	14·3	41·7	32·2	11	21·7	23·7	20
16·2	**23·6**	**18·7**	**8·6**	**53·9**	**17·2**	**17·2**	**24·4**	**13·6**	**37·7**	**31·6**	**11·3**	**24·1**	**25·9**	
16·5	25·6	18·7	10	50	21	16·5	26·2	12·8	41·8	33·6	11	23·6	25	21
.....	25	18	.....	.....	18	17·2	22	13·7	38·9	33·4	10	.....	24·8	22
15	25·8	17·7	.....	55	17·5	15·7	22	13·2	38	32·9	10	22·1	24·7	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	24·8	13·6	35·3	30·5	10b	27·1	25·6	24
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	16·7	15·5	23·5	14·8	33·2	28·8	11	22·9	24·8	25
13·7	25	15	5	50	.....	15	24·6	13·4	39·1	34·4	11b	23	26	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18·2	24·1	14·2	36·2	31·1	11	23·2	25·7	27
16·3	28·1	21·4	10·7	55	23	20	30·8	13·2	39·9	33	12	24	26·4	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	15·7	26·3	12·9	36·8	30	12	24·7	26	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	15	28·1	12·6	37·3	33·7	12	24·5	25·5	30
18·2	26·4	25·7	.....	56·7	15	16·5	28·8	12·8	38·2	30	12	25·5	26·9	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·1	17	28·8	12·7	34·3	29·2	11	25	26·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19·5	27·2	13·9	34·2	30·4	11	.....	25·9	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	16·8	21·2	12·7	33·9	28·4	11	23·7	25	34
.....	23	20	.....	55	.....	19	24·5	13·7	34·5	29·5	11	23·5	25·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·5	18·7	13	33·4	27·7	11	.....	26·1	36
18	22·5	15	.....	.....	16·5	15·6	26·9	12·8	34·4	28·2	11	22·5	24·7	37
12·5	20	19	.....	50	16	16·8	29·4	12·7	36·1	31·9	11	25	25·5	38
12·5	24	.....	10	.....	16·8	17	29·9	13·1	37·4	30	11	27	28	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	25	22	13·2	35·2	29·4	11	24	25·4	40
15	22·5	22	8·5	60	18	16	25·8	12·7	35·9	29·5	12	.....	25·1	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	28·2	13·9	36	28	11	.....	25·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	12·6	35·1	29	11	.....	26	43
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	16	18·7	20·1	14·2	42·7	37·2	12	23	26	44
.....	20	15	.....	50	17·8	17·7	19·3	14·5	41·4	31·7	14b	25·5	26·5	45
17	24	.....	.....	50	16·7	16	16·5	15	45	39·5	10b	.....	28·9	46
23	22·7	25·5	7·5	60	19·1	19·5	18·5	15·8	42·9	34·1	14·3a	24·5	26·4	47
.....	.....	19·7	8·7	.....	16	18·7	23	14·4	39·9	34·8	12	23·3	26	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	17·5	20·7	14·7	42·1	35·6	11	24	26	49
16·5	19·9	15·8	.....	55	16·2	16·7	23·5	15·3	41·7	33·7	11	22·7	26·6	50
19·0	**22·4**	**16·4**	**12·0**	.....	**21·5**	**17·7**	**25·7**	**12·9**	**38·5**	**28·8**	**9·7**	**21·3**	**24·3**	
19·2	22·8	16·4	12	.....	21·7	18	30·8	12·2	42·3	29·6	11	21·7	23·9	51
18·7	22	.....	.....	.....	21·2	17·3	20·5	13·6	34·7	28	8·3a	20·8	24·6	52
22·0	**23·1**	**9·5**	**15·3**	.....	**23·4**	**18·6**	**16·9**	**12·8**	**36·8**	**28·4**	**11·0**	**21·5**	**25·3**	
21·2	22·4	10	12·5	.....	23·7	19·1	17	13·5	39·3	27·6	11	20·8	24·7	53
21·5	25	8·7	20	.....	25	19	16	12·2	35·4	30·3	11	20·9	25·6	54
20·1	21·2	8·9	13·7	.....	19·7	15·7	16·6	12·9	36·9	28·1	11	21·8	25·8	55
25	23·8	10·3	15	.....	25	20·7	17·8	12·7	35·5	27·4	11	22·5	25·1	56
22·4	**23·2**	**12·4**	**17·2**	.....	**24·0**	**20·1**	**19·4**	**14·2**	**36·2**	**27·6**	**10·8**	**21·4**	**26·4**	
24	23	11	.....	.....	25	20·7	17·2	14·9	37·7	27·9	11	21·8	27·7	57
23·5	25	13·2	22·5	.....	25	19·3	17·9	14·2	36·5	29·7	10	23·5	27·2	58
20·7	21	13·3	12·5	.....	21·2	19·1	20·3	14·4	33·1	25·9	11	21	25·2	59
22·2	22·5	12·2	16·5	.....	25	21	20·7	12·8	36·3	24·8	11	20·4	25·7	60
21·7	24·4	12·2	.....	.....	23·7	20·5	20·7	14·7	37·3	29·8	11	20·3	26·3	61
18·0	**20·0**	**14·0**	**13·6**	.....	**23·3**	**20·6**	**23·3**	**15·4**	**38·3**	**32·6**	**11·6**	**25·0**	**28·8**	
25	25	15	20	.....	23·5	23·5	21·7	15	41·7	30·7	10	21	28·2	62
21	25	12	17	.....	25	23	15	16	43·3	40	12·5a	23	28·8	63
22·2	25·1	14	19	.....	24·5	23·5	27·7	15·5	43·8	36·9	12·5a	.....	31·5	64
14·7	16·5	.....	8·3	.....	23	17·3	25·2	14·2	33·4	.....	10	25	27·3	65
14·9	17	.....	11·2	.....	22·7	17·7	23·9	13·9	34·3	29	10	.....	27·5	66
13·3	16	15	10	.....	24·3	18·3	24·4	15·1	35·9	31·5	12·5a	28	28·9	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	20	21·3	27·7	15·8	35·6	30	11a	.....	29·4	68
.....	17·5	.....	10	.....	.....	20	20·6	17·8	38·6	30	14·3a	28	28·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·8**	**6·7a**	**15·7**	**3·1**	**5·2**	**8·2**	**10·6**	**10·7**	**10·6**	**10·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·1**	**6·8**	**16·5**	**3·4**	**5·2**	**7·3**	**12·9**	**10·5**	**10·5**	**10·5**
1—Sydney	21·5	6·7-7·3	17	3·4	5·2	6·8	10·7	10·6	10·5	10·4
2—New Glasgow	22·4	6·7	17·2	3·6	5·3	6·8	12·3	10·3	10	10
3—Amherst	21·5	6·7	15	3·5	5	7·2	12·5	10·4	10·7	10·6
4—Halifax	21·7	6·7	17	3·3	5·4	7·9	13·3	10·6	10·1	10·1
5—Windsor	21·4	6·7	19	3·5	5·2	8	15	10·7	11·4	11·6
6—Truro	24·1	6·7	14	3·3	5	7·3	13·3	10·6	10	10·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·1**	**6·7**	**17·3**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**8·0**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**11·5**	**11·9**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·6**	**7·0**	**16·8**	**3·4**	**5·2**	**7·9**	**13·3**	**10·5**	**10·6**	**11·0**
8—Moncton	22·7	7·3	16	3·4	5·3	8·3	13·6	11·3	10·9	10·9
9—Saint John	23·3	5·3-6·7	18·6	3·2	5·1	7·4	12·9	10·1	10	10·1
10—Fredericton	22·3	7·3	15·7	3·4	5·3	7·8	13·5	10·3	10·2	10·6
11—Bathurst	22·2	7·3	17	3·6	5	8·2	.....	10·4	11·4	12·2
Quebec (average)	**20·2**	**5·4**	**13·4**	**3·4**	**5·1**	**6·5**	**10·6**	**9·4**	**10·0**	**9·9**
12—Quebec	22·6	5–9·5c	13·6	3·6	5	7·1	10·1	9·7	10·1	9·8
13—Three Rivers	22	4·7-5·3	13·1	3·9	5	7·4	12·5	9·7	10	10
14—Sherbrooke	21·2	5·3	13·8	3·2	5·3	6·1	11·4	9·3	9·9	10·2
15—Sorel	19·9	4·7	13·6	2·7	5	6·2	10	9·2	10	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	17·6	3·7-4	12·7	2·7	5	6·7	10·3	9·1	10·3	10
17—St. Johns	18·3	4·7	14	3·1	5·2	6·2	10·1	9·9	10	10
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	5·7	12·9	4	5	5·2	10	9·1	10·3	10
19—Montreal	20·9	5·3-6·7	14·2	3·7	5	7·4	9·5	9·2	9·7	9·8
20—Hull	19·3	5·3-6·7	13	3·4	5·2	6·2	11·1	9·1	9·7	9·5
Ontario (average)	**22·3**	**6·3**	**15·0**	**2·7**	**5·0**	**8·8**	**10·6**	**10·1**	**10·2**	**10·3**
21—Ottawa	21·6	6·7	14·2	3·5	5	8·8	10·6	9·8	10·1	10·5
22—Brockville	19·8	6·7	11·1	3·6	4·6	8·1	10·4	9·3	9·7	9·7
23—Kingston	20·2	6–6·7	13·1	3·1	4·9	7·4	10·9	9·7	9·7	9·7
24—Belleville	20·5	5·3–6	13·5	2·5	4·9	7·8	10·1	9·7	9·6	9·8
25—Peterborough	21·2	5·3–6·7	15	2·3	4·9	9·3	10·3	9·8	9·8	10
26—Oshawa	22·9	6–6·7	16	2·4	4·8	8·3	10	9·7	10	9·9
27—Orillia	21·3	5·3	18·3	2·4	4·7	8·4	10·3	10	10	10·1
28—Toronto	24·6	6·7	17·5	2·7	4·9	8·6	9·6	10	10	9·9
29—Niagara Falls	23·1	6·7	14·6	2·5	5	8·7	10·4	10	9·8	10·1
30—St. Catharines	23·6	6·7	17·5	2·6	5·2	9·1	10·6	9·8	9·7	9·8
31—Hamilton	25·4	6–6·7	14·3	2·5	4·9	8·3	9·8	9·9	9·8	9·9
32—Brantford	23·6	6·7	15·2	2·3	4·9	9·5	9·8	9·8	10·1	9·8
33—Galt	26·7	6·7	17	2·2	5·1	8·9	10	10	10·1	10·1
34—Guelph	23·2	6	15·3	2·1	5	9·3	10·8	10·1	10	9·8
35—Kitchener	23·6	6·7	15·6	2·3	5·1	9·1	10·2	10·2	10·2	10·1
36—Woodstock	22·2	6	12·7	1·9	4·9	9·1	9·7	10·1	9·9	9·8
37—Stratford	21·4	6·7	15	2·2	5·1	9·2	10·6	10·6	9·9	10
38—London	22·3	6–6·7	17·9	2·4	5·1	9·2	11	10·1	10·1	10
39—St. Thomas	22	5·3–6	17·7	2·4	5·2	9·2	12·1	10·1	10·3	10·2
40—Chatham	20·3	5·3	15·2	2·4	4·5	9·6	9·8	11·2	10·8	10·9
41—Windsor	20·4	6–6·7	13·4	2·5	5	7·7	10	10·1	10·3	10·2
42—Sarnia	22·2	6–6·7	16·4	2·2	5	8·4	10·4	10·2	10·2	10·2
43—Owen Sound	23·1	6	15	2·3	4·8	9	12	9·8	10	10
44—North Bay	21·4	6	13·3	3·3	5	8·4	12·5	10·8	10·8	10·8
45—Sudbury	21·2	6·7	13·6	3·8	5·8	9·3	11·9	10·3	10·4	10·9
46—Cobalt	22·9	6·7	13	3·6	5·6	8·7	12·2	11·1	11·4	12·4
47—Timmins	22·3	6·7	13·1	3·6	6	9·1	11·2	10·7	10·9	10·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·6	6	14·6	3·3	5	9·2	10·8	10·6	10·9	11
49—Port Arthur	22·4	6–6·7	17·8	3·5	5·3	9·3	10·9	10·2	10·1	10·5
50—Fort William	22·1	6–6·7	13·9	3·5	5·2	8·4	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**7·0**	**15·5**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**9·5**	**10·0**	**12·0**	**11·3**	**11·5**
51—Winnipeg	25·9	6·4–8	16	3·3	5·1	9·1	9·8	11·6	11·6	11·6
52—Brandon	22·8	6·4–7·1	15	3·2	5·2	9·8	10·1	12·3	11	11·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·3**	**6·9**	**16·6**	**3·3**	**5·3**	**9·4**	**10·6**	**12·7**	**11·4**	**11·9**
53—Regina	24·9	6·4–7·2	16·7	3·3	5·7	9·6	10·2	12·8	10·9	11·2
54—Prince Albert	23·4	6·4	18·2	3·5	5·2	9·1	11·4	13·2	12·5	12·8
55—Saskatoon	20·9	7·2	.....	3·2	5	9·4	10·1	12·2	10·7	11·4
56—Moose Jaw	23·9	7·2	15	3·2	5·4	9·5	10·8	12·7	11·6	12·1
Alberta (average)	**25·6**	**7·2**	**16·1**	**3·3**	**5·5**	**8·6**	**10·0**	**12·5**	**11·1**	**11·3**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	7·2	15	3·4	5·5	9·3	10·7	12·9	11·4	11·6
58—Drumheller	25·7	6·7-7·2	.....	3·3	5·8	8·2	9·4	12·5	10·3	10·8
59—Edmonton	23·5	7·2–8	15·8	3·2	5·4	8·3	10·1	12·2	11·9	12
60—Calgary	27	7·2	17·5	3·3	5·2	8·1	9·8	12·2	10·9	11
61—Lethbridge	25·2	7·2	.....	3·3	.....	9·1	10	12·5	11·1	10·9
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**8·6**	**18·9**	**3·8**	**5·6**	**7·6**	**8·3**	**12·2**	**11·9**	**12·0**
62—Fernie	26	7·2	17	3·6	6·1	8·1	9·5	12·5	12·7	12·7
63—Nelson	25·5	9	.....	4	5	8	8	13	13	13
64—Trail	24·8	9	19·5	4	6·2	7·9	8·7	12·6	12·6	13·1
65—New Westminster	26·1	8·3–9·6	18·3	3·6	5·2	6·6	7·6	10·5	10·7	10·5
66—Vancouver	26	8·3–9·6	19·8	3·7	5·4	7	7·9	11·1	10·7	10·6
67—Victoria	26·5	8	18	3·8	5·7	7·9	7·8	11·9	11·5	11·4
68—Nanaimo	27·9	8	20	3·6	5	7·6	9·2	13·4	10·9	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	9–10	20	4·1	5·9	7·7	7·8	12·4	12·7	12·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1939

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·1	4·0	1·242	24·6	19·8	15·7	10·9	16·7	14·9	57·0	16·4	51·8	43·2	
5·1	4·7	1·352	26·0	18·7	14·0	11·9	15·9	15·1	57·9	16·1	54·1	48·0	
4·6	4·9	1·384	26·9	.....	12·5	10·5	14·9	14·3	.....	15·7	55	48·9	1
4·9	4·5	1·314	24·3	20	13	11·8	15·2	14·2	55	16·4	49	43·7	2
4·7	5	1·384	26·1	16·2	17·5	11·5	16	14·3	.....	15·2	.....	50	3
5·7	4·6	1·351	26·7	19·7	.....	12	16·5	16·6	67·5	16·4	57·5	46·7	4
5·7	4·6	1·55	28	17·5	.....	13·3	16·7	16	49	18	55	51·3	5
5	4·8	1·131	24·1	20	13	12·3	15·8	15	60	15	.....	47·6	6
5·3	5·1	1·033	21·8	16·0	17·5	12·9	15·8	15·0	.....	18·8	.....	47·2	7
5·0	4·7	1·267	24·7	18·4	14·5	11·3	16·0	14·5	53·5	16·2	55·7	47·6	
5	4·8	1·347	24	18·8	14·5	11·8	16·2	15	56	15·2	.....	49·8	8
5·3	4·6	1·309	26·5	18·1	14·7	10·2	15·6	13·6	51	14·9	51·3	46·6	9
5·4	4·6	1·142	24·3	18·2	14·5	10·6	15·8	14·4	.....	16·3	55·7	46·3	10
4·3	4·6	1·27	24	.....	14·3	12·5	16·5	15	.....	18·3	60	47·5	11
4·8	4·9	1·363	26·8	22·7	13·6	11·1	16·7	14·0	65·4	16·2	58·3	42·4	
5·5	5·1	1·411	29·6	23·3	13·9	11·7	17·5	14·9	83·3	17·6	57·3	43·7	12
4·7	4·9	1·307	26·7	25·6	14·4	10·4	17·5	14·3	80	15	59·5	44·3	13
4·8	5·3	1·377	28·3	23·7	14·4	12·2	17·6	13·7	47	16·5	61	43·6	14
4·7	4·5	1·225	24·7	.....	13	11·5	15	13	.....	16·1	.....	42	15
4·2	5	1·331	24·8	22·5	13·4	12·4	16·4	13·5	53·3	15·7	58	40·8	16
4·7	5·9	1·374	26·8	22	12·7	10·9	16·8	13·7	54·7	15	60	43·3	17
3·9	4·5	1·378	27	.....	13·5	9·6	16·7	13·9	57·5	17	.....	44·2	18
5·1	4·5	1·462	27·3	22·4	13	10·8	16·9	13·6	82·7	16·4	54·5	39·8	19
5·3	4·5	1,404	25·9	19·7	13·9	10·8	16·1	15·5	65	16·2	58	39·7	20
4·8	3·6	1·271	24·6	19·5	15·9	10·8	16·6	15·2	52·6	15·6	51·3	41·5	
4·7	4·5	1·429	28	24·8	13·9	10·2	16·3	16	50·5	16·8	52·3	41·5	21
4·5	3·2	1·458	27	25	14	9·1	16·9	15	.....	15	55	42	22
5	4·2	1·40	27	22·1	11·5	10·1	17·1	14·6	52·5	15	49·8	41·6	23
4·7	3·6	1·367	27·9	22·1	.....	11	16·5	14·1	45	14·8	.....	40·1	24
4·9	3·4	1·322	23·6	18·9	.....	11·9	17	14·7	54·2	15·2	52·1	39·9	25
4·4	3·1	1·21	23·4	17·1	.....	11·1	16·8	14·9	65	14·7	56	40·6	26
4·8	2·9	1·089	22·7	17·8	.....	9·9	15·2	15·1	45	15·7	52	41·7	27
5	3·7	1·368	25·4	19·1	.....	9·6	16·4	15·1	58·5	15·1	48·5	41·7	28
6·1	3·6	1·279	24·7	19·5	25	9·8	16·7	15·2	45	15·3	47·7	42·2	29
5·1	3·7	1·264	24·7	16·2	.....	11	17	15·4	54	14·3	43·7	43·4	30
4·8	4·1	1·192	25·1	21·7	15	10·4	16·2	14·3	45	14·6	49	41·3	31
4·8	3·3	1·00	19·7	16·4	.....	11	16·7	14·1	5·05	15	47	39·5	32
4·7	3·6	·986	22	17·4	.....	11·5	16·8	14·6	50	15·4	55	40·5	33
4·6	3·7	·987	19·9	19·4	.....	10·1	16·4	14·2	60	15·3	59	40·3	34
4·8	3·4	·979	21·4	15·5	.....	11·8	16·9	15·1	.....	15·6	.....	40·1	35
4·9	3·1	1·08	21·8	15	.....	11·3	16	14·6	.....	15	.....	39	36
4	3	1·237	23	18·4	.....	11	16·3	14·3	.....	15·8	54·7	39·7	37
4·8	3·5	1·122	21·5	16·4	.....	11·7	15·8	14·7	.....	15	52·7	41·1	38
4·6	3·6	1·109	21·5	17·2	.....	11·2	16·7	14·9	46·5	15·5	43	41·6	39
4	2·8	1·183	23·3	16·8	.....	10·1	16·7	13·3	45	15·1	51	40·2	40
4·3	2·8	1·221	21·2	17·2	.....	10·1	15·2	14·9	42	15·3	.....	40·7	41
4·8	3·4	1·191	22·1	15·5	.....	10·2	16·2	15	49	15·7	55	41·8	42
4·1	3·3	·897	18·8	16·7	.....	12	15·6	15	47	16·1	.....	39·4	43
4·9	3·5	1·567	29·1	24·2	16·5	11·7	15·5	16·8	64	16·2	51·3	43	44
4·7	4·7	1·537	30	.....	16·4	10·6	18·2	16·6	59	15·5	55·4	42·6	45
5	4·3	1·964	36·5	.....	17	12·1	17	17·3	60·6	17·5	54·7	46·7	46
4·9	5·1	1·92	34·3	23·7	17·5	11·8	17·4	17·4	61·1	17·4	51·3	44·2	47
5·5	4·1	1·339	25·9	24·4	16	9·9	17·6	15	57·2	16·4	52	43·5	48
4·5	3·7	1·183	22·5	27	15	12	16·9	17·7	55	17·2	46·9	43·3	49
5	3·7	1·239	24·4	21·7	13·1	10·9	17·3	16·3	54·6	15·3	48·3	43	50
5·6	3·3	·787	15·7	.....	.....	10·3	16·9	15·2	61·2	16·8	46·2	42·5	
5·8	3·1	·734	15·1	.....	.....	10·2	17·3	15	61·2	16·2	45·8	42·1	51
5·3	3·4	·839	16·2	.....	.....	10·3	16·4	15·4	61·1	17·3	46·6	42·8	52
5·4	3·9	·868	17·9	.....	19·0	11·0	17·3	15·1	60·9	17·6	50·5	45·9	
5·3	4·1	1·01	22·6	.....	21	11·9	17·8	14·7	60·7	17·5	52	46·9	53
5·5	4·4	·637	11·3	.....	19·2	10	19·2	15·7	62·1	.....	51·4	46·3	54
5·2	3·9	·783	16·6	.....	16·7	10·6	17·2	14·5	60·9	17·7	48·7	44·6	55
5·4	3·2	1·04	21·1	.....	.....	11·3	15·1	15·6	59·7	17·6	50	45·8	56
5·2	3·7	·745	19·2	.....	15·8	10·4	17·4	15·2	59·0	18·9	51·0	43·8	
5·3	2·8	·856	20	.....	18·7	10·3	17·7	15·4	60·7	19·3	55	45	57
5	3·9	·80	25	.....	.....	9·7	16·3	15	61	18·3	52·5	45	58
5·4	4·4	·546	15·1	.....	15·1	10·9	17·1	15·1	58·7	18·6	48·9	43·4	59
5·5	3·7	·849	19·1	.....	.....	10·1	18	15·3	57·3	19·4	48·2	43·7	60
5	3·8	·676	17	.....	13·7	10·8	18	15	57·3	19	50·3	41·7	61
6·4	4·1	1·543	30·2	.....	19·8	9·9	17·3	14·4	58·1	17·6	47·7	42·2	
6·5	4·2	·975	25	.....	20	10·4	17·5	16·1	61	20·2	53·7	47·2	62
8	4	1·58	30	.....	20	10	19	15	65	20	50	50	63
7	3·5	1·59	34	.....	.....	10·6	18	15·6	60·7	20	51·7	44·3	64
5·1	4	1·37	25·5	.....	18	9·4	16·3	12·9	51·7	14·9	43·5	36·2	65
5·4	4	1·44	27·3	.....	.....	8·9	16	13	53·5	15·4	42·1	38·3	66
6·2	3·9	1·74	34·1	.....	.....	9·4	16·8	13·4	58·6	15·9	44·5	37·8	67
7·3	4·7	1·66	28·3	.....	.....	10·6	17·1	13·6	55·4	16·1	48·8	41·2	68
5·7	4·4	1·99	37·5	.....	19	9·5	17·5	15·5	59·2	18·5	47·5	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**34·4**	**58·2**	**19·4**	**13·6**	**2·6**	**35·7**	**48·3**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**14·626b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**40·8**	**58·5**	**18·9**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**39·6**	**39·1**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·2	6	36·9	59·3	19·9	9·8	2·6	40·1	40·5	11·8	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	41·3	59·5	22·8	9·6	2·7	39·6	37·4	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·9	45	60	17	10	3·1	37·5	36	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6·1	36·8	53·5	20·8	9·3	2·8	42·7	42·7	12·6	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	5·9	6	42	60	16·7	9·7	2·7	40	43	11·6	5	.....
6—Truro	5·8	5·6	42·8	58·8	16·4	10	2·7	37·7	35·1	12·2	5	.....
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6·0	6·1	44·0	60·0	19·2	15·2	2·4	41·7	38·3	12·6	5·0	13·500
New Brunswick (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**37·8**	**58·7**	**18·7**	**10·5**	**2·8**	**36·6**	**36·3**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·1	6	40·9	60	21·1	9·7	2·9	40·8	39·7	11·7	5	g
9—Saint John	6·3	6·1	36	55·8	16·3	10·1	2·7	35·5	34·9	12·2	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·3	38·6	58·8	17·2	10·6	2·5	35	35·6	11·5	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6	35·7	60	20	11·5	2·9	35	35	12	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**34·1**	**59·0**	**20·5**	**12·9**	**2·7**	**41·8**	**48·0**	**10·6**	**5·0**	**14·071**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·7	35·9	64·3	22·4	15·4	2·5	35·7	52·5	10·4	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	33·2	67·8	20	15·4	3·6	46	50	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	30·6	59·5	20·5	11	3	40·2	46·4	10·6	5·1	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	34·3	53·7	21·7	10	2·2	.....	50	10	4·8	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	34·2	54·4	19·1	12·9	2·5	37·5	43·3	10·5	4·9	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·8	34·2	52·2	20·1	13	2·9	44·3	45	10·7	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·6	33·9	55·7	19·7	12·6	2·6	43·3	45	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·6	34·6	63·2	19·5	13·9	2·6	44·3	49·6	10·2	4·9	14·50–15·00
20—Hull	5·9	5·9	35·7	59·8	21·9	12·3	2·8	43·3	50	10·3	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·0**	**61·1**	**18·8**	**11·9**	**2·4**	**34·2**	**48·7**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**14·419**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	33·8	62·4	18	13·3	2·7	38·4	55·3	10·1	5	14·50
22—Brockville	6	5·8	37	61	20·7	10	2·3	34	48·7	10	5	13·75
23—Kingston	6	5·8	32·1	52·4	17·4	11·7	2·7	38·6	46·7	10·1	4·7	14·00
24—Belleville	6·2	6	34·8	59·8	18·6	10·2	2·4	31	46	10·7	5	14·25
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	38·3	53·7	18·8	12·8	2·9	35·6	49·5	10·3	5·1	14·75
26—Oshawa	6	6	34·2	61·3	19·1	10·6	2·4	35	46·2	10·3	4·9	13·75
27—Orillia	6·1	6·1	34·8	60·8	18·8	10	2·3	36·4	48·2	10	4·5	15·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	36·1	61·1	16·7	10·8	2·4	32·1	43·8	10·2	4·5	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6	33·7	61·1	19	10·8	2·1	34·7	46·7	10·5	4·5	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·1	33·1	64·2	20·3	11·7	2·6	35	43·3	11	5·3	13·90g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	32·5	58·3	17·7	10·2	2·2	30·9	39·2	9·9	5	13·00
32—Brantford	6	5·9	37·1	65·6	18·1	11	2·3	32·3	48	10·2	5	13·75
33—Galt	6·3	6·2	31·2	59	20·6	12	2·2	37·6	50·2	10·5	5	14·00
34—Guelph	6·1	6	32·2	63	18·8	10·2	2·5	37	51·2	10·2	5	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	30·1	63·8	19·7	10·8	2·3	32·5	46	10	4·5	14·00
36—Woodstock	5·8	5·8	36	54·7	17·7	10	2·5	34·7	49·5	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·2	33·6	62	19·5	11·4	2·6	32·5	44·7	10·2	5·1	13·00
38—London	6·1	6·1	36·4	60·3	16·5	11·2	2·2	33·5	46·2	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·5	35·1	66	18·3	12·8	2·5	41·1	50	10·6	5·3	13·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·3	36·4	60·2	14·7	13	2·4	37·5	60	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6	6	31·7	58·2	17·3	10·5	2·1	27·4	48·2	10	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·2	30·5	59·7	18·7	10·8	2	33·2	53	10·2	4·6	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·2	41	65·3	18·6	10	2	27·1	45	10	4·9	14·00
44—North Bay	6·6	6·2	34·6	60·8	17	14·4	2·8	36	50	11·8	4·6	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·5	6·5	32·6	67	21·6	15·6	2·5	31·8	57·5	13	4·7	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	30	64·2	21·7	14·8	2·5	34·2	48·3	13·3	5	19·25
47—Timmins	6·7	6·7	33·6	64·6	20·3	15	2·7	31·4	52	11·2	5·3	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·2	31·2	67·7	19	14·7	2·5	35	50	12·3	4·7	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·3	34·3	59·7	22·2	14·7	2·6	31·9	57	12·1	5·2	15·00
50—Fort William	6·3	6·3	30·9	56·3	19·4	12·2	2·4	36·7	40	11·5	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**33·2**	**54·1**	**18·7**	**11·7**	**2·6**	**30·4**	**53·3**	**13·2**	**5·0**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·7	33·8	54·7	18·4	11·1	2·7	31·4	50·4	13	5	18·00
52—Brandon	6·8	6·7	32·5	53·4	19	12·3	2·4	29·4	56·2	13·4	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·3**	**31·4**	**54·4**	**20·1**	**19·2**	**2·7**	**32·2**	**56·8**	**14·1**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·7	33·4	55·5	19·3	19a	2·8	32·4	60	13·5	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7·2	31	55	21·3	20·7a	2·8	35·6	55	14·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·5	31·9	53·3	18·7	19a	2·7	30·7	52	13·5	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·8	29·4	53·8	20·9	18a	2·6	30	60	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**31·2**	**53·2**	**19·0**	**17·6**	**2·8**	**30·1**	**54·0**	**13·6**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·8	32·6	53·1	19·1	21a	2·8	33·6	60	13·3	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·9	6·7	29	54·3	20	15·6a	2·8	26·7	60	13·7	4·7	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·8	34	51·8	18·4	17·4a	2·8	32·5	47·5	13·7	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·8	7	29·2	52·4	19·6	16·4a	2·7	27·5	50	12·2	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	6·9	6·5	31·2	54·5	17·7	17·5a	2·8	30	52·5	15	4·5	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·4**	**52·1**	**20·9**	**20·7**	**2·8**	**38·2**	**53·1**	**12·3**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·7	7	35	52·6	17·5	20·8a	2·8	32·5	54	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	30	55	25	.....	2·8	50	60	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·4	36·2	53·6	28·2	23·1a	3	39	50	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·7	30·4	49	19·6	18·3a	2·6	33	50	11·4	4·5	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·9	30·5	48·2	17·7	19·1a	2·6	31·7	55	10·3	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	6·3	33·7	51·3	21·4	20·4a	2·7	39·1	52·5	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·3	30·7	52	20·8	20a	3·1	40	.....	.....	5·2	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	6·1	32·5	55	22·3	23a	3	40	50	12	6·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·446	**12·085**	**9·560**	**11·633**	**7·169**	**8·568**	**7·482**	**26·8**	**9·3**	**24·182**	**17·785**	
8·065	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**21·333**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·4	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·2	20·00–33·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**c	**26·3**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·917**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00	6·00g	g	29·7g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	28·1	9·6	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**11·969**	**10·583**	**11·346**	**8·140**	**8·263**	**8·250**	**22·8**	**9·2**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·8	9·7	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·3	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·2	9·5	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	9·3	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·7	9·1	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	8·25c	.....	4·50c	.....	24·6	9·1	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	14·67c	16·00c	9·00c	10·00c	12·00c	25·3	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·1	8·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·241	**11·951**	**10·103**	**12·521**	**7·809**	**9·810**	**8·708**	**25·1**	**9·0**	**25·804**	**19·143**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·7	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	15·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·7	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·5	8·9	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
10·50	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·4	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·7	9	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·8	8·8	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	.....	8·4	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	26g	8·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·6	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	11·00	.....	23·9	8·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24	9·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·9	9	23·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·3	9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	8·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	25	9·3	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10–75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·1	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·1	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·8	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	29·3	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·5	9·3	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	11·25c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·2	9	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·5	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·4	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	12·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·8	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	12·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·625**	**7·250**	**27·2**	**9·6**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·50–10·00	6·50–11·00	7·50	27·5	9·8	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·25–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·8	9·3	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·400	**16·817**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·3**	**9·7**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50i	26·3	9·7	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·8	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28·3	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·1**	**9·4**	**24·125**	**17·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·2	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·6g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30g	9	22·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**10·500**	.....	.....	**6·906**	**7·268**	**4·825**	**34·0**	**9·9**	**22·938**	**17·375**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–9·00	8·50–10·50	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31·2	9·5	20·00–27·00	16·00–21·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·3	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33·3	10·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In-
and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1938	Dec. 1938	‡ Jan. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	103·0	96·9	94·0	95·3	63·8	72·9	81·3	83·8	73·3	73·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	105·1	95·0	87·1	92·0	50·5	67·7	87·6	87·4	60·2	60·2
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·0	107·1	107·0	109·9	57·2	72·9	75·4	77·2	72·9	73·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	104·3	94·5	93·2	88·6	67·9	69·9	71·8	68·6	66·3	66·1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·4	93·7	93·3	63·5	67·4	72·2	79·6	76·2	76·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·7	93·3	92·9	85·4	87·2	92·1	103·9	98·1	97·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	105·7	91·4	96·9	95·5	56·9	68·3	82·4	72·5	71·5	69·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	100·6	92·8	93·4	93·4	86·0	85·3	85·5	87·1	86·3	86·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·9	96·9	94·9	94·6	81·9	77·3	79·3	80·8	79·0	78·8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	103·2	96·0	94·1	95·2	69·7	74·2	77·7	78·7	76·0	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	103·1	99·2	96·6	103·4	59·3	72·4	79·4	79·8	75·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	103·2	93·9	92·4	89·8	76·6	75·4	76·6	78·0	76·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	103·2	97·9	93·6	94·5	57·8	69·8	83·2	84·5	68·4	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·7	94·8	94·4	96·2	87·7	90·0	91·7	94·5	95·2	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	103·3	98·2	93·5	94·3	54·5	67·5	82·3	83·4	65·4	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·3	95·2	98·0	97·4	75·7	83·6	89·1	91·6	89·1	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	103·5	98·9	92·5	93·6	50·9	64·8	81·2	82·0	61·4	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	107·2	95·7	86·6	89·6	51·0	65·2	82·2	82·2	58·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	140·0	95·9	104·0	105·1	105·1	106·7	58·6	73·4	77·1	77·8	73·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	105·1	103·3	95·6	102·7	43·6	65·9	86·0	86·3	64·6	64·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	98·3	98·0	105·6	104·8	59·1	67·1	69·1	73·2	67·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·3	93·6	93·1	63·8	67·4	69·7	79·2	75·9	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·1	91·9	92·8	92·2	80·4	82·2	85·8	87·8	85·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	106·0	100·3	94·2	97·6	51·2	68·0	82·4	82·0	64·9	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	103·0	95·6	92·6	92·6	67·2	72·7	78·4	81·6	73·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended January 27, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1938" which will be issued shortly as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 98 3 for December as compared with 98·4 for November. The index of food prices rose from 90·6 to 91·8 or 1·3 per cent during the month but the index for industrial materials fell from 102·5 to 101·7 or 0·8 per cent. Compared with the December, 1937, figure the general index showed a decrease of 8·6 per cent, prices of food were 12·1 per cent less and industrial materials and manufactures 6·9 per cent less.

The Statist index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 89·1 at the end of December as compared with 87·4 at the end of November, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month. As compared with December, 1937, the general index showed a decrease of 8·4 per cent and the yearly average for 1938 at 91·4 compares with 102·8 for 1937, a decline of 11·1 per cent. The index of prices of foodstuffs was 78·6 for December, being 4·2 per cent higher than in November

while that for materials was 96·8 or 0·7 per cent higher than the previous month.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base 1914=100, was 155 at the end of December as compared with 156 a month earlier. During the month the index of food prices declined from 139 to 138, due to decreases in the prices of eggs, other changes being relatively unimportant. All the other groups making up the index were unchanged. During 1938 the general cost of living index declined 2·5 per cent and the index of food prices declined 4·9 per cent.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July, 1914=100, was 177 at mid-November, 1938, as compared to 173 three months previously. During the quarter the index of food prices increased from 159 to 163, that for fuel and lighting materials increased from 179 to 184, and that for clothing prices declined from 226 to 225. The index number of rents, which is published only once each year, was 129 for November, 1938, as compared to 128 a year earlier.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 666 for December as compared with 657 for November. The index of food prices increased from 634 to 648 during the month, there having been increases in all its component groups. The index of prices of industrial materials increased from 678 to 682, a decrease in the price of minerals and metals being more than offset by increases in the prices of textiles and sundries. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 54 for December as compared with 53 for November.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·3 for December as compared with 106·1 for November. The index of prices of agricultural products increased from 106·8 to 107·2 due to increases in all its sub-groups with the exception of cattle which declined 0·1 per cent. The index of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods increased 0·1 per cent to 94·3 and the index for manufactured goods increased by a like percentage to 125·6.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·3 for December as compared to 125·0 for November. The index of prices of sundries decreased less than 0·1 per cent, rent was unchanged and all the other groups showed small increases the most important of which was one of 0·4 per cent in food which was 121·3 for December.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for October as compared to 101 for September. The index of food prices declined from 104 in September to 103 in October while the index for non-foods declined from 99 to 98.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 106 for November, 1938, as compared to 105 for October. The food, rent and clothing groups were unchanged but the fuel and lighting index increased from 105 to 106 and that for sundries increased from 94 to 96.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 77·5 for November as compared with 77·6 for October. Of the ten groups making up the index, five groups showed increases for the month, four showed decreases, and the textile products group was unchanged. The increases were as follows: farm products, 1·5 per cent, hides and leather products, 1·3 per cent, foods 0·8 per cent, miscellaneous products 0·6 per cent and house-furnishing goods, 0·1 per cent. The groups showing decreases were: fuel and lighting materials, 2·3 per cent, building materials, 0·7 per cent, chemicals and drugs, 0·6 per cent, and metals and metal products 0·4 per cent. The decreases outweighed the increases and the general index was the lowest in four years, being 7·0 per cent lower than in November, 1937.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100, was 85·8 for December as compared to 85·6 for November. The index of food prices rose 1·0 per cent during the month to 80·3. Other items showed only minor changes. Living costs in December, 1938, were 3·2 per cent lower than in December, 1937, 14·3 per cent lower than in December, 1929, but 19·7 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1938

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1938 was 262, there being 92 in October, 89 in November and 81 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1938, showing 286 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1316. In the fourth quarter of 1937, 279 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1938, page 229).

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 37 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1938.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1938 were as follows: agriculture, 45; logging, 34; fishing and trapping, 6; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 71; manufacturing, 20; construction, 27; electric light and power, 3; transportation and public utilities, 36; trade, 7; service, 13.

Of the mining accidents, 32 were in "metalliferous mining", 25 in "coal mining," 12 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n. e. s.." and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, dring and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "wood products," 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 5 in "iron, steel and products," and 1 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 11 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 14 in "highway and bridge," and 2 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 14 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 9 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 8 in "local and highway transportation," 1 in "storage," and 1 in "express."

In trade there were 7 fatalities in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 5 were in "public administration," 1 in "custom and repair," 6 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred in a coal mine at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, on December 6, when the steel haulage cable controlling the descent of the riding rake snapped, for some cause not definitely determined by the inquiry, and 21 miners lost their lives and many others were injured in the pile up of a run away string of 26 cars carrying over 250 miners down to the work in the undersea pit. An 11-point program of safety measures, designed to prevent a recurrence of such an accident was recommended by a union committee at a public inquiry under the provincial Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Another serious accident occurred in an asbestos mine at Thetford Mines, Quebec, on December 7, where 7 miners were killed when buried under a rock slide owing to the collapse of a tunnel wall.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: two miners were overcome with cold after a tractor broke through the ice, near Miller Creek, Yukon, about November 20. Two miners were killed in a premature dynamite explosion, near Timmins, Ontario, on December 14; and another two miners lost their lives when trapped underground by a rock burst following an explosion at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on December 27.

At Valley Junction, Quebec, two labourers on highway construction were killed when buried under a cave-in of a wall of a pit for a bridge, on November 24.

When a plane crashed near Regina, Saskatchewan on November 16, two pilots were killed.

A caretaker and a helper were burned to death in a furnace explosion at Montreal, Quebec, on October 6.

During this quarter one fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in the statistical record. This is owing to the fact that the seaman killed was employed on a ship registered in another country. On October 22, he fell into a hold of a British freighter, at Sorel, Quebec, and died on October 28.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1938 has been compiled which contains 37 fatalities, of which 5 were in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 5 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 8 in manufacturing, 9 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 5 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 2 in March, 1 in April, 8 in June, 2 in July, 10 in August and 12 in September.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1938 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	14	....	2	9	2	2	2	1	2	....	3	....	37
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
F.—Falling objects	6	17	....	21	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	50
G.—Handling of objects	1	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	10	4	3	26	1	8	....	27	3	....	4	....	86
J.—Animals	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
K.—Falls of persons	6	2	1	7	4	5	1	7	2	....	5	....	40
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Total	45	34	6	71	20	27	3	36	7	....	13	....	262

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Damages Awarded Against Vancouver Moving Picture Operator and Picketing Enjoined

ON December 28, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald in the British Columbia Supreme Court granted an injunction against picketing and awarded damages for $2,000 and costs against the local Union of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving-Picture-Machine Operators and the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.

On October 5, 1937, the proprietor of the Hollywood Theatre, Ltd., entered into an agreement with the union regarding working conditions. The agreement, as presented by the union, provided that the plaintiff should employ only projectionists supplied by the union at the wage rates agreed on but the plaintiff amended the agreement before signing it to add "except and only when members of the family of the Party of the First Part are not available." The reason for this addition to the agreement was that the proprietor expected his son to be licensed as a projectionist in the near future. At the trial the union contended that there was an understanding that the plaintiff would continue to employ one union man even after the plaintiff's son was qualified. This the defendant denied and the Court considered that there was no satisfactory evidence to establish such an understanding.

On May 7, 1938, the plaintiff informed the union in reply to an inquiry that he did not intend to engage a union projectionist and that evening picketing of the theatre was begun by four men bearing notices that the "Hollywood Theatre does not employ members of the B C. Projectionists Union affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster Trades and Labour Council." Handbills were also distributed in the vicinity of the theatre conveying the same information and outlining the agreement as the union claimed it should be interpreted. Some hand bills also stated that the "union was not responsible for the coloured people marching in front of the Hollywood Theatre."

The Trades and Labour Council supported the union and on June 11 for about an hour there was a parade, in front of and near the theatre, of about 60 men walking in pairs wearing sashes indicating their unions. After

this demonstration, the plaintiff obtained an interim injunction and picketing was discontinued on June 21.

The Court held that the language of Mr. Justice Donovan of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench in *Allied Amusements Ltd.* v. *Reaney* applied to the case. He quoted from that judgment:

> There can on the evidence be no doubt that the defendants acted in concert in reference to a pre-arranged plan, and that what was subsequently done was in pursuance of that plan. The defendants, without lawful justification, were attempting to compel the plaintiff to do what it was not legally obliged to do in conducting its business. . . .
>
> To say that the general intention of the defendants was the furtherance of labour interests does not excuse unlawful means to achieve the immediate intention, which here was to so annoy, coerce and injure the plaintiff that there would be a surrender of a part of the conduct of its business.

The latter judgment was affirmed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal which approved the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in *Schuberg* vs. *Local International Alliance Company* which on an equal division of the Court, affirmed the judgment enjoining picketing.

Mr. Justice McDonald considered that he was bound to follow the decision in the Schuberg case. In awarding costs, it was pointed out that four defendants, who had become members of the executive of the Trades and Labour Council after the acts complained of had taken place, were added shortly before the trial. No remedy was sought against these individuals and the only costs incurred by reason of their being parties were the costs of the motion to add them as defendants. The defendants contended that the costs of the motion should be charged to the plaintiffs but the Court held this contention unsound and the plaintiffs entitled to these costs as well as the general costs of the action. *Hollywood Theatre Limited* v. *Tenney et al* (1939) 1 Western Weekly Reports 90.

Manitoba Court of Appeal Affirms Judgment Against Picketing of Theatre

On January 16, the Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed with costs an appeal by the defendant officers of two trade unions of moving-picture projectionists in Winnipeg. The defendant unions were Local 8 of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and Local 299 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving-Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada. The appeal was against the judgment of Mr. Justice Taylor granting an injunction permanently restraining the defendants from picketing the premises of the plaintiff theatre owner and awarding $1,000 damages and costs (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 962). The judgment of the Court was given by Mr. Justice Robson, Mr. Justice Trueman dissenting in part.

A dispute between rival unions of motion picture projectionists in Winnipeg gave rise to the action. The International Alliance had agreements with some chain theatres while the local of the All-Canadian Congress had agreements with some independent theatres. Until towards the end of 1936, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had affiliated with it the One Big Union but at that time there was a split in the Congress and a new organization was set up under the name of the Canadian Federation of Labour which included the O.B.U.

From February 7, 1937, the plaintiff, in this case, had been operating under a written agreement with Local 8 of the All-Canadian Congress by which the Local was to furnish the projectionist for his theatre. On July 26, 1937, the plaintiff was notified that the agreement was to be terminated on September 1, and he, thereupon, entered into an agreement with Projectionists' Union No. 1 of the O.B.U. that until June 30, 1940, he would employ only projectionists who were members of Local 1 of the O.B.U. In explanation of the notice cancelling the agreement, the secretary of Local 8 informed the plaintiff that 30 days' notice of cancellation of the agreement was given to enable a new agreement to be negotiated. It appears from the evidence that the projectionist employed under the All-Canadian Congress agreement became a member of Local 299 of the International Union and that he was dismissed when the agreement was entered into with the O.B.U. Picketing of the plaintiff's premises was carried on jointly by members of the All-Canadian Congress local and of the local of the International Union.

Speaking for the majority of the Court, Mr. Justice Robson stated:

> On the face of things it appears clear that plaintiff was selected by defendants for retaliation for not contracting with defendants for a projectionist, but it is also true that the defendants saw behind plaintiff the projectionists' unit of the One Big Union and were seeking to drive projectionists away from it by forcing their dismissal by the independent proprietors. The conduct of defendants has no sanction in law...
>
> Defendants contend that they did nothing beyond the exercising of economic pressure, which they say was legitimate in view of the fact that plaintiff did not resume union relations with the A.C.C. or adopt relations with the International and because he dismissed Hughes and employed a One Big Union projectionist. The argument of the defendants is that they had a right to take these measures in support of their organizations and to forward the economic principle of such unions...
>
> In the present case the learned trial Judge says the object of the picketing and distributing of handbills was not in any doubt; that the

matter was dealt with very frankly by the defendant Foster in his evidence; that the defendants supposed that by this means they could bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the plaintiff through the patrons of the theatre to compel him to discharge his O.B.U. employee and engage one of theirs. The learned Judge found also that as a result of the picketing and distribution of handbills dozens of plaintiff's patrons absented themselves from the theatre and that the plaintiff had suffered serious loss thereby particularly in the reduction of receipts and to some extent in the expenditure of moneys in different ways in an endeavour to regain his lost customers and attract new ones.

There is an implication in defendants' argument that the learned Judge's finding as to defendants' object was wrong and that the signs carried by the pickets and the bills or posters distributed were in themselves innocent things within the right of the defendants to exhibit or circulate. It is clear from the evidence that the handbills were intended for union men. Four hundred copies were distributed at the gates of Canadian National Railway shops. It is a simple inference that these men's union associations were with the International. Whether they read the bills as "Park Theatre does not employ International Union operator," or whether the word International was purposely in reduced size, the bill still meant that the plaintiff was not employing a union projectionist. Now clearly the district was one in which the population was largely composed of union men, probably mostly International...

It seems to me beyond question that for the defendants to publish to International men that an employer does not employ an International operator was meant to carry a sinister significance. The words were published in such circumstances that the recipients of the information were certain to believe that the Park Theatre management had been under some obligation towards the International in which it had defaulted. The witness Foster plainly stated the intention. The words cast abroad to that particular class in their own community carried an innuendo of wrongdoing on the part of the plaintiff bound to be harmful to him. It matters not whether the signs and bills were read as only charging that plaintiff did not employ a union projectionist (without regard to International) for that state of affairs may in the minds of union men be equally reprehensible. The effect on the patronage of the theatre tells the story.

I think the learned Judge's finding as to defendant's object and its success was well supported. . .

The plaintiff has also a good case in that the defendants were attempting by unlawful means to coerce plaintiff into (1) breaking his contract with Haysom and to employ their man Hughes; (2) breaking his contract with the One Big Union and to contract with a unit of the International or A.C.C. . . .

It seems to me that the evidence in this present case, and in fact the statements of the defendants who testified at the trial, show the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his trade to accomplish their ends rather than that of engaging in fair competition in labour, and so I would hold that this case comes within *Quinn v. Leatham.* Attending at or near or approaching a house or other place in order merely to obtain or communicate information may be a step in the course of legitimate competition in the labour market or advancement of labour interests as was found to be the case in *Ward, Lock & Co. v. Operative Printers Soc.* (1906) 22 T.L.R. 327, and as is excepted from sec. 501 of the *Criminal Code,* R.S.C., 1927, ch. 36. Nothing here is meant to question that right within its true limits in the slightest degree. That right is put forward as the defence here. But with all respect to the learned counsel who advanced that view, I must say I think the acts of defendants here had another purpose, namely, to coerce plaintiff by direct injury to his trade and so do not come within the privilege of attending to obtain or communicate information.

I would hold also that the charge that defendants had conspired to injure plaintiff by the acts complained of was made out and that their conspiracy had had the damaging effect found by the learned Judge and so was actionable.

In his dissenting opinion, Mr. Justice Trueman distinguished between the position of the All-Canadian Congress local and the International local. Picketing by members of the latter, he considered due to the plaintiff's refusal to retain their man as projectionist, "something which he could not do without breach of his contract with the O.B.U. unit. It is not a legitimate trade dispute where one union tries to force a member upon an employer who is unable to retain him by reason of his obligations to another union." He would have dimissed the appeal of these defendants with costs. As regards the All-Canadian Congress local, he referred to evidence of a meeting of the independent theatre owners and their propectionists at which the former stated that they were making contracts with the O.B.U. so that it would be necessary for their employees to join the O.B.U. if they wished to keep their jobs. The view of the trial judge was

> that the sole issue in the action was whether the picketing was unlawful, and that what took place at the Furby Theatre meeting or what consequences ensued from it had no bearing upon the legality of the picketing. I am, with all respect, unable to agree. . . . The picketing by the A.C.C. was peacefully carried out and was entirely warranted by the circumstances to which I have referred and by the trade interest they were entitled to protect. I am therefore of opinion that the appeal of the defendants, who are sued as officers and members of the A.C.C., should be allowed with costs here and below. *Besler v. Matthews et al.* (1939) 1, W.W. R. 113.

Barber Convicted Under Saskatchewan Industrial Standards Act

The Crown was successful in appealing the dismissal of a charge against a barber in Saskatoon for violating the schedule of wages made binding under the Industrial Standards Act by charging a lower price for a haircut than that fixed in the schedule. According to the schedule agreed to by the master barbers and the employees under the Industrial Standards Act, the charge for a haircut for a person over 14 was to be 40 cents. The Magistrate dismissed the charge, accepting the plea of the defendant that he had given only a "hair trim" for which he had charged 25 cents. The District Court Judge, after considering the schedules applying to other

cities in Saskatchewan and hearing evidence of those concerned with the drawing up of the schedule held that there was no difference between the terms and that since the defendant was the proprietor of a one-man shop and therefore was an employer within the meaning of the Act, he was liable to the penalty provided. The minimum fine of $25 was imposed.

In connection with evidence submitted showing that prices varied with different zones in the province and the contention that a charge of 40 cents in some parts of the province was very high, the Court stated

> it is not the function of the Court to criticize the Act or the schedules adopted thereunder. The schedules have been adopted by the master barbers in strict conformity with the powers conferred by the Act. If the schedules do not produce all the results desired and hoped for, if they work a hardship on members of the trade and on a very considerable portion of the public under the present economic conditions, there is a provision for a reconsideration and amendment within the terms of the Act. *Rex v. Kenny,* (1939) 1 W.W.R. 182.

Injunction Against Picketing by Garment Workers' Union in Montreal

On December 31, 1938, Mr. Justice Surveyer in the Superior Court at Montreal granted an application for an interlocutory injunction restraining certain officers and organizers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their representatives from picketing or in any manner interfering with or attempting to interfere with the business or employees of the Ideal Dress Company. The restraining order is to remain in effect until otherwise ordered.

In 1937, the union conducted an organizing campaign in the dress manufacturing industry in Montreal with a view to obtaining a collective agreement with the various employers in the industry. Samuel and Morris Lupovitch, owners of the Ideal Dress Company, refused to negotiate with the union. They were alleged by the union to have dismissed certain employees for union activities, whereupon a strike was called on November 25, 1937. Within the next few months the strikers were gradually replaced by other workers. Several court cases arose out of disturbances connected with the strike; some strikers were convicted of intimidation or assault and the charges against others were dismissed.

On December 11, 1937, Mr. Justice Surveyer issued an interim, ex parte, injunction which was continued from time to time pending the hearing of the action. On January 4, the court pointed out that the restraining order issued was not intended to prevent all picketing and subsequently the police permitted a limited number of pickets.

In the application for the injunction, the petitioners alleged that the union had threatened that unless they entered into an agreement to employ only members of the union they would call a strike and would, by violence and intimidation, compel the firm to give up business. They alleged further that the respondents had watched and beset the firm's place of business in an attempt to prevent its employees going to and from work; that at times as many as 250 and 300 people were massed in front of the firm's premises and that on December 1 stones were thrown and other acts of violence committed.

In reply, the union's representative stated that the firm was employing workers under conditions violating the Women's Minimum Wage Act and that the firm had resorted to "strong arm tactics and other illegal means to prevent their employees from enjoying their rights."

As regards the claim of the union that the provincial Women's Minimum Wage Act and orders thereunder were being violated by the Ideal Dress Company, charges against the firm under Section 415A of the Criminal Code of Canada, declaring certain acts done with a view to circumventing any minimum wage or other law of Canada to be a criminal offence, were dismissed in the Montreal police court on March 25, 1938, on the ground that the section did not apply to provincial legislation, but the charges were proved to the satisfaction of the court. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 468.)

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Surveyer pointed out that under Article 957 of the Code of Civil procedure an interlocutory injunction may be granted by any judge of the Superior Court at the time of the issuing of a writ of summons or while a suit is pending whenever the commission or continuance of any act or operation would cause great injury to the plaintiff. He indicated further that in deciding on the question of granting an injunction the court

> is governed by the consideration of the comparative mischief or inconvenience to the parties which may arise from granting or withholding the injunction; that if it appear that greater damage would arise to the plaintiff by withholding the injunction in the event of the legal right proving to be in his favour, than to the defendant by granting the injunction in the event of the injunction proving afterwards to have been wrongly granted the injunction will issue.

He considered that the "balance of convenience" was in this case

> overwhelmingly in favour of petitioners, who are by the acts of respondents and their associates, restrained in their liberty and prevented from carrying on their business in a manner satisfactory to themselves and to a large number of workmen, while the granting of an injunction will cause little, if any, appreciable damage to respondents.

Leave to appeal has been applied for by the respondents, *Lupovitch vs. Shane,* Superior Court, Montreal, December 31, 1938.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A FURTHER contraction was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,261 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms at February 1 aggregated 1,026,635 persons, as compared with 1,042,258 at January 1. This reduction compared unfavourably with the small gain that usually, though not invariably, has been indicated at February 1 in the preceding years of the record, but was decidedly smaller than the loss reported at that date in 1938. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 108·1 at January 1 to 106·5 at the beginning of February, as compared with 110·4 at the same date in 1938. At February 1 in preceding years it was as follows: 1937, 104·1; 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0, and 1927, 96·6.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of February, 1939, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade union members throughout Canada stood at 15·9 in comparison with percentages of 16·2 at the beginning of January, 1939, and 12·4 at the beginning of February, 1938. The February percentage was based on the reports received from 1,980 labour organizations involving a membership of 250,621 persons, 39,776 of whom were out of work.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline from December, 1938, but a gain over January last year in the business recorded during the month of January, 1939, as shown by the average daily placements recorded. The most important changes under each comparison being in farming, construction and maintenance and services, a loss being shown in these industries in the first instance and a gain under the second. Vacancies in January, 1939, numbered 33,349, applications 78,133, and placements in regular and casual employment 32,132.

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Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $17.06 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.18 for January, the slight decrease being due to the lower cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain other dates are $17.39 for February, 1938; $17.12 for February, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $22.12 for February, 1930. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100, changed little during the month and for the week ended March 3 was 73·2, the same as for the week ended January 27 as compared with 73·4 for the week ended January 6. Comparative figures for the index number on a monthly basis are 83·6 for February, 1938; 82·9 for February, 1937; 72·5 for February, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·9 for February, 1930.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 238 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in January, 1939, was two per cent lower than in December, 1938, but about one per cent higher than in January, 1938. Both imports and exports as well as the production of electric power were considerably higher in the month under review than in the preceding month but several other principal groups were lower, the index of mineral production indicating a volume for this group about 3½ per cent lower, car loadings 4 per cent, and construction 36 per cent lower. Manufacturing was little changed. Comparing January, 1939, with January, 1938, the figures for manufacturing, output of electric power and exports indicated higher volume, while decreases were indicated in mineral production, construction, car loadings and imports.

Information available for February, 1939, shows employment at a lower level than in the previous month and lower also than in February, 1938, while the value of contracts awarded advanced in both comparisons. The

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939		1938	1938		1937
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	125,527,272	114,738,210	107,932,822	121,954,003	131,611,038
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	43,753,810	44,285,986	46,951,619	49,719,835	53,125,039
Exports, Canadian produce $	.....	81,046,361	69,476,953	60,155,402	71,021,829	77,681,780
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	6,182,925	6,723,812	6,749,980	6,950,642	8,018,692
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,511,881,724	2,906,124,371	2,175,995,261	2,444,600,036	3,081,414,768
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	90,088,507	94,522,673	101,981,677	98,272,000	101,676,294
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,667,403,289	1,659,646,208	1,614,569,798	1,590,927,550	1,582,825,511
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	791,847,317	806,466,362	737,103,210	731,456,128	748,817,240
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	102·9	106·8	107·1	107·7	103·7
Preferred stocks.....	.....	85·0	86·9	82·1	83·4	81·0
(1) Index of interest rates	.....	68·1	65·8	69·3	69·7	71·2
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	73·2	73·3	73·3	83·6	83·8	82·7
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·06	17·18	17·25	17·39	17·48	17·58
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	61·9	114·1	62·7	62·7	115·0
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	77·8	79·1	76·8	78·6	85·8
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	106·5	108·1	114·0	110·4	113·4	121·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15·9	16·2	13·7	12·4	13·0	11·2
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	159,431	157,919	154,544	180,062	179,803	170,288
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,069,775	13,495,005	15,023,620	13,289,721	13,321,632	15,722,180
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	12,753,368	12,789,305	12,313,263
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	9,699,062	11,948,454	9,382,915	10,315,459	12,262,235
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,238,060	8,602,693	9,058,760	9,758,313	9,336,869
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760,658,591	2,022,901,310	2,160,608,462
Building permits..... $	1,894,161	1,706,630	3,482,915	2,364,000	1,859,181	3,556,977
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	11,322,900	7,260,800	18,832,600	6,551,700	9,140,000	10,763,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	41,333	57,660	53,381	61,447	74,862	81,032
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	77,179	78,198	78,614	98,980	112,307	98,334
† Ferro-alloys.....tons	5,299	2,855	2,810	4,436	5,497	5,846
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	30,655,627	26,786,559	37,522,125	26,306,840
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	48,257,536	31,932,095	29,025,024	34,865,607	29,538,546
Copper.....lbs.	.....	14,611,017	49,520,452	46,835,955	52,454,135	49,240,080
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,618,010	16,008,523	20,270,680	19,695,880
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	433,877	340,838	361,086	362,197
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,681,078	1,430,848	1,571,052	1,379,567
Coal.....tons	.....	1,178,360	1,358,805	1,387,030	1,448,825	1,606,948
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	56,200,000	40,938,000	40,290,000	47,310,000	57,060,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,423,123	4,924,258	1,377,000	4,008,000	5,867,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	7,422,000	9,834,000	10,881,000	11,933,000	13,723,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,588,000	1,077,694	1,492,000	1,108,000	623,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	117,190,941	222,311,933	90,662,492	144,893,804	224,902,684
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,097,822	1,052,002	849,228	921,285	1,010,971
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	23,004,993	18,572,906	65,643,825	19,951,841	19,962,780	62,258,391
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,520,498	1,570,190	1,777,340	1,462,000	1,385,289
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	76,992,000	75,802,000	73,486,000	73,590,000	79,290,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	30,101,000	35,343,000	30,935,000	30,291,000	36,459,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	208,380	209,753	202,600	222,500	293,040
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	11,404	15,518	11,753	13,385	14,384
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	113·0	115·6	106·7	111·8	121·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	114·2	118·1	107·4	113·5	125·2
Mineral production.....	.....	176·8	183·1	188·8	179·1	183·8
Manufacturing.....	.....	111·1	111·3	101·3	108·6	120·5
Construction.....	.....	40·3	62·7	36·1	48·0	63·7
Electric power.....	.....	230·0	221·6	215·9	219·7	231·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	109·3	108·6	104·5	106·7	110·5
Trade employment.....	.....	133·8	137·0	130·4	130·6	134·1
Carloadings.....	.....	70·7	73·7	75·0	77·2	84·4
Imports.....	.....	77·6	75·8	79·6	84·8	90·3
Exports.....	.....	141·2	100·0	80·4	91·8	81·9

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended March 3, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 25, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 25, January 28, 1939, and December 31, 1938; February 26, January 29, 1938, December 31, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

number of cars of revenue freight was slightly greater than in January but lower than in February, 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for February was eight, involving 2,643 workers and resulting in a time loss of 24,791 man working days, the greatest time loss in any February since 1934. More than one-half of the time loss was caused by a strike of 1,000 rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont. There was also considerable time loss due to strikes of coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia. During January, 1939, there were ten disputes, involving 1,228 workers with time loss of 8,047 working days. In February, 1938, there were nine strikes, involving 1,627 workers with time loss of 3,575 man working days, about one-half the time loss being due to a short strike of 1,200 coal handlers and drivers in Toronto, Ont. Of the eight disputes recorded for February, 1939, six were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the workers involved, one in favour of the employer concerned, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving 1,104 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of February. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Explanation of Labour Organization Chart in February Labour Gazette

In view of a complaint lodged by the Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour with the Minister of Labour against a chart illustrative of labour organization in Canada, 1937, appearing in the February issue, it is felt that an explanation should be presented of the chart and the figures appearing thereon, and the basis on which those figures are compiled. The figures in all cases are those reported to the department by local units of the federated organizations covered in the chart. Those figures are compiled from returns made to the department by the individual locals in response to a questionnaire which was addressed to all local unions reported to the department by the central organizations, and every effort was made to secure the necessary information from each.

This chart is intended as a visual summarization of the department's publication, entitled *Labour Organization in Canada for 1937*, which was issued recently. It is pointed out that in the section of that publication dealing particularly with the Canadian Federation of Labour there appears on page 27 in the paragraph under the caption "Membership of the Federation" the following words:

"The Canadian Federation of Labour reported a total affiliated membership of 52,622. Of the 72 local unions reported to be in affiliation with the Federation, all of which were circularized by the department, only 39 made returns, showing a combined membership of 8,704."

The department thus published the membership claimed by the Federation officials, namely **52,622,** as well as the membership reported by the 39 locals, from whom returns as to their membership, were received out of the 72 reported by the Federation. As set out above, all of the 72 locals were asked to make returns.

The method adopted and followed in the case of obtaining information as to membership of the Canadian Federation of Labour and its affiliated organizations and the tabulation and publication of such, was identically the same as that adopted and followed in the case of all other central bodies.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the department received the report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its trainmen in the Southern Ontario district, with respect to the merging of two promotion districts. Three applications for the establishment of Boards were also received. The text of the above-mentioned Board report and other particulars dealing with proceedings under the Act will be found on pages 244-250.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for January

According to early figures from the national registration of persons on aid in January, issued on March 14 by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, the number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline in comparison with the same month of last year.

Although unemployed persons receiving aid showed the usual increase from December to January, and brought the January total above that of the same month in 1938, the grand total of persons of all classes in receipt of aid showed a decrease from the preceding year.

Preliminary figures from the January registration showed the Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in January of this year at 180,000, an increase of 11 per cent from the December total of

162,000. The figure for January this year represented an increase of nearly 7 per cent over January a year ago.

A total of 662,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in January this year, 9½ per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of about 5 per cent from the figure for January, 1938.

Some 67,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 316,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in January. Of these persons 270,500 were located in the province of Saskatchewan alone. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, while up by 4·3 per cent in January over the December revised figure, was almost 18 per cent less than in January, 1938. The January total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, while continuing to hold the improvement over a year ago, increased by 3 per cent over December, 1938, but was still more than 19 per cent lower than in January a year ago.

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in January, according to these early figures, was 978,000, an increase of almost 8 per cent over the December figure as revised to date, but 3·7 per cent less than in January, 1938.

Supplements on Prices and Wages and Hours

Continuing the series on *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada* and *Prices in Canada and Other Countries*, two supplements to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE are being issued.

The supplement on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada is the twenty-second report in that series, and contains information relative to the years 1938, 1937 and 1929. The report gives statistics indicating the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the trend of retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1938 and previous years; tabular statistics are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

Amendment to the Lord's Day Act

On February 24, Mr. H. E. Brunelle (Champlain) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Lord's Day Act, and on March 7 the bill was read the third time and passed by the House of Commons. (A similar bill was introduced last year by Mr. Brunelle, which after second reading was referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce—LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1938, page 237.)

In moving second reading on February 24 of this bill, Mr. Brunelle stated that it purported "solely to give to our courts the discretionary power to impose gaol sentences upon those who make their employees work on Sundays." The amendment read as follows:—

Section 14 of the Lord's Day Act, chapter 123 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Any person, being a director, an officer, a superintendent or an employee of a corporation, to whose direction or orders any employee is by the terms or conditions of his employment bound to conform, who authorizes or directs any such last mentioned employee of that corporation to carry on any part of the business of the corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to similar penalties to those to which a corporation is liable under subsection 1 of this section, or for a first offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and not less than one month, with or without hard labour, and for each subsequent offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and not less than two months, with or without hard labour.

In supporting the amendment, the Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stated that "there can be no doubt that there have been many abuses of the Lord's Day Act, and strong corporations could easily avoid its prescriptions by paying a penalty when they were brought to court and then proceeding in the same way afterwards.

"The bill now before the house would certainly make the law more strict and would have the effect of compelling those who have something to do with such corporations to observe the law. . . ."

Extension of Technical Education Act

On March 1, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers introduced a resolution in the House of Commons stating that it was "expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Technical Education Act, to make available, for the purposes of the Act, any portion of the unexpended appropriation during the period of five years succeeding the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939."

Mr. Rogers explained that the resolution preceded the introduction of a bill by which it was intended to renew for another five years the Technical Education Act of 1919, as previously amended in 1929 and 1934, for the purpose of permitting the province of Manitoba to take up the balance of its original allotment under the Act of 1919. The Minister pointed out that Manitoba was the

only province now enabled to take advantage of the legislation, the amount still available for allotment to that province under the Act being $286,037.39. Reference was also made by Mr. Rogers to earlier amending Acts in 1929 and 1934 which had been passed for the same purpose of permitting provinces that had not taken up their allotments under the original legislation to do so.

After a discussion on the resolution, the bill to amend the Act was introduced and read the first time. Subsequently, on March 3, the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Canadian Youth Congress Submits Memorandum to Minister of Labour

The National Committee of the Canadian Youth Congress submitted a brief to the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on March 3. Expressing gratification for the efforts of the Federal and Provincial Governments in inaugurating and extending youth training projects, the memorandum registered the Congress' belief in "the basic rightness of the method adopted in attacking the problem of unemployment among youth," and opposed suggestions to introduce other methods "less in keeping with our democratic principles and with the need to develop young men and women within the healthy influences of the community at large. The memorandum also recorded the Congress' opinion that the work should be continued along present lines."

The Congress expressed its appreciation of the work of the Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training and that of his assistants in the provinces. Referring to the increased scope of youth-training activities with the resultant increase in administrative work, and the necessity "for a more highly developed and comprehensive machinery for this work," the Congress stated that it was of the opinion that a "youth administration" should be developed "maintaining the principle of Dominion-Provincial co-operation which it has obtained heretofore."

The specific recommendations of the Congress were briefly as follows: Establishment of a permanent national youth administration under the Department of Labour; the setting up of a voluntary National Advisory Committee, to work in close conjunction with the National Youth Administration; that provincial governments be encouraged to establish similar youth administrations and provincial Advisory Committees; that the provincial administrations appoint voluntary local directors in co-operation with municipal authorities and local advisory committees; that special attention be given to the "securing of advice and assistance of private agencies in all phases of administration."

In another section of its brief the Congress outlined a proposed program of youth-training under four main headings, viz.: Educational projects; placement; employment; and recreational projects.

A special appendix to the brief dealt with such related subjects as wages and hours of work; collective bargaining; protection of older workers; unemployment insurance; and revision of the British North America Act.

Debate on proposed reduction of pensionable age limit

On a motion introduced on March 6 by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North), a debate took place in the House of Commons on a proposal to reduce the pensionable age limit under the Old Age Pensions Act.

Mr. Heaps' resolution stated "that this house would welcome a government declaration of policy that would bring about an immediate lowering of the present pensionable age limit of seventy years, the effect of such being that the older generation would retire from industrial activity, thereby creating opportunities for the younger generation to be usefully and gainfully employed."

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Heaps said in part: "My plea this evening is for economic security for our older population. When men and women have given of the best years of their lives in building up the state and providing for others in the community, I believe they are entitled, when they reach old age, to a measure of economic security which they do not have to-day until they reach the age of seventy. . . ."

After several members had spoken on the resolution, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, replied on behalf of the Government, pointing out that approximately 50 per cent of all people in Canada who are seventy years and over are receiving old age pensions at an expense to the Federal Government, amounting to $28,500,000 last year and that for the present year the estimates provide for $30,500,000. In this connection Mr. Dunning said "Even if we continue the present basis the cost for the next twenty years will increase very rapidly, though no more generous treatment is accorded. This increase will result partly from the normal growth in population and partly from the fact that in the next twenty-five or thirty years the percentage of our population over seventy to the total population will steadily increase, because our population has been so largely built up in the generation just past by the immigration of adult persons."

The Minister of Finance then gave figures dealing with the future cost of old age pensions based upon estimates made of the increase in population and the expected number of those over seventy years of age in the population, and the proportion of that population receiving old age pensions. Using the present rate of pension payment and these future census estimates, Mr. Dunning indicated that "the cost to the dominion in 1941 would be $46,300,000; in 1951, it would be $62,000,000; in 1961, $82,200,000; and in 1971, $92,800,000." Referring directly to the proposal to reduce the pensionable age limit, Mr. Dunning stated:

"Now, if we lowered the pension age to sixty-five, the immediate additional cost to the dominion alone would be $18,859,000 a year. The total cost to the dominion alone if the eligible age were lowered to sixty-five would be $48,621,000 as against the $30,500,000 provided for the current year. If we reduced the eligible age to sixty, the estimated immediate cost to the dominion would be an additional $44,000,000 more than we are now spending. That is to say, to reduce the pensionable age by ten years would cost the dominion immediately some $14,000,000 more than the dominion is now spending on those over seventy, or a total of $44,200,000 immediate increase. Or the total immediate cost to the dominion this year, if the age were lowered to sixty, would be $73,900,000.

"To the country as a whole the cost would be still greater; for one must remember that the provinces are in this, and this house cannot light-heartedly change this act and assume that every province will accept the financial obligations involved."

Expenditures on Youth Training in Australia

The *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, November, 1938, contains information showing the expenditures made in the various States of Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in connection with technical training of unemployed youths. The sum of £200,000 was allocated to the various States as follows: New South Wales, £79,000; Victoria, £55,000; Queensland, £25,000; South Australia £19,000; Western Australia, £14,000; and Tasmania, £8,000. In addition to these amounts, the various States made provision in their estimates for the following amounts during 1937-38, to be expended on youth training: New South Wales, £100,000; Victoria, £55,000; Queensland, £25,250; South Australia, £15,000; Tasmania, £8,000. The amounts spent by the States from Commonwealth and State contributions towards the special schemes for the training and employment of youths up to June 30, 1938, were: New South Wales, £36,691; Victoria (up to July 14, 1938), £3,048; Queensland, £10,109; South Australia, £23,499; Western Australia, £2,790; Tasmania, £5,476. Expenditure since June 30, 1938, up to the dates shown has been as follows: New South Wales (September 15, 1938), £12,309; Victoria (from July 14 to September 14, 1938), £11,952; Queensland (August 31, 1938), £7,169; South Australia (August 31, 1938), £6,731; Western Australia (September 12, 1938), £118; Tasmania (September 15, 1938), £2,100. In addition, capital expenditure totalling £13,204 was met by the Queensland Government up to August 31, 1938.

Eighty-sixth session of the governing body of the I.L.O.

At the Eighty-Sixth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, held in Geneva from February 2nd to 4th, it was decided to place the following four questions on the agenda of the 1940 Session of the International Labour Conference: the organization of labour inspection; the weekly rest in commerce and offices; safety provisions for underground work in coal mines; and the rights of performers in broadcasting.

The problems of labour inspection and safety in coal mines will be dealt with by a single discussion, while the other two problems will be submitted to the double discussion procedure.

The Governing Body also, as the result of a wish expressed by the International Textile Conference held at Washington in 1937, decided, in principle, on the setting up of a Technical Tripartite Committee on the Textile Industry, with panels representing the various sections, and instructed the International Labour Office to proceed at once with the consultation of Governments, employers' and workers' organizations with a view to the constitution of such panels, which will deal with production of raw silk, production of flax, cotton manufactures, wool manufacture, silk manufactures, jute production and manufacture, linen manufacture, and hosiery manufactures.

The new Committee will consider labour conditions in the textile industries, taking into account those aspects of the industries which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of those conditions; and will make recommendations to the Governing Body.

Japan and the I.L.O.

According to *Industrial and Labour Information* of February 13, 1939, Mr. K. Matsuoka, President of the All-Japan Trade Union Federation, commenting on the withdrawal of Japan from the International Labour Organization, stated that: "It

is indeed regrettable that Japan has completely severed relations with the International Labour Organization, but I believe that this was unavoidable in the present circumstances.

"Although it was only from 1924 that the working class of this country began to take a direct part in the selection of workers' delegates to the International Labour Conference, the Japanese Government had been co-operating continuously with the I.L.O. since the Washington Conference of 1919. Since then, 24 sessions have been held and many Draft Conventions have been adopted, including those on the restriction of working hours and prohibition of night work of young persons and women. The good work of the Conference is not, however, confined to the working class alone. It has also made itself felt in the industrial and cultural fields at large, and has contributed greatly toward the enactment and improvement of social legislation.

"Although we were compelled by force of circumstances to sever relations with the I.L.O., we should not forget the services of the I.L.O., which have proved that internationalism in the true sense of the word can contribute toward human civilization."

Mandatory Order for Beauty Shops in New York State

Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller issued on February 24 a mandatory wage order in the beauty service industry, affecting women and male minor employees in beauty shops throughout New York State. The order, which becomes effective on March 27, is the second mandatory order under the State Minimum Wage Law. It replaces the directory order, in effect since August 1, 1938, except in the case of manicurists employed in barber shops, who remain under the directory order for the time being.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the rates set by the directory order continue unchanged, although minor changes have been made in the administrative regulations. The order provides that full-time employees in beauty service occupations, with the exception of maids, receive a minimum wage of $16.50 for a 45-hour week. Full-time maids are paid at least $15 a week and part-time employees $4 per day of eight hours or less. Under a mandatory order offenders are subject to fines ranging from $50 to $200 and prison sentences of from 10 to 90 days. Moreover, employees who have been paid less than the minimum wage to which they are entitled under the order may sue to recover wages due them.

Commissioner Miller, in issuing the order made the following statement: "Application of a mandatory order to the beauty service industry will help to establish stable conditions throughout the industry. The large majority of employers, who are ready to fulfill the provisions of the wage order, will no longer have to face the competition of the small group who violated wage standards and as a result were able to undercut their competitors."

The mandatory order makes some minor changes in the administrative regulations that were in effect under the directory order. The provision permitting the employer to give each employee three successive hours off in order to make a 45-hour week has been omitted, because it needlessly complicated compliance with the law. A change in the record-keeping provisions makes it necessary for records of hours, age and wages of each employee to be kept at the place of employment. Employers are forbidden to make a charge for uniforms that would bring the employee's wage below the minimum, but it is no longer necessary for an employer to obtain a permit before he can charge for uniforms.

Three public hearings were held by Commissioner Miller before she issued the mandatory order, on February 7, 14 and 15, in New York City, Rochester and Albany, respectively. All units of the State Hairdressers' Association and labour and consumer organizations supported the change. At the New York City and Rochester hearings some opposition was voiced by individuals and small employer groups but at the Albany hearing the issuance of a mandatory order received no opposition.

The first mandatory order to go into effect was in the laundry industry on August 22, 1938. This order provides for a guaranteed minimum wage for a 40-hour week of $14 in New York City, Westchester and Nassau counties and $13.20 in all other communities over 18,000 population. In communities with a population of 18,000 or less, the minimum wage is 30 cents an hour.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From longshoremen, foremen, equipment operators, etc., in the employ at Montreal of various steamship companies engaged in inland and coastal navigation, namely, Canada Steamship Lines, Tree Line Navigation Co., Ltd., Clarke Steamship Co., Ltd., Ellis Shipping Co., Ltd., Interprovincial Steamship Lines (Montreal Shipping Agent), Gaspe Baie Chaleurs Navigation Company and Vaillancourt Transportation, Inc. Four hundred employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. Before action was taken looking to the establishment of a board an agreement was reached as a result of direct negotiations between the parties concerned and the application was withdrawn.

(2) From employees of the Manitoba Telephone Commission being members of Local 1037 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, the Manitoba Telephone Association and the Independent Order of Telephone Operators. Nine hundred and fifty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the employees' request for abolition of a wage deduction which had been put into effect on January 1, 1932.

(3) From the National Cartage and Storage, Limited. The dispute related to the company's proposal to increase the number of hours worked per week by its employees and reduce their rate of pay. From 28 to 40 men, depending on the seasonal volume of business, were stated to be directly affected. These employees are members of Fort Garry Division 253, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Conciliation officers of the department proceeded to Winnipeg early in March and conferred with the parties concerned. As a result of their mediation a settlement was effected, and board procedure was thus rendered unnecessary.

Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on February 23 to deal with a dispute between various ocean steamship companies at the Port of St. John, N.B., and their checkers, coopers, etc., a majority of whom are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The employees applied for a board during January (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 126). Board members have been appointed as follows: Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the employees, and Mr. C. Allan Beatteay, of St. John, N.B., nominated by the companies. Messrs. Moore and Beatteay have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian National Railways and its Trainmen

A unanimous report, embodying the text of an agreement reached between the parties involved, was received early in March from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and 350 trainmen in the Southern Ontario District, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in regard to the proposed consolidation of two seniority and promotion districts. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. W. G. Graham, of Lindsay, Ont., chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Albert McGovern and C. F. Needham, both of Toronto, Ont., nominees of the employees and company, respectively. Following is the text of the board's report:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its Trainmen in Southern Ontario District (13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts), members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with respect to the merging of two Promotion

Districts involving the seniority rights of men holding seniority on the former individual districts, and abolishing so-called "Homestead Rights" in applying seniority and promotion rules on the enlarged district.

To the Honourable
Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter, having, before entering upon the functions of office, taken the oath required by the Act, have the honour to report as follows:

The Board was composed of Mr. W. G. Graham, Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the two other members; Mr. C. F. Needham, nominated by the Railway; and Mr. Albert McGovern, nominated by the employees.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Union Station in the City of Toronto on February 20, 1939, when the procedure to be followed at subsequent meetings of the Board was fully discussed.

The Board commenced its hearings at 10.00 a.m., February 27, 1939, in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, the railway and the employees being represented as follows:—

Canadian National Railways: Mr. G. H. Jones, Accountant; Mr. R. H. Burgess, Assistant Chief Clerk.

Employees' representatives: Mr. A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mr. C. I. Warren, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Mr. W. T. Parr, Secretary of General Committee, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The formal application for the establishment of this Board was made on behalf of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President, and Mr. C. I. Warren, General Chairman, on December 29, 1938, and the statement in reply by the railway was made on January 28, 1939. These documents indicate that the dispute arose as a result of the railway having served notice on the General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen under date of December 13, 1938, that they intended, effective January 1, 1939, to (*a*) consolidate the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts; (*b*) prepare a revised general seniority roster; and (*c*) make other modifications in a certain agreement known as the Merger Plan Agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Railway, dated November 1, 1929.

Public hearings were held by the Board in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on February 27 and 28, and March 1, 1939, when the representatives of the railway and the employees submitted written and oral statements with respect to the dispute. The following facts were developed from the presentations made to the Board and the arguments which ensued:

The Schedule for Conductors, Baggagemen, Brakemen and Yardmen effective June 1, 1929, superseded four schedules previously in effect covering these classes of employees on the various corporate lines of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways.

Concurrently with the execution of that Schedule a separate agreement was made dated June 1, 1929, which provided that a special agreement would be entered into covering in detail the preparation of consolidated seniority lists to conform with the Seniority and Promotion Districts set out in Articles 58 and 123 of the Schedule, and for "homestead rights" to be granted to certain of the men on their former seniority territories.

In conformity with the agreement dated June 1, 1929, an agreement dated November 1, 1929, generally known as the "Merger Plan Agreement," was entered into. This Merger Plan Agreement provided that a sufficient number of men would be homesteaded on their former promotion district, to the extent that such promotion district is included in their new promotion district, to reasonably take care of all assigned and unassigned service, but not including spare men, except a limited number of spare conductors.

In addition to the General Seniority Rosters for the promotion districts, this agreement provided for separate seniority rosters, known as "Homestead Seniority Rosters," to be maintained on each former promotion district, or if subdivided the portion thereof included in the new promotion district, for all men accorded homestead rights under the agreement.

Where former promotion districts were subdivided men employed thereon were permitted to elect (subject to seniority) the portion of the subdivided territory to which they would be assigned for the future.

Both the General Seniority Rosters and the Homestead Seniority Rosters were compiled on the basis of conditions existing as at November 1, 1929. These seniority lists were issued and made effective April 1, 1930.

A falling-off in business in 1930 resulted in the runs of a number of the homesteaded

freight brakemen being discontinued, and the question arose as to whether such men could exercise homestead rights to work on the spare board, and it was ruled that that was the intent of the Merger Plan Agreement.

Under the Merger Plan Agreement passenger trainmen were all homesteaded, as they all held regular assignments, and spare work in passenger service was performed by brakemen on the spare board. With the falling-off in business certain passenger trains were discontinued, or were replaced by mixed trains (to which assignments freight men were entitled), and this resulted in a number of passenger trainmen losing their runs and it was ruled that such men would have preference rights to spare passenger work; in other words, that spare boards for passenger trainmen would be established, which had not previously been the case.

There was no uniformity in respect to the extent of the former seniority territories; as illustrating this, on certain sections the corporate line constituted a seniority and promotion territory, while on other sections each terminal or subdivision constituted a separate seniority and promotion territory.

For several years prior to 1929 there had been a gradual increase in business, and the Merger Plan Agreement dated November 1, 1929, did not contemplate that there would subsequently be a serious falling-off in traffic and reduction in crew assignments such as has taken place.

On the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts there was a very serious falling-off in the number of crew assignments, which, as above stated, had not been contemplated by the Merger Plan Agreement dated November 1, 1929, due to the following causes:—

(*a*) Pooling with the Canadian Pacific Railway of passenger trains on the 13th Seniority District in the spring of 1933.
(*b*) Opening of the new Welland Canal in the fall of 1930.
(*c*) Bus and truck competition.
(*d*) Abandonments of certain sections of line.
(*e*) Establishment of a number of mixed train assignments and discontinuance of certain passenger train assignments.
(*f*) Business depression affecting certain homestead territories more adversely than others.

The pooling of passenger trains with the Canadian Pacific Railway severely affected the Canadian Northern Railway Group of employees who, under the Merger Plan Agreement dated November 1, 1929, had attached themselves to the 13th Seniority and Promotion District.

The opening of the new Welland Canal resulted in a reduction of freight traffic from ports on the Great Lakes served by the railways, which, in turn, brought about a reduction in the number of train crews required on several of the former seniority territories. As a matter of fact certain of this traffic formerly handled by the railways to or from a certain lake port is now handled by the railways to or from a different lake port, thereby involving train service employees from different former seniority territories performing the road haul.

The bus and truck competition has resulted in the railways suffering a heavy loss of traffic and making a considerable curtailment in train service, particularly on the branch lines. Certain of the former seniority territories were severely affected on that account; namely, former Canadian Northern, Lindsay, Stratford and London territories.

The abandonments of certain sections of line have particularly affected the ex-Canadian Northern, Lindsay and Stratford former seniority territories.

The establishment of a number of mixed train assignments and the discontinuance of certain passenger train assignments, which the railway found necessary to effect economies under changed conditions, has resulted in an increase in the number of mixed train assignments and a decrease in the number of passenger train assignments. This has been detrimental to the passenger trainmen, as they hold no rights in freight service (except dating from 1928) and the mixed trains are manned by freight brakemen.

The matter of making some modification in the Merger Plan Agreement on the 13th Seniority and Promotion District was first taken up by the railway with the General Chairmen of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on November 25, 1933, as a result of the heavy reductions in crews owing to falling-off in business and the pooling of the Toronto-Ottawa passenger train service with the Canadian Pacific Railway in the spring of 1933. Many conferences were held and much correspondence exchanged without results.

In the fall of 1935 the Conductors complained of the unsatisfactory situation on the 14th Seniority and Promotion District, and since that time the matter of the unsatisfactory situation on both the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts has been a matter of controversy. However, this unsatisfactory situation, in so far as the conductors are concerned, was disposed of by the agreement between the railway and the Order of Railway Conductors dated

April 29, 1937. This agreement provided for (*a*) the consolidation of the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts, (*b*) the preparation of a revised seniority roster for conductors, and (*c*) other modifications of the so-called Merger Plan Agreement of November 1, 1929, including the abolition of homestead rights. The application of the agreement between the railway and the Order of Railway Conductors further aggravated the situation in so far as the brakemen are concerned.

The railway, apparently feeling that it had exhausted every means at its disposal to arrive at a mutual agreement to take care of the situation, served notice under date of December 13th, 1938, on the General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that unless a mutual agreement could be reached the railway intended to make effective January 1, 1939, an arrangement under which the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts would be consolidated, a revised general seniority roster would be prepared and certain other modifications would be made in the Merger Plan Agreement of November 1, 1929.

A conference was held between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the officers of the railway on December 28, 1938, at which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen intimated that they could not agree to this arrangement, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

A Board having been applied for, the railway did not make the proposed arrangement effective January 1, 1939.

Before the Board the railway representatives contended that the arrangement which the railway had intended to make effective January 1, 1939, was designed to gradually correct the present unsatisfactory situation with the least possible disturbance to the employees.

The representatives of the employees contended that, in effect, the proposals of the railway would (*a*) eliminate the recognized boundaries within which seniority has been earned and recognized for many years, by consolidating two Seniority and Promotion Districts, (*b*) discontinue the respective classifications as between freight brakemen and passenger trainmen, which have existed for many years, and (*c*) abolish the protection of seniority and classification heretofore provided under the so-called homestead rights as contained in the Merger Agreement of 1929.

They further contended that such proposals would violate the long established principles that seniority must be earned within the confines of specified territories and classified services, which had been protected by the so-called "homestead rights" as referred to. To such violations they offered most strenuous objections.

They also expressed regret at the evident lack of a full appreciation on the part of the railway of the correlation of seniority rights of conductors and trainmen respectively. It was stated that the application of the agreement between the railway and the Order of Railway Conductors effective April 29, 1937, has permitted conductors to move into terminals where they had not earned any seniority rights, forcing a corresponding number of brakemen out of service.

It was further contended by the employees that inasmuch as there were no monetary or operating advantages to be gained by the railway, they could see no justification for the railway departing from the long established practice of leaving questions concerning seniority rights to the employees themselves to arrange.

The representatives of the railway stated that they were unable to reconcile with the agreements that had been negotiated between the railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen the exceptions now taken by the employees to the proposition of the railway. In this connection they pointed out that the provisions of Article 58 of the Schedule effective June 1, 1929, provides for the consolidation of former seniority and promotion territories and accords men seniority rights on portions of the territory where they have never earned any seniority; also that the Schedule contemplates the ultimate discontinuance of the respective classifications of freight brakeman and passenger trainman.

They further pointed out that all of the men employed on each of the former seniority and promotion territories were not homesteaded under the Merger Plan Agreement and those who were not homesteaded were not protected against men from other former seniority and promotion territories. Attention was also drawn to the fact that homestead rights under the Merger Plan Agreement have already been abolished under mutual agreements between the railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in respect to the yardmen in Toronto Terminals and in terminals west of Toronto.

The representatives of the employees stated that they desired to make clear to the Board that any and all agreements affecting the seniority of the men covered thereby had heretofore been made after full consideration by the railway and the accredited representatives of such men, and that in regard to the agreements referred to by the representa-

tives of the railway, under which homestead rights were abolished at certain terminals, this was the result of agreements deemed necessary and negotiated to, in a general way, simplify the exercise of rights conferred by the Schedule in effect.

During the hearings before the Board the chairman impressed upon the parties that it was one of the duties of the Board to encourage and assist the parties in arriving at a settlement of the dispute.

Following the presentation by the railway representatives of their submission and the answering of a number of questions in regard thereto, certain suggestions were made by the Board which it was thought would provide a basis on which a mutual agreement might be reached, and the chairman adjourned the proceedings to give the parties an opportunity to get together, advising them that the services of the Board would be at their disposal during such negotiations.

When the Board reconvened the following morning, February 28, the parties reported that they had been unable to reach a mutual agreement.

The hearing continued and the employees submitted their presentation, following which the Board was adjourned to give the railway representatives an opportunity to prepare a statement in rebuttal to the employees' presentation.

The Chairman requested that the employees' representatives remain for a private conference with the Board. At this conference various angles of the dispute were discussed and questions in regard to the working out of the railway's proposition were considered. The Board then pressed the employees' representatives to take some action with a view to settling the dispute. It appeared to be generally felt that dissatisfaction did exist among the trainmen on the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts in regard to the working out of the Merger Plan Agreement. However, the representatives of the employees explained that, other than in very exceptional cases, it was not the general policy to change the seniority status or rights of employees.

The Board reconvened on March 1, when the railway submitted its statement in rebuttal to the employees' statement, and later the employees' representatives submitted a further statement in reply to the railway's statement in rebuttal.

There being no further information which either party desired to place before the Board, the public sittings of the Board were declared concluded. The Chairman, however, advised the parties that the Board would deliberate on the matters in dispute, as required by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and he hoped that the representatives would be available on short notice in case their services were required further, also that he still had some hope that a mutual agreement might yet be reached between the parties.

On March 2, the day following adjournment of the public sittings, the Board went into conference and, after carefully considering the evidence, reached the conclusion that unsatisfactory conditions did exist in respect to the trainmen on the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts under the application of the 1929 so-called Merger Plan Agreement which should be corrected or alleviated, and, in view of the fact that the railway's representatives had already intimated that they were prepared to endeavour to negotiate a mutually satisfactory agreement, the Board decided to address the following letter to the employees' representatives:—

> Based on the evidence before it, the Board has unanimously reached the conclusion that unsatisfactory conditions exist in respect to the trainmen on the 13th and 14th Seniority Districts under the application of the 1929 so-called Merger Plan Agreement, which should be corrected or alleviated.
>
> The members of the Board, being aware that such matters of dissatisfaction can best be taken care of by mutual agreement between the company and the employees, the Board strongly recommends and urges you, as representing the employees before the Board, to endeavour to negotiate a mutual agreement with the company to correct or alleviate the unsatisfactory situation. We understand that the company is prepared to negotiate such an agreement.
>
> If the Board can be of any assistance at such negotiations it is at your service. The Board is, as you know, anxious to expedite matters and it will therefore be appreciated if you will be good enough to reply to this communication by two o'clock this afternoon.

The employees requested an extension of time beyond two o'clock in the afternoon in which to complete their deliberations and reach a conclusion as to the action they should take on the letter from the Board above quoted, and this was granted by the Board. Shortly afterwards they advised the Chairman that they were now in a position and prepared to enter into negotiations looking to the making of a mutual agreement with the railway. Thereupon the Chairman arranged for the representatives of both parties to have a further conference. The Chairman advised the parties that the services of the Board would be at their disposal during their negotiations.

The Board is pleased to report that the negotiations between the representatives of the parties, which took place on March 3 and 4, resulted in an agreement having been reached which was mutually satisfactory to the representatives of both parties as well as to the members of the Board. The memorandum of

settlement so agreed upon and accepted by the parties is as follows:—

Memorandum of Agreement

Memorandum of Agreement in Respect to Freight Brakemen and Passenger Trainmen on the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts and Covering (a) *Consolidation of the 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts,* (b) *Preparation of a Revised General Seniority Roster, and* (c) *Other Modifications in the So-called Merger Plan Agreement of November 1, 1929.*

1 The 13th and 14th Seniority and Promotion Districts of the Central Region, as defined in Article 58 of the Schedule effective June 1, 1929, and as referred to in the so-called Merger Plan Agreement of November 1, 1929, will be consolidated for freight brakemen and passenger trainmen and will, in future, be known as the Consolidated 13th-14th Seniority and Promotion District.

2. Schedule Article 61, first paragraph, is abrogated and a revised general roster of freight brakemen and passenger trainmen will be prepared, and the names of the men will appear thereon in the order in which they entered train service without distinction as between freight brakemen and passenger trainmen.

3. Men holding permanent assignments in passenger service on March 12, 1939, will not be subject to displacement by other men (that is men on the working list other than those holding permanent assignments in passenger service) unless such other men are otherwise unable to hold work on the spare board at any terminal on the seniority district. Men holding permanent assignments in passenger service on March 12, 1939, will not be permitted to exercise their seniority in other service so long as they can hold a permanent assignment in passenger service.

4. When a reduction is made in the number of men in the working list at any terminal, the junior men (except as otherwise provided under Clause 3 hereof) will be displaced and will exercise their seniority to displace the junior men on the spare board at any terminal on the seniority district. Men cut off the working list at their home terminal will have the right to return to their home terminal when additional men are required thereat, providing their seniority entitles them to the work; men failing to avail themselves of the privilege of returning to their home terminals must file refusal in writing with the proper officer of the railway and local chairman, and the terminal at which they remain will, from the date of such refusal, be considered their home terminal.

5. Passenger trainmen's spare boards, now maintained at certain points, will be merged with the freight brakemen's spare boards at such points and only one spare board maintained as per Schedule Article 78.

6. When additional men are required on the working list, the laid-off men will be called back to the service in seniority order.

7. Those portions of Schedule Article 76 reading "Runs will also be similarly bulletined and filled at spring and fall changes of time-table" in the first paragraph of Rule (*b*), and "or until change of time-table" in Rule (*f*), will be abrogated.

8. Permanent vacancies, except those created as per Schedule Article 76 (*b*), second paragraph, or permanent new runs created (i.e., which it is anticipated will be on for over ninety (90) days), except seasonal assignments such as fruit trains, Dundas stone trains, etc., and work trains, will be bulletined over the Consolidated 13th-14th Seniority and Promotion District for seven (7) days and the senior qualified applicant will be assigned.

Vacancies in passenger service east of Toronto created as per Schedule Article 76 (*b*), second paragraph will be filled by men assigned in passenger service on that territory and likewise such vacancies west of Toronto will be filled by men assigned in passenger service on that territory.

Vacancies in freight or mixed train service created as per Schedule Article 76 (*b*), second paragraph, will be filled by men assigned in freight service out of the terminal to which the assignment is attached unless the home terminal is changed in which case such vacancies will be bulletined to the district.

9. Temporary assignments covering—

(*a*) Temporary runs (i.e., which it is anticipated will be on for ninety (90) days or less);
(*b*) Seasonal assignments, such as fruit trains, Dundas stone train, etc.;
(*c*) Work train assignments;
(*d*) Additional chain gang assignments for ninety (90) days or less;
(*e*) Additional assignments due to equalization of mileage,

will be bulletined at the terminal out of which the temporary assignment operates and filled by the senior, qualified applicant on the working list at such terminal.

10. Men holding assignments bulletined as per Item 9 who, for any reason, lose such assignments, will return to their former assignments (which will be considered as temporary vacancies during the time the regularly assigned occupants thereof are filling assignments bulletined as per Item 9) unless, in the meantime, they have bid in assignments bulletined as per Item 8, in which event such assignments will be considered their former assignments.

11. Spare board vacancies at a terminal will not be advertised until all men considered as belonging to such terminal and who are working at other terminals have been returned to their home terminal.

12. This Memorandum of Agreement is effective as from March 12, 1939, subject to revision on thirty (30) days' notice from either party to the other.

For the Employees:

(Sgd.) C. I. WARREN,
General Chairman,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

For the Railways:

(Sgd.) F. L. C. BOND,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

The undersigned representatives of the railway and the employees who presented the contentions of the respective parties before the

Board of Conciliation and Investigation concur in this agreement:—

Representatives of the Employees:
(Sgd.) A. J. KELLEY.
CECIL I. WARREN.
W. T. PARR.

Representatives of the Railway:
(Sgd.) G. H. JONES.

Toronto, Ontario,
March 4, 1939.

In conclusion the Board desires particularly to record its appreciation of the full co-operation and the spirit of courtesy and fairness which characterized the attitude of both parties and all of the persons who appeared before it in these negotiations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. G. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. McGOVERN,
Employees' Representative.

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
Employer's Representative.

Toronto, Ontario,
March 6, 1939.

Home Improvement Loans

According to figures issued recently by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, 63,516 home improvement loans have been made up to February 28, 1939, in cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and over, these loans amounting in value to $25,340,-305.63.

An analysis of the loan applications indicates that approximately 46 per cent of the amount spent went for masonry, carpentry, and plastering, 24 per cent for plumbing and heating, 16 per cent for painting, 9 per cent for roofing, and the other 5 per cent for electric wiring, mechanical equipment, and insulation. A further analysis indicates that approximately 16,175,000 man-hours of labour have been provided, and approximately $10,977,000 has been distributed directly as wages and other earnings in the building trades. While it is, of course, impossible to secure exact figures, these estimates are based on a careful analysis of the available data, and are believed to reflect the actual picture sufficiently for all practical purposes. The figures given for hours of labour provided, and amount distributed as wages do not take into account approximately $12,500,000 spent on materials of which a large percentage would also go to labour indirectly.

Loans reported in February, typically the low month for home improvement loans, number 1,044 totalling $399,325.78, or about 7 per cent higher than for the same month last year.

Ontario again maintains a substantial lead in number and amount of loans in February with 578 loans aggregating $222,487.40, Quebec coming second in amount of loans. British Columbia, which province was supplanted in January for third place by Alberta, again assumes this position by a comfortable margin, and is in fact in second place for February in number of loans.

National Housing Statistics

National Housing Act loans for the month of February, 1939, totalling $763,364 and providing housing accommodation for 249 families are shown in figures released by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. These amounts compare with total loans approved in February, 1938, amounting to $341,909 and providing for 104 family housing units, thus representing an increase of 123 per cent in volume of loans and 139 per cent in number of units financed compared with the same month last year. Loans approved in January, 1939, provided for 187 family housing units and amounted to $645,864.

Total loans for the 7 months of operations since August, 1938, under Part 1 of the National Housing Act now aggregate $7,931,575 providing housing accommodation for 2,273 families. Compared with loans approved in the same period a year previous, this represents an increase of 99 per cent in volume of loans and 125 per cent in number of family units financed.

Total loans to February 28, 1939, approved under Part 1 of the National Housing Act and its predecessor, the Dominion Housing Act now aggregate $29,087,230.

Premier Angus L. MacDonald of Nova Scotia recently announced the appointment of Dr. A. B. Balcom, professor of economics at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., as chairman of the Nova Scotia Economic Council. The post of chairman had been held by Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie until his death last fall. The appointment to the Council of Professor Stewart Bates, head of Dalhousie University's Department of Economics, was also announced. Until the time of his appointment to the Dalhousie University faculty, Professor Bates had occupied the position of secretary of the Economic Council.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1938

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1938 was 147, somewhat over one-half of the number in 1937 but slightly more than in most of the years since 1931 whereas the number of workers involved, 20,395, was appreciably less than in any year since 1931. The time loss in man-working days, 148,678, was only one-sixth of that in 1937 and was less than in any year since 1931 but approximately equal to the average time loss for the five year period 1926 to 1930, the lowest since the record was begun in 1901. The year was marked by the number of disputes involving comparatively small numbers of workers for short periods, as in 1937. As for the larger strikes there were only nine disputes which involved more than 500 workers in 1938 while in 1937 there were 32 and several of these caused comparatively great time loss.

The most important disputes during the year were those involving sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., from April to June; fishermen at Lunenburg, N.S., in January; lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., from June to the end of the year; cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., in January; restaurant workers at Toronto from June to November; automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont., from August to October; taxicab drivers in Toronto in April; and coal miners at Minto, N.B., in January, a strike which began

TABLE I—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1938

Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918	228	230	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
1935	120	120	719	33,269	284,028	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996
1936	155	156	709	34,812	276,997	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231
1937	274	278	630	71,905	886,393	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567
1938	142	147	614	20,395	148,678	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312
Total	4,935	*5,072	*25,702	*1,249,370	25,813,145	*587	*326,623	9,496,169	*4,487	*922,747	16,316,976

* In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

in October, 1937. Over one-half of the time loss was in manufacturing industries but there was also considerable time loss in fishing, mining and local transportation.

As in 1936 and 1937, the proportion of disputes as to recognition of union, employment and discharge of union workers, etc., was large, there being 53 such disputes involving 7,589 workers with a time loss of 60,350 days. Disputes primarily as to wages numbered also 53 and involved 7,034 workers with time loss of 59,543 days.

Nearly half of the workers in all disputes were partially successful, while thirty per cent were successful and eighteen per cent were unsuccessful.

"Sit-down" or "stay-in" strikes were of no importance in 1938, being confined to a few instances where workers in lumber or mining camps remained in the bunk houses for a short time but in one coal mine a small number of workers remained underground for some hours. As is usual there were some cases where factory workers remained at their working places for a few hours expecting a settlement to be reached.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1938 there were 18 such disputes, involving 433 employees, causing a time loss of only 91 working days.

In Tables I and X the number of employers involved is given. Where a number of establishments, mines, etc., are under one management, one employer is counted. In disputes which involve large numbers of shops or factories, clothing, fur, furniture, etc., or building construction jobs, logging and fishing operations, only the approximate number of employers is usually reported.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the numbers indirectly affected have been shown in foot-

notes to Table X, which is a detailed list of the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each dispute are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the dispute.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature which were carried over from 1937 but were called off or lapsed during 1938: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commenced July 11, 1932, two employers, lapsed by December 31, 1938; meat packing employees, Vancouver B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer, lapsed by December 31, 1938; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., commenced May 20, 1937, one employer, lapsed by March 31, 1938; dress factory workers (cotton), Montreal, P.Q., commenced November 25, 1937, one employer, called off by union during June, 1938; and hotel employees Toronto, Ont., commenced December 6, 1937, one employer, settled March 3, 1938, a union agreement being secured. The following disputes of the same nature were still on record at the end of 1938: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees Toronto Ont. September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; and bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, in 1934 and again in 1937 time loss was greater than in the other years since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. In Manufacturing considerable time loss occurred in metal manufacturing in 1919, 1920 and 1937; in clothing (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936 and in 1937; in cigar manufacturing in 1901; in printing in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924; and in saw-milling in 1931 and 1932. In Construction time loss was considerable in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. In Other Industries considerable time loss was due to strikes of fishermen in 1901, to strikes of loggers in 1919, 1920, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

Review of Disputes by Industries

AGRICULTURE.—The only dispute recorded involved ten greenhouse employees at Kitchener, Ont., for a few days at the end of July.

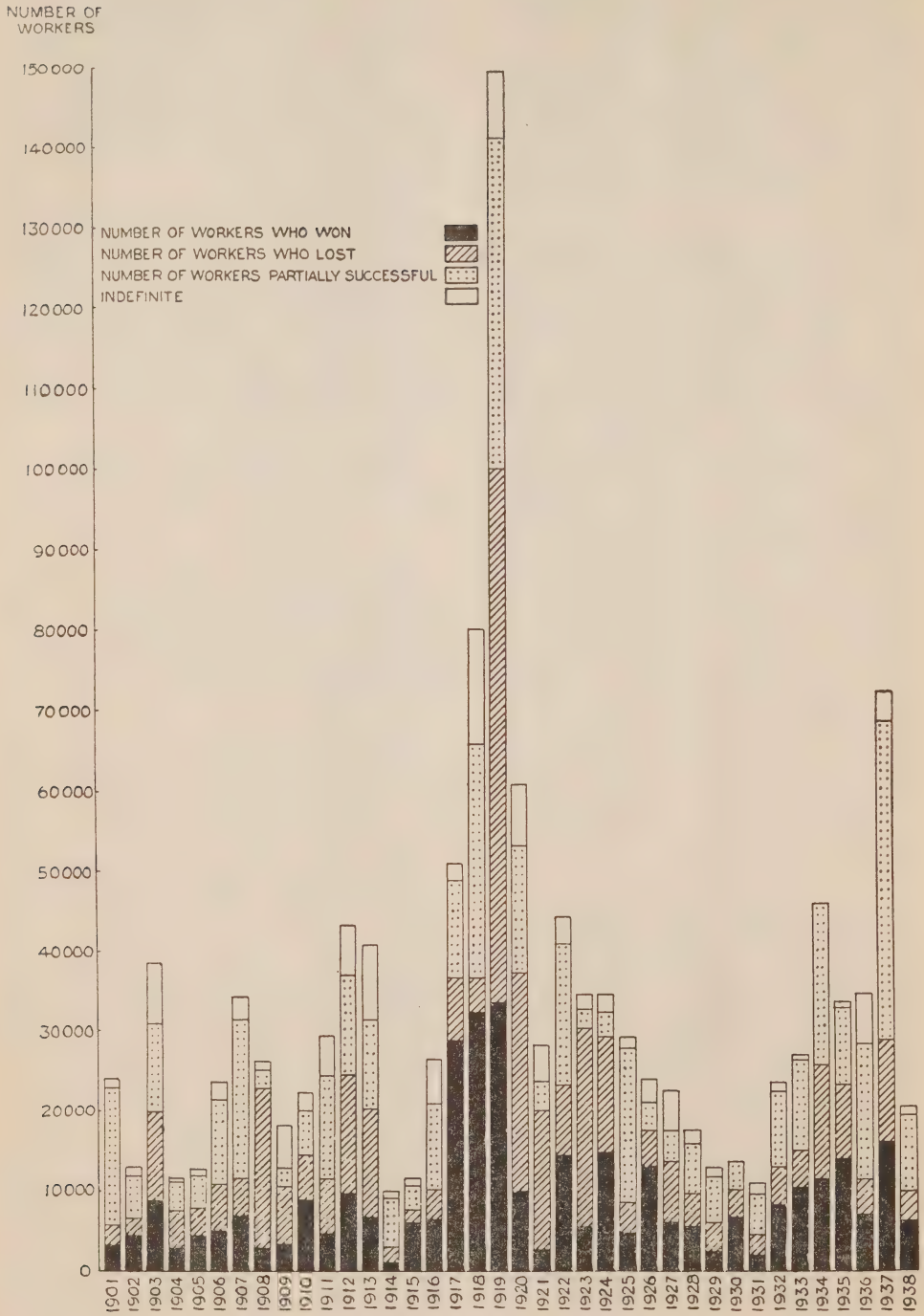
LOGGING.—Of the four disputes recorded only one lasted more than a few days, that at McKirdy in Ontario in January. All were chiefly in regard to board and camp conditions except one, a strike for the dismissal of a foreman charged with discrimination against union employees.

FISHING.—Only three of the eight disputes recorded resulted in much time loss, namely those involving fishermen at Lunenburg, N.S., North Sydney, N.S., and Johnstone Strait, B.C. All of the disputes were with reference to prices of fish except that the strike at Lunenburg, N.S., and one at Vancouver, B.C., also involved union recognition while a strike of trawler fishermen at Halifax, N.S., was in sympathy with fish handlers.

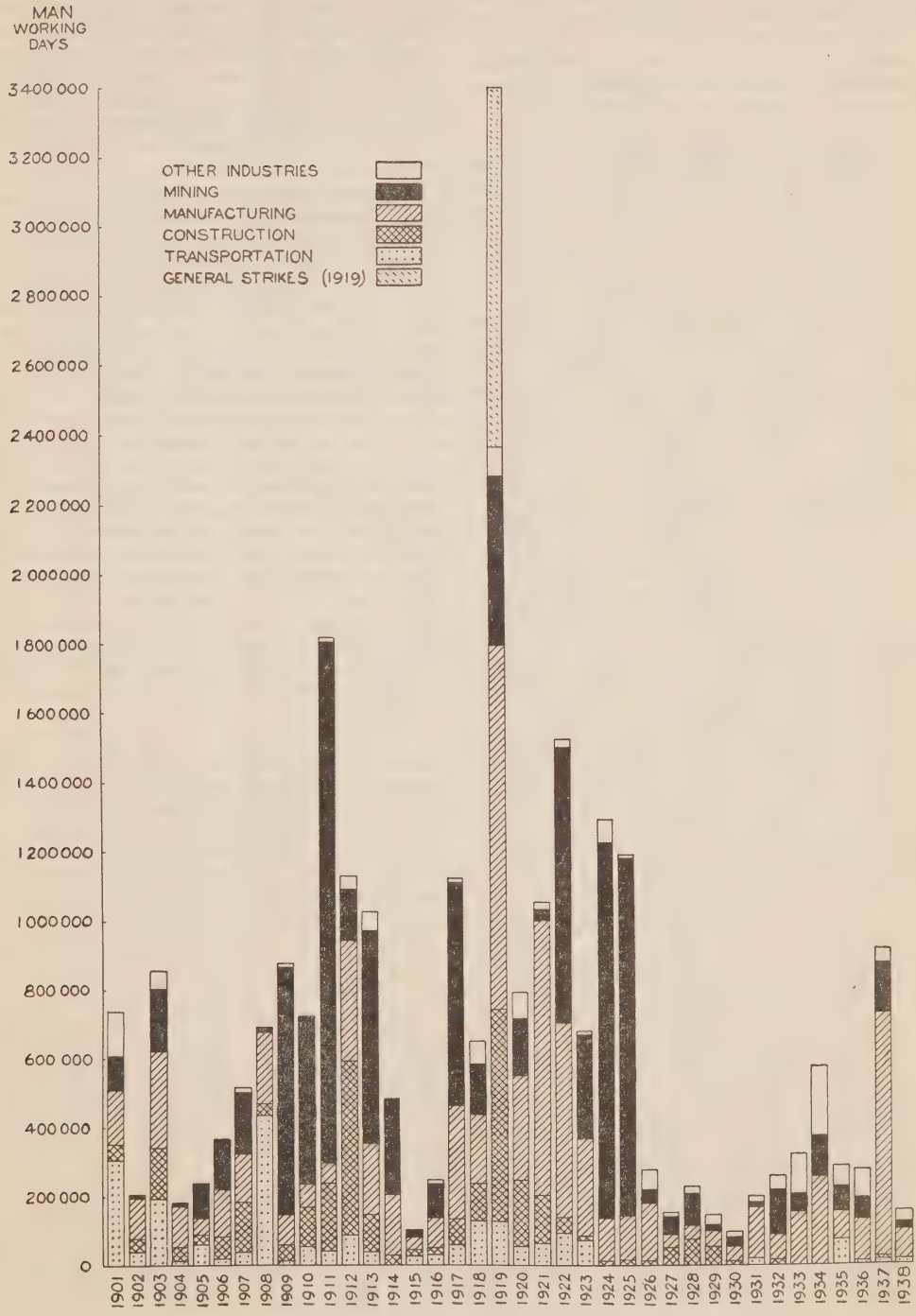
MINING.—All of the disputes concerned coal mines except a strike of mercury miners at Bridge River, B.C., during August in a new mine where a dispute arose as to wage rates when regular production commenced, the strikers being replaced. The most important of these strikes involved coal miners at Minto, N.B., on strike from October, 1937, until January, 1938, when the dispute as to union recognition and wage rates was referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board investigated the relations of the miners and the employers, prices of coal, market conditions, working and living conditions and recommended some improvements. Three disputes

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RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1938



LOSS IN MAN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1938



in Saskatchewan during October arose out of the organization of two unions in the district and were referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board began the investigation early in 1939. The other disputes were with reference to working conditions, adjustments of wages, dismissal of employees, alleged discrimination, etc. None were of great duration.

MANUFACTURING.—The textile and clothing industries were affected by 18 disputes involving 3,461 workers with time loss of 25,474 days. The most important of these disputes involved cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ontario, for a few days in March, regarding the application of a provincial minimum wage scale for the industry which followed the strikes in textile factories in Ontario in 1937. The strike resulted in an agreement providing for the recognition of the union in dealing with wages and working conditions. There were also six textile and hosiery or knitting factory strikes which resulted in considerable time loss. Those were disputes as to working conditions, etc., affecting wages, but in one there was a demand for union recognition which resulted in recognition of a shop committee. There were comparatively few disputes in clothing factories. As in most of the recent years there were a number of disputes in wood and metal manufacturing establishments. The most important in the first of these industries was the strike of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ontario, from April to June against a reduction in wages and for the renewal of a union agreement, this being secured with a compromise on the wage reduction. The most important of the strikes in metal manufacturing were in four automobile or automobile parts plants at Windsor, Ontario, and one at Oshawa, Ontario. All were settled by the Ontario Department of Labour with an arrangement that any matters in dispute not settled by negotiations would be arbitrated by a departmental conciliation officer. There was also a dispute in an establishment at Windsor making glass for automobiles which was similarly settled. Two strikes of lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., occurred, one in March and one in June, the second being with reference to the recommendations of a Board under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act for the settlement of the first strike, which was with respect to union recognition and discharge of union workers. The Board had recommended the setting up of both union and non-union committees. The plant continued in operation, the strikers being replaced to a great extent, but picketing continued to the end of the year resulting in disorders and the arrest and conviction of pickets and others on charges of assault, etc.

CONSTRUCTION.—All of the disputes involved comparatively small numbers of employees for very few days except a strike of painters in Toronto against 50 independent master painters to secure adherence to the union agreement, in which they were partially successful. There were six strikes of highway construction truck drivers, chiefly regarding rates per ton, etc.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.—The most important dispute involved taxicab drivers in Toronto, Ont., in April to secure increases in wages, reduced hours and union recognition. After nearly three weeks a union agreement was signed with compromises on the wages and hours. A strike of deckhands, firemen, etc., on steamships operating on the Great Lakes and on the St. Lawrence River above Montreal was against refusal of employment to a number of workers who did not belong to certain unions with which the employers had made open shop agreements. Some of the other steamship companies had recognized another union for collective bargaining or had made verbal agreements for wage increases. It was arranged after two days that there would be no discrimination over union membership. Two strikes of cartage employees at Montreal, P.Q., resulted in union agreements and four brief strikes of freight handlers, longshoremen, and elevator employees resulted in wage increases, in most cases compromises.

TRADE.—Two strikes of coal handlers and drivers in Toronto, Ont., resulted in wage increases as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour and an agreement enforceable under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario was reached. A strike of fish handlers at Halifax over union recognition resulted in the reinstatement of dismissed union workers but not in union recognition as a majority of the employees in a vote under the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act did not favour it.

SERVICE.—Two strikes of cleaners and dyers in Toronto to enforce union agreements were unsuccessful. A strike of restaurant employees in Toronto, Ont., against the discharge of union workers was unsuccessful but some of the strikers were re-engaged in a settlement reached after five months.

Analysis of Statistics, 1938

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in

each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929 and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all disputes as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II, an analysis by number of workers involved, shows that over one-half of the disputes involved less than 100 workers and that these caused twenty-two per cent of the time loss for the year. Over one-half of the time loss, however, was due to 45 disputes involving from 100 to 500 workers and these 45 disputes affected over forty per cent of all the workers involved during the year. Only nine disputes involved more than 500 workers and these disputes caused only twenty-five per cent of the year's time loss.

Table III, an analysis by time loss, shows that only three disputes caused over 10,000 days' time loss, and that over one-half the year's time loss was due to 34 disputes, each of which resulted in time loss of between 1,000 and 10,000 days.

Table IV, an analysis by duration, shows that out of 147 disputes recorded 79 lasted less than five days and that altogether 114 lasted less than 15 days, also that nearly thirty per cent of the year's time loss was due to 17 disputes which lasted 25 days or more, and that nearly twenty-five per cent of the time loss was due to disputes which were carried over from 1937 or were unterminated at the end of 1938.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that Ontario had the largest number of disputes as well as the greatest percentage of workers involved and time loss, being followed by Nova Scotia. The other provinces affected by considerable time loss were British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. The interprovincial dispute was that involving steamship deckhands, firemen, etc., on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River for two days in April.

Table VI, an analysis by industries, shows that manufacturing had nearly one-half of the disputes and over one-half of the time loss but only 36·6 per cent of the workers involved in all disputes. Textiles and clothing, wood products, metal products and non-metallic minerals, etc., were the groups chiefly affected. Mining and fishing also had considerable time loss. In other industries the numbers of disputes were not large with proportionately little time loss.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results of settlements, shows that disputes as to union questions were substantially equal to those as to wages, etc., not only in number but in workers involved and in time loss. It may be pointed out (as many be seen in Table X) that many of the disputes had more than one cause or object and in making this analysis each dispute is classified according to the cause shown first in Table X, being that which appeared to be the most important or the principal object among several. Very many of the disputes as to union questions involved also questions as to wages, in some cases probably of almost equal importance, and this affects the significance of the comparison. Approximately forty per cent of the time loss for the year was due to each of these groups of causes. By results it appears that nearly one-half of all workers involved in disputes were partially successful, that thirty per cent were successful and that fifteen per cent were unsuccessful. In disputes primarily as to wages, about one-half of the workers were partially successful, thirty per cent were successful, and less than ten per cent were unsuccessful. Nearly the same proportions appear in disputes as to union questions.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that out of 147 disputes on record 56 were settled by direct negotiations between the parties involved and 49 by conciliation, approximately one-third of all disputes in each case. In previous years the proportion settled by negotiations has been much larger. The change is probably due to the larger proportion of disputes as to union recognition, etc., which are less likely to be settled by direct negotiations, and therefore frequently result in resort to conciliation, usually by the federal, provincial or municipal authorities. In recent years most of the provinces have provided for conciliation in labour disputes, either by legislation for the appointment of boards of conciliation or arbitration or by the appointment of conciliation officers. The four disputes terminated by reference to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were those involving coal miners in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

Table IX, gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence,

and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. Until 1931 the largest number of disputes was usually in May or June due chiefly to strikes in the building trades but since 1930 there have been comparatively few disputes in the construction industry. During 1938 the greatest number of disputes was in October, there being some increase in nearly all of the industries. The greatest time loss occurred in January owing to strikes of fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, coal miners in New Brunswick, pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario, and textile workers in Quebec.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over	3	2·0	3,800	18·6	9,300	6·3
500 and under 1,000	6	4·1	4,570	22·4	28,300	19·0
100 and under 500	45	30·6	8,739	42·9	78,950	53·1
50 and under 100	30	20·4	2,120	10·4	20,401	13·7
10 and under 50	53	36·1	1,103	5·4	10,730	7·2
Under 10	10	6·8	63	0·3	997	0·7
Total	147	100·0	20,395	100·0	148,678	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man working days lost	Disputes		Workers involved		Times loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over						
10,000 and under 50,000	3	2·0	1,289	6·3	42,100	28·3
1,000 and under 10,000	34	23·1	10,790	52·9	83,061	55·9
500 and under 1,000	15	10·2	2,669	13·1	10,138	6·8
100 and under 500	47	32·0	4,217	20·7	11,143	7·5
Under 100	48	32·7	1,430	7·0	2,236	1·5
Total	147	100·0	20,395	100·0	148,678	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated or carried over from previous year	7	4·8	1,998	9·8	36,728	24·7
25 days and over	17	11·6	1,126	5·5	44,116	29·7
20 days and under 25	6	4·1	303	1·5	5,200	3·5
15 days and under 20	3	2·0	851	4·2	7,720	5·2
10 days and under 15	12	8·2	1,995	9·8	19,559	13·2
5 days and under 10	23	15·6	1,910	9·3	10,327	6·9
Under 5 days	79	53·7	12,212	59·9	25,028	16·8
Total	147	100·0	20,395	100·0	148,678	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	26	17·7	4,468	21·9	24,441	16·4
Prince Edward Island	1	0·7	67	0·3	166	0·1
New Brunswick	4	2·7	855	4·2	4,180	2·8
Quebec	19	12·9	2,191	10·8	10,533	7·1
Ontario	64	43·5	8,308	40·7	72,984	49·1
Manitoba	8	5·5	415	2·0	967	0·7
Saskatchewan	3	2·0	481	2·4	3,400	2·3
Alberta	11	7·5	1,720	8·4	9,874	6·6
British Columbia	10	6·8	790	3·9	19,633	13·2
Interprovincial	1	0·7	1,100	5·4	2,500	1·7
Total	147	100·0	20,395	100·0	148,678	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture	**1**	**0·7**	**10**	**0·1**	**85**	**0·1**
Logging	**4**	**2·7**	**870**	**4·3**	**1,750**	**1·2**
Fishing and Trapping	**8**	**5·4**	**1,848**	**9·1**	**22,744**	**15·3**
***Mining, etc.**	**26**	**17·7**	**5,066**	**24·8**	**21,402**	**14·4**
***Electric Light and Power**						
Manufacturing	**73**	**49·7**	**7,460**	**36·6**	**81,339**	**54·7**
Vegetable foods, etc.	7	4·7	303	1·5	1,214	0·8
Tobacco and liquors	1	0·7	9	0·1	100	0·1
Rubber products	2	1·4	31	0·1	175	0·1
Animal foods						
Boots and shoes (leather)	6	4·1	715	3·5	4,156	2·8
Fur, leather, and other animal products	5	3·4	143	0·7	5,592	3·8
Textiles, clothing, etc.	18	12·3	3,461	17·0	25,474	17·1
Pulp and paper						
Printing and publishing	5	3·4	202	1·0	1,793	1·2
Miscellaneous wood products	10	6·8	991	4·9	18,991	12·8
Metal products	13	8·8	1,232	6·0	10,783	7·2
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	5	3·4	285	1·4	12,533	8·4
Miscellaneous products	1	0·7	88	0·4	528	0·4
***Construction**	**15**	**10·2**	**879**	**4·3**	**1,328**	**0·9**
Building and structures	8	5·5	418	2·0	603	0·4
Railways						
Shipbuilding						
*Bridge						
Highway	4	2·7	407	2·0	493	0·3
Canal, harbour, waterway						
Miscellaneous	3	2·0	54	0·3	232	0·2
Transportation and Public Utilities	**9**	**6·1**	**2,519**	**12·3**	**9,517**	**6·4**
Steam railways						
Electric railways						
Water transportation	3	2·0	1,430	7·0	3,160	2·1
Local transportation	3	2·0	925	4·5	6,142	4·1
Telegraphs and telephones						
*Electricity and gas						
Miscellaneous	3	2·0	164	0·8	215	0·2
Trade	**5**	**3·4**	**1,489**	**7·3**	**3,439**	**2·3**
Finance						
Service	**6**	**4·1**	**254**	**1·2**	**7,074**	**4·7**
*Public administration						
Recreational						
Custom and repair	3	2·0	180	0·9	1,050	0·7
Business and personal	3	2·0	74	0·3	6,024	4·0
Miscellaneous						
Total	**147**	**100·0**	**20,395**	**100·0**	**148,678**	**100·0**

* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days
Wages—															
Increase in wages	8	1,807	2,869	6	294	980	7	1,332	17,755	2	300	1,800	23	3,733	23,404
Decrease in wages	4	430	925	3	132	171	7	1,029	22,822	.....	.....	.....	14	1,591	23,918
Increase in wages and reduced hours	1	12	72	2	168	2,220	4	426	1,248	.....	.....	.....	7	606	3,540
Increase in wages and other changes	2	26	137	2	75	1,500	5	1,003	7,044	.....	.....	.....	9	1,104	8,681
Hours of Labour—															
Reduced hours	.....	.....	.....	1	12	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	400
Increased hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions	5	1,428	2,643	4	374	3,116	8	750	7,910	2	92	99	19	2,644	13,768
Unionism—															
Recognition of union	3	141	756	4	990	6,650	4	489	1,661	2	343	4,100	13	1,963	13,167
Employment of union members only *(a)*	7	474	2,545	3	195	7,500	1	13	50	2	98	1,036	13	780	11,131
Discharge of workers for union activity or membership	1	125	625	4	343	7,350	3	157	202	2	138	12,150	10	763	20,327
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	2	264	2,792	3	50	1,565	7	2,044	7,268	.....	.....	.....	12	2,358	11,625
Other union questions	3	1,250	3,450	.....	.....	.....	2	475	650	.....	.....	.....	5	1,725	4,100
Discharge of workers (b) (c)	1	4	12	2	700	1,400	6	611	4,745	.....	.....	.....	9	1,315	6,157
Employment of particular persons (b)	3	125	255	2	304	885	2	1,000	2,400	1	130	3,100	8	1,559	6,640
Sympathetic	1	15	30	.....	.....	.....	2	107	490	1	120	1,300	4	242	1,820
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	6,101	17,111	36	3,637	33,737	58	9,436	74,245	12	1,221	23,585	147	20,395	148,678

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. *(b)* Other than in connection with union questions. *(c)* Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1938, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
Agriculture			1	10											1	10
Logging	1	100	2	720							1	50			4	870
Fishing and Trapping	5	833	2	815					1	200					8	1,848
Mining, etc	11	2,754	3	417	1	22	4	1,281	5	493	1	12	1	87	26	5,066
Manufacturing	23	1,599	27	3,877	2	268			9	1,263	8	169	4	284	73	7,460
**Clothing, textiles and leather*	*10*	*910*	*9*	*2,113*					*4*	*995*	*3*	*121*	*3*	*180*	*29*	*4,319*
Metal	*3*	*290*	*7*	*714*					*3*	*228*					*13*	*1,232*
Other	*10*	*399*	*11*	*1,050*	*2*	*268*			*2*	*40*	*5*	*48*	*1*	*104*	*31*	*1,909*
Construction	9	450	4	377					2	52					15	879
Transportation and Public Utilities	4	1,336	5	1,183											9	2,519
Trade	2	19	3	1,470											5	1,489
Finance																
Service	1	4	2	215					1	5	2	30			6	254
Miscellaneous																
Total	56	7,095	49	9,084	3	290	4	1,281	18	2,013	12	261	5	371	147	20,395

*Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928-1938, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month										
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	6	5	5	7	7	5	23	10	4	13	18
February	5	1	4	6	13	6	15	2	8	11	7
March	8	11	3	4	3	7	20	8	15	19	12
April	11	8	8	9	4	4	13	10	10	32	10
May	11	21	9	7	7	13	23	20	10	29	9
June	10	12	8	8	11	9	18	9	12	27	17
July	9	4	1	4	20	7	22	19	11	33	11
August	14	8	1	6	6	18	18	10	29	31	17
September	4	6	12	12	8	17	10	12	17	25	6
October	9	7	8	7	11	10	13	8	15	22	25
November	8	3	4	7	10	18	11	10	11	22	5
December	1	2	4	8	11	8	3	2	13	10	5
Year	96	88	67	86	111	122	189	120	155	274	142
Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	8	7	5	9	12	8	25	10	5	17	23
February	8	6	6	9	18	8	24	8	8	18	9
March	11	14	4	6	9	12	29	13	15	21	14
April	15	13	11	12	9	4	22	14	17	37	14
May	18	24	12	14	13	15	32	25	14	46	15
June	20	17	10	14	16	13	24	15	15	41	22
July	19	8	6	9	29	9	32	26	13	41	16
August	20	9	3	11	17	21	31	18	36	43	22
September	11	10	12	17	15	23	20	18	27	32	15
October	15	9	10	17	16	13	19	16	19	32	32
November	16	7	6	12	12	20	15	16	17	27	9
December	11	6	8	14	12	16	8	8	20	17	8
Year	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	*191	*120	*156	*278	*147
Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	314	970	2,169	688	665	388	5,546	4,832	175	4,820	2,042
February	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896	34	3,071	856	1,547
March	955	1,152	1,592	125	679	1,234	4,755	2,989	2,872	5,586	2,103
April	1,445	2,046	289	588	50	370	1,420	2,564	999	11,696	2,795
May	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	2,179	4,235	3,658	6,035	1,090
June	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	2,980	4,740	956	3,688	1,897
July	725	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	9,410	3,232	4,048	5,624	1,012
August	5,451	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	8,245	5,143	9,576	15,315	2,134
September	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192	3,852	4,187	5,558	915
October	1,243	989	825	759	916	424	4,804	676	1,794	4,849	2,494
November	513	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	921	737	1,076	4,297	407
December	28	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	62	235	2,350	2,216	133
Year	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610	33,269	34,762	70,540	18,569
Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	444	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	5,736	4,832	225	6,185	3,868
February	889	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910	1,551	3,071	2,236	1,627
March	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098	3,303	2,872	5,826	2,258
April	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	5,368	4,429	1,909	12,771	2,871
May	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950	5,923	3,928	10,393	1,741
June	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184	5,531	1,060	7,531	2,516
July	3,333	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	11,463	6,339	4,082	7,083	1,428
August	4,582	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	13,263	5,684	9,864	18,556	2,375
September	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572	4,303	6,554	7,521	2,132
October	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993	2,360	2,158	6,571	3,233
November	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	1,896	1,113	1,768	6,277	675
December	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	340	431	2,995	3,851	267
Year	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800	*33,269	*34,812	*71,905	*20,395
Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	22,105	999	64,850	29,287
February	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	16,315	20,577	17,347	3,575
March	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	12,844	17,144	34,345	9,391
April	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	19,472	14,424	124,039	16,449
May	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	33,024	28,712	53,818	12,589
June	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	42,140	3,310	60,322	12,672
July	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	52,118	44,987	67,587	9,768
August	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	29,588	72,034	296,076	12,745
September	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	26,506	33,577	41,288	16,268
October	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	17,983	11,644	50,616	17,295
November	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	8,781	13,344	42,007	6,409
December	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	3,152	16,245	33,498	2,230
Year	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	284,028	276,997	886,393	148,678

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
AGRICULTURE—										
Greenhouse employees	Kitchener, Ont.	Reduction in wages	Conciliation, municipal.	In favour of workers: wages unchanged, but hours reduced from 54 per week to 50.	July 25	Aug. 4	1	10	85	8½
								10	85	
LOGGING—										
Pulpwood cutters	McKirdy, Ont.	For improved living conditions, increased wages and transportation home for certain workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; cutting ended, camp conditions to be improved, transportation home for certain men.	Jan. 6	Jan. 22	1	420	850	14
Pulpwood cutters	McKirdy, Ont.	For discharge of foreman because of his alleged discrimination against union employees.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: foreman dismissed	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	1	100	200	2
Pulpwood cutters	Mobert, Ont.	Against discharge of worker for complaining *re* camp conditions.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 19	Jan. 24*(a)*	1	50	100	4
Lumber camp and mill workers	Edson, Alta.	Reduction in wages and higher rate for board.	Conciliation, local member, provincial legislature.	In favour of workers	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	3	300	600	2
								870	1,750	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Fishermen	Lunenburg district, N.S.	For union recognition and higher prices for fish.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Dec. 30,1937	Jan. 19, 1938	9	800	14,000	18
Fishermen	Lockeport, N.S.	For higher prices for fish	Negotiations	In favour of workers: higher prices subject to alteration after notice.	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	2	250*[1]	250	1
Fishermen herring seiners	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Increase in price of fish	Negotiations	Compromise	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	2	28	364	13
Fishermen, trawler	Halifax, N.S.	Sympathy with strike of fish handlers and cutters at Halifax on Jan. 8.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	1	15	90	6
Fishermen, herring	North Sydney district, N.S.	For higher price for fish.	Return of workers	Indefinite	April 27	May 4	.....	200	1,200	6
Fishermen, salmon	Johnstone Strait, B.C.	Reduction in price of chum salmon from 12c. to 8c.	Negotiations	Compromise: agreements signed setting minimum at 10c. for district.	Sept. 17	Oct. 3	7	450	5,700	13
Fishermen, haddock	Freeport, N.S.	For higher price for fish.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 3	Oct. 11	3	60	420	7

DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
FISHING, TRAPPING—*Con.*										
Fishermen, gillnet herring	Vancouver district, B.C.	For union recognition and agreement covering scale and prices of gillnet caught fish.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 4	Nov. 23	15	45	720	16
								1,848	22,744	
MINING, ETC.—										
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Work resumed pending reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	In favour of employer; improvements in working conditions, etc., made	Oct. 13, 1937	Jan. 10, 1938	10	(*b*)800	4,000	6
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	For increased wage rates for certain work.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Jan. 11	Jan. 15	1	84	330	4
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	To secure payment for loading "grey coal".	Negotiations	In favour of workers: rate for "grey coal" to be same as for "bone".	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	1	150	150	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against day rates of pay for certain work instead of contract rates	Arbitration	In favour of employer.	Feb. 4	Feb. 8	1	22*[2]	22	1
Coal miners	Nacmine, Alta.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* employment on seniority basis.	Negotiations	Compromise: work resumed pending further negotiations under agreement.	Mar. 5	Mar. 21	1	16	200	13
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Misunderstanding *re* payment for loaders—change in system.	Negotiations	Compromise	Mar. 14	Mar. 19	1	14	80	5½
Coal miners	Reserve, N.S.	For removal of foreman who did not allow sufficient consideration for stone.	Negotiations	Compromise: adjustments made after investigation	Mar. 30	April 5	1	28*[3]	28	1
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	Against dismissal of worker.	Negotiations	Compromise	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	1	250	250	1
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against extra work without pay.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: extra pay arranged.	April 12	April 18	1	35	18	½
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against transfer of employees involving layoff of two workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 7	June 8	1	900	900	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Alleged lockout: failure to negotiate conditions with new machinery.	Mine closed	Indefinite: mine reopened Jan., 1939, without new machinery.	June 7	.....	1	87	87	1
Mercury miners	Bridge River, B.C.	Against change in wage basis alleged to involve a reduction.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 18	Aug. 22	1	12	36	3

Coal miners	Rosedale, Alta.	For wage adjustment for helpers.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise: certain adjustments made in new district agreement.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 7.	1	115	1,200	11
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against employing a worker from a neighbouring colliery.	Negotiations	Compromise: neutral man to be employed pending decision of Inspector of Mines.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 6.	1	700	2,100	3
Coal miners	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	Against dismissal of union worker.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 12.	1	200	1,000	5
Coal miners	Nacmine, Alta.	For reinstatement of workers discharged in March for insubordination.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise: discharged workers taken on at other mines.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 17.	1	100	2,100	21
Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	For suspension of manager pending investigation.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 5.	1	295*[4]	785	2¾
Coal miners	Taylorton, Sask.	Against dismissal of workers and against closed shop for another union.	Reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Indefinite	Oct. 3.	Oct. 24.	1	86	1,000	15
Coal miners	Bienfait, Sask.	Sympathy with miners on strike at Taylorton.	Reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Indefinite	Oct. 7.	Oct. 24.	1	120	1,300	11
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	For payment to contract miners for work and time loss due to breakage and delay.	Negotiations	Compromise: datal employees to perform extra work.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 17.	1	78	78	1
Coal miners	Reserve, N.S.	*Re* alleged lack of pressure for air operated machines.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 17.	1	24*[5]	24	1
Coal miners	Estevan district, Sask.	Recognition of union and increased wages.	Reference to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Indefinite	Oct. 17.	Oct. 21.	5	275	1,100	4
Coal miners	Wayne, Alta.	For union agreement including extra payment for coal in thin seam.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise: adjustments made.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 20.	1	22	44	2
Coal miners	Rosedale, Alta.	*Re* interpretation of new agreement as to timbering.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 24.	Oct. 29.	1	325	1,500	5
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	Against preference by seniority in transfer of staff.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 28.	1	258	3,000	12
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	For payment to contract miners for time and work lost through mechanical breakdown, motor burned out.	Return of workers, pending negotiations.	In favour of employer: coal loaded by datal workers.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 13.	1	70	70	1
								5,066	21,402	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable Foods—										
Bakery workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement with increased wages.	Conciliation, municipal.	In favour of workers	Feb. 3	Feb. 14	1	11	99	9
Bakery workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against reduction of staff.	Conciliation, local merchant.	Compromise; hours and daily wages to be reduced and laid-off workers reinstated.	Mar. 19	Mar. 31	1	3	30	10
Bakery workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise; wage scale to be settled by arbitration.	May 1	May 4	11	62	115	3
Bakers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduction in wages and for renewal of union agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 27	July 31*(a)*	1	4	165	55
Bakery workers (bakers and drivers).	Winnipeg, Man.	For reinstatement of workers.	Conciliation, provincial and reference to arbitration.	Compromise; one man reinstated, strikers paid full week's wages, other adjustments.	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	1	125*[6]	125	1
Bakery workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union agreement with restoration of union wages and working conditions.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Nov. 11	Dec. 31*(a)*	1	16	400	42
Bakery drivers	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, municipal.	In favour of workers.	Nov. 27	Dec. 1	14	82	280	3½
								303	1,214	
Tobacco and Liquors—										
Winery employees	Toronto, Ont.	Against hiring additional workers while regular employees on short time.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 3	Oct. 31*(a)*	1	9	100	24
								9	100	
Rubber Products—										
Rubber factory workers, mats, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages and union recognition.	Negotiations and conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; increased wages, union recognition and improved conditions secured.	June 14	June 22	1	16	112	7
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Against change in wages, piece rates, with new equipment alleged to lower earnings.	Negotiations	Compromise; proposed changes not to be applied pending settlement at end of year.	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	1	15*[7]	63	4½
								31	175	

Boots and Shoes (leather)—									
Shoe factory workers	Perth, Ont.	Increased wages and union recognition.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 6	Feb. 7*(a)*	1	68	1,400	26
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of new staff to operate new machines.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; closed shop union agreement secured.	Jan. 12	Jan. 20	1	35	245	7
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of union agreement and discrimination against union members.	Indefinite	Indefinite; operations moved to another city.	Feb. 3	Feb. 7	1	12	36	3
Shoe factory workers	Galt, Ont.	Discharge of workers following introduction of new system.	Negotiations	Compromise; employees reinstated but new system retained.	June 22	July 11	1	125	1,825	14½
Shoe factory workers	Port Colborne, Ont.	Against alleged practice of sending work to a non-union shop.	Negotiations	Compromise	July 11	July 12	1	450	450	1
Shoe factory workers	Port Colborne, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against union workers and for rotation of employment.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; employment by seniority.	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	1	25	200	8
								715	4,156	
Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—										
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of members of another union.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 4	June 20	1	23*[8]	1,000	92
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Sending work to shop employing members of rival union.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Mar. 17	June 17	1	25	1,500	77
Clothing factory workers (leather jackets).	Winnipeg, Man.	To secure union agreement and increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; closed shop union agreement secured and wages increased.	June 16	June 20	1	14	42	3
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.)	Montreal, P.Q.	For recognition of union with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Unterminated		Oct. 8	Unterm'd	1	68	3,000	71
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of union agreement in permitting non-union workers to use plant.	Negotiations	Compromise; non-union workers permitted to finish dyeing job.	Oct. 20	Oct. 25	1	13	50	4
								143	5,592	
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—(c)										
Textile factory workers (braid, etc.)	Coaticook, P.Q.	For dismissal of foreman.	Conciliation, provincial.	Indefinite; official moved to another plant pending investigation.	Nov. 24, 1937	Jan. 31, 1938	1	130*[9]	3,100	24
Women's clothing factory workers, sportswear, etc. (cutters).	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition, agreement and adjustments in wages.	Replacement	In favour of employers.	Jan. 21	Mar. 31	4	30*[10]	1,000	58
Hosiery factory workers	Granby, P.Q.	For increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	1	100	450	4½

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—Con.										
Men's clothing factory workers (sportswear, etc.)	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of union workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; employees reinstated, union agreement and increased wages secured.	Feb. 11	Feb. 17	1	125	625	5
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	Against alleged 'speed-up", discrimination and wage reductions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	1	22*[11]	88	4
Textile factory workers (pile fabrics).	Woodstock, Ont.	Alleged lockout *re* increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 28	Mar. 28	1	155	2,200	24
Cap factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against lay-off of union workers and for union agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise; Increased wages and reduced hours secured.	Mar. 2	May 4	1	8	415	54
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	Against lay-off of some adult workers and increase in work of others under new minimum wage scale.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise; agreement concerning wages, hours and working condition recognizing union.	Mar. 25	Mar. 30	1	1,500	5,000	3½
Clothing factory workers (sportswear).	Winnipeg, Man.	*Re* union wage rate for new work.	Negotiations	Compromise	May 2	May 4	1	12	24	2
Silk textile factory workers	Louiseville, P.Q.	Alleged discharge of workers and violation of agreement *re* rotation of employment.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	May 4	May 6	1	650	1,300	2
Hosiery factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For agreement with increased wages and against bonus system.	Negotiations	Compromise; shop committee recognized and wages adjusted.	June 1	July 5	1	118*[12]	3,186	27
Hat factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and 44 hour week.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; wage adjustments, 45 hour week and union recognition.	July 5	July 28	1	15	300	20
Cotton factory workers	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	For higher wage rates for operating new machines.	Indefinite	Indefinite; shift involved discontinued.	July 11	July 21	1	100	600	6
Hat factory workers	Guelph, Ont.	For recognition of union, increased wages, reduced hours and against discharge of union employees.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers agreement with union employees.	July 14	July 27	1	250	2,750	11
Knitting factory workers	St. Catharines, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against union workers and for union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise; some improvements in working conditions secured.	July 30	Oct. 14	1	54*[13]	3,400	64

Dressmakers	Toronto and Newmarket, Ont.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* wages and hours when business moved.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages and hours adjusted (Toronto).	Aug. 3	Oct. 24	1	20	700	69
Hat factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; agreement with shop committee.	Aug. 19	Aug. 23	1	82	246	3
Men's and boys' clothing factory workers	Longueuil, P.Q.	Against reduction in wages.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	1	90	90	1
								3,461	25,474	
Printing and Publishing										
Compositors and pressmen (news and job).	Quebec, P.Q.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations, wage scale to be arbitrated.	Compromise: hours reduced and some increases in wage rates.	Mar. 18	Mar. 20	7	143	143	1
Commercial artists	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of union agreement.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Mar. 29	May 6	1	23	750	33
Commercial artists	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	April 4	May 2	1	17	400	24
Photo engravers	Montreal, P.Q.	For reduction in hours from 48-54 per week to 40.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 30	Sept. 30*(a)*	1	12	400	53
Lithographers	London, Ont.	For increased rates of pay for overtime and against dismissal of union worker.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 31	Sept. 30*(a)*	1	7	100	22
								202	1,793	
Miscellaneous Wood Products—										
Plywood factory truck drivers	Scotstown, P.Q.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	1	20	20	1
Sawmill workers	Winfield, Alta.	Against increased rates for board following wage increase.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: previous rates for board and wages restored.	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	1	100	500	8
Wood factory workers (casks, etc.).	Mattawa, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial and municipal	In favour of workers.	April 2	April 7	1	63	126	2
Planing mill workers	Rimouski, P.Q.	Against reduction in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	April 8	April 11	1	30	45	1½
Sawmill workers	Fort Frances, Ont.	Against reduction in wages and for renewal of union agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: agreement renewed at slightly lower wage rates.	April 15	June 7	1	385	16,100	42
Wood factory workers	Hespeler, Ont.	Against revision of piece rates believed to lower earnings 5%.	Negotiations	Compromise: trouble reported due to misunderstanding.	May 26	May 30	1	21	60	3
Sawmill workers	Timmins, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	May 31	June 7	3	200	1,200	6
Sawmill workers	Val d'Amour, P.Q.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	June 3	June 6	1	13	20	1½
Furniture factory workers	Dundas, Ont.	For increased wages and union agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise: wages increased, union not recognized.	Aug. 24	Aug. 29	1	59	220	3¾

73896—3¾

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Miscellaneous Wood Products—Conc.										
Furniture factory workers....	Hanover, Ont.....	For payment of union dues by assistant foreman and against refusal to meet shop committee.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers: employee to pay dues and union agreement signed.	Oct. 25.....	Nov. 2.....	1	100	700	7
								991	18,991	
Metal Products—										
Steel mill workers.....	Trenton, N.S.....	Refusal to work with non-union employee.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	April 5.....	April 6.....	1	210	210	1
Wire mill workers.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Against decrease in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: work resumed pending adjustment of rates.	June 6.....	June 8.....	1	30	35	1½
Crane men (car plant).....	Trenton, N.S.....	For increased wages....	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	June 8.....	June 10.....	1	33*[14]	33	1
Stove factory workers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Refusal to work with defaulting member of union.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers: union dues paid by employee.	July 25.....	July 30.....	1	50	250	5
Automobile parts factory workers.	Windsor, Ont.....	For closed shop union agreement, adjustment in wages, and against discharge of union workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer: men to be rehired as work becomes available.	Aug. 3.....	Nov. 1.....	1	150	6,000	76
Iron and steel factory workers (bolts, etc.).	Owen Sound, Ont...	For increased wages, reduced hours and holidays with pay.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: wages increased.	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 25.....	1	71	540	7⅔
Car plant workers.....	Trenton, N.S.....	For adjustment of wages, piece rates.	Return of workers...	Compromise: work resumed pending negotiations.	Aug. 18.....	Oct. 5.....	1	103*[15]	1,200	39
Foundry workers (stoves and farm implements).	Montmagny, P.Q...	For recognition of union and increase in wages up to 25%.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: union recognized, wages increased 5%-7%.	Aug. 19.....	Aug. 22.....	1	116*[16]	116	1
Automobile parts factory workers.	Oshawa, Ont.....	For renewal of agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: wages and conditions as previously, disputes to be arbitrated.	Oct. 11.....	Oct. 27.....	1	60	840	14
Automobile parts factory workers.	Windsor, Ont.....	For recognition of union as sole bargaining agency.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: no discrimination, disputes to be arbitrated.	Oct. 13.....	Oct. 24.....	1	277	1,000	6½
Automobile parts factory workers (wheels).	Windsor, Ont.....	Sympathy with automobile workers on strike at Windsor on Oct. 13.	Return of workers...	Compromise.....	Oct. 17.....	Oct. 24.....	1	92*[17]	400	4½

Automobile parts factory workers.	Windsor, Ont.	Against discharge of union worker.	Conciliation, provincial.	Indefinite: case of employee to be arbitrated.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 24.	1	34	150	4½
Metal stamp and plate makers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers: signed union agreement with increased wages and holidays with pay.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 19.	1	6	9	1½
								1,232	10,783	
Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.—										
Lime plant workers	Blubber Bay, B.C.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* discharge of union workers, recognition of union committee and for new agreement.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Mar. 7.	Mar. 12.	1	70	250	4
Lime plant workers	Blubber Bay, B.C.	*Re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees.		Unterminated	June 2.		1	104	12,000	179
Brick plant workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity and for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise; some workers reinstated, union agreement with increased wages secured.	June 27.	June 28.	1	58	58	1
Glass factory workers (automobile).	Windsor, Ont.	Increased wages, improved working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; no discrimination, disputes to be arbitrated, minor wage adjustments.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 27.	1	20	180	9
Warehousemen (fertilizer plant).	Quebec, P.Q.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages increased from 30c. per hr. to 35c.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 7.	1	33	45	1½
								285	12,533	
Miscellaneous—										
Upholsterers (bedding manufacturers).	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages, union recognition, etc.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages increased, shop committee to deal with disputes.	Dec. 28. 1937	Jan. 10. 1938	1	88	528	6
								88	528	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and Structures—										
Stonecutters and masons	Kingston, Ont.	For increased wages from 95c. per hr. to $1.00.	Negotiations	Compromise; increase on June 15.	April 1.	April 4.	1	35	55	2
Labourers	Eastview, Ont.	Against reduction in wages from 40c. per hr. to 30c.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 18.	May 20.	1	70	140	2
Painters	Eastview, Ont.	In sympathy with labourers on strike on same job.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 18.	May 20.	1	15	30	2

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*										
Buildings and Sauctures—Con.										
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	Against proposed reduction in wage rate.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	July 20	July 22	2	50	100	2
Painters and carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	For employment of union members only.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 22	July 25	1	11	11	1
Painters	Toronto, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement with certain independent master painters.	Negotiations	Partially successful; some master painters signed agreements.	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	50	200	200	1
Labourers	Sydney River, N.S.	For increase in wages from 33c. per hr. to 43c.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	1	27	27	1
Carpenters	Kingston, Ont.	For employment of local carpenters to lay floors	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Dec. 7	Dec. 12	1	10	40	4
								418	603	
Highway—										
Truck drivers	Charlottetown-Montague Highway, P.E.I.	For payment on tonnage basis instead of hourly basis.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 8	June 11	1	67*[18]	166	2½
Labourers	Desaulniers, Ont.	For employment of local workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; outsiders replaced.	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	1	15	15	1
Labourers, truck drivers, etc. (road construction).	Nantel, P.Q.	Against alleged replacement of local men by others from outside district.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; outsiders to be replaced except key men.	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	1	300	300	1
Truckers	Parrsboro district, N.S.	For increase in rate per load.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	1	25	12	½
								407	493	
Miscellaneous—										
Truck drivers	Millidgeville, N.B.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	1	25	60	2½
Truck drivers	Millidgeville, N.B.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	1	17	100	6
Labourers	Sydney, N.S.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	1	12	72	6
								54	232	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*(d)*										
Water Transportation—										
Steamship employees (deckhands, firemen, etc.).	Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River,	Against compulsory membership in certain unions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 15	April 17	16	1,100*[19]	2,500	2½

Freight handlers and longshoremen.	Port McNicholl, Ont.	For agreement providing for increased wages and improved conditions.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise; agreement signed providing for certain improvements in wages and working conditions.	Oct. 6.....	Oct. 8.....	1	230	460	2
Stevedores.....	Soldiers Cove, N.S.	For employment of local labour only, increased wages and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Oct. 20.....	Oct. 22.....	1	100	200	2
								1,430	3,160	
Local Transportation—										
Taxi drivers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: wages and hours demands secured in part, closed shop union agreement.	April 7.....	April 25....	63	720	6,000	15
Cartage firm employees.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For recognition of union, increased wages and overtime rates, seniority rights, etc.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 2.....	Aug. 2.....	1	90*20	27	½
Cartage firm employees.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For recognition of union, increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise; agreement with union signed.	Sept. 7.....	Sept. 8.....	1	115	115	1
								925	6,142	
Miscellaneous—										
Grain elevator employees (shovellers).	Port Colborne, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 2.....	May 2.....	1	56	50	1
Cold storage plant employees.	Winnipeg, Man.....	For recognition of shop committee and dispute as to seniority.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; agreement secured with committee recognized and seniority basis established.	June 17.....	June 23.....	1	18	75	5
Cold storage plant employees.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against discharge of workers and for increased wages and reduced hours as recommended by conciliation board (provincial)	Negotiations.....	Compromise; workers reinstated and agreement secured providing for some wage increases, collective bargaining and grievance committee.	June 21.....	June 22.....	1	90	90	1
								164	215	
TRADE—										
Fish handlers, cutters, etc.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For union recognition and against dismissal of union workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; dismissed workers reinstated without discrimination.	Jan. 8.....	Jan. 18.....	1	150	1,500	10
Coal handlers, drivers, etc.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages....	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Jan. 19.....	Jan. 19.....	3	120	60	½
Coal handlers, drivers, etc.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Conciliation, provincial.	Substantially in favour of workers; agreement approved under Industrial Standards Act.	Feb. 18.....	Feb. 19.....	180	1,200	1,800	1½

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
TRADE—*Con.*										
Retail store employees	Vancouver, B.C.	Alleged lockout of union employees.	Negotiations	Partially successful; some employees reinstated and closed shop union agreement signed.	June 13	June 20	1	9	54	6
Waste material employees	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages, reduced hours, union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 1	July 5	1	10	25	2½
								1,489	3,439	
SERVICE—										
Custom and Repair—										
Cleaners and dyers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of union workers and for continuation of union agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Dec. 8 1937	Jan. 31 1938	1	8	100	25
Cleaners and dyers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout and refusal to recognize unexpired union agreement.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 3	Jan. 31	1	22	500	25
Mechanics (garage)	Ottawa, Ont.	For union agreement, with increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; work resumed pending negotiations on wages and hours under Industrial Standards Act. No agreement.	June 6	June 9	80	150	450	3
								180	1,050	
Business and Personal—										
Restaurant employees	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer; some workers returned, many replaced.	June 15	Nov. 3	1	65	6,000	121
Tavern employees	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of workers and against reduction in working time.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; wages paid for lost time.	Aug. 4	Aug. 8	1	4	12	3
Hotel employees	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of agreement.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Indefinite; agreement not reported.	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	1	5	12	2½
								74	6,024	

a. Employment conditions no longer affected but in most cases union continued strike for some time. b. 1,200 coal miners out in 1937 at commencement of strike. c. Dressmakers in Toronto, 500 employees in 42 establishments, stopped work by arrangement with employers for January 27 to ratify new agreement. d. A strike of 35 truck drivers, for one day in August, at Brown's Flats, Queen's County, N.B., for a change in wage payment system has been reported recently. A compromise was reached as a result of conciliation by the Provincial Fair Wage Officer.

*1— 100 workers indirectly affected.
*2—1,400 " " "
*3— 27 " " "
*4— 427 " " "
*5— 246 " " "
*6— 27 workers indirectly affected.
*7— 50 " " "
*8— 45 " " "
*9— 30 " " "
*10— 140 " " "
*11—1,500 workers indirectly affected.
*12— 100 " " "
*13— 50 " " "
*14— 900 " " "
*15— 200 " " "
*16— 104 workers indirectly affected.
*17— 23 " " "
*18— 65 " " "
*19— 200 " " "
*20— 45 " " "

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1938

THE accompanying tables gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

Methods of compilation of trade dispute statistics vary greatly in various countries. In some countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but where possible, they have been included together in the table here given. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties; but exact information on this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points.

Many countries publish statistics dealing with trade disputes only once each year or even less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length. Most countries revise their figures when additional facts are brought to light, even though such revisions may necessitate changes in statistics published a considerable time previously.

In most cases the statistics dealing with disputes in other countries, published in the Labour Gazette are obtained from official publications of the countries concerned, but in some cases the information is obtained from publications of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports; as very few countries give detailed accounts of all strikes in their official publications.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland which began during 1938 was 866 as compared with 1,129 in 1937. Including about 1,000 workers involved in strikes which began in 1937 and extended into 1938, the total number of workers, either directly or indirectly involved in all disputes which were in progress during 1938, was 275,600, the comparable figure for 1937 being 610,200. The time loss was estimated at about 1,335,000 man working days during 1938 as compared to 3,413,000 in 1937.

Although the number of disputes beginning during 1938, was the fourth highest since 1919, having been exceeded in 1919, 1920 and 1937, the aggregate working time lost was less than in any previous year during the period, with the exception of 1927, 1933 and 1934.

There was no dispute of major importance during the year. Only two disputes involved more than 5,000 workers. One of these involved about 5,100 employees of an aircraft factory at Birmingham, who were on strike from August 29 to September 7 due to dissatisfaction with certain basic rates of wages; they returned to work on conditions, existing prior to the strike, pending negotiations. The other affected 9,700 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire who struck work on July 11, refusing to work with non-unionists; this strike ended the same day when the non-unionists joined the union. In addition there were three protracted disputes in the coal mining industry, each of which though affecting only one colliery, resulted in an aggregate loss of from 90,000 to 100,000 man working days; two of these stoppages occurred in Scotland and the other in Kent.

France

The year 1938 was one of rising prices in France and this fact together with the need for increased industrial production due to the international situation, played an important part in the history of industrial relations during the year.

Late in 1937 there was a strike of 100,000 municipal and suburban employees in and about Paris arising from a demand for increased wages to compensate for the increased cost of living, and while the strike was terminated before the end of that year, the negotiations in which government officials took part were not satisfactorily completed until January 25, 1938 (Labour Gazette, February 1938, page 141).

During March and April there were large strikes in which the workers attempted to force their employers to sign new agreements which would provide for adjustments in wages in accordance with changes in the cost of living. A strike in March was reported to have involved about 30,000 workers in the metallurgical, chemical and other industries in the Paris district and the Lille region of Northern France. Another strike of metal workers reported to number 160,000 took place in the Paris district between April 15 and May 29 with similar objectives. In both these cases representatives of the government took part in the negotiations and while amicable settlements were announced the exact terms were not made public.

In July there began a strike of about 7,000 dockworkers at Marseilles who refused to work nights or Sundays until such time as rates of pay for work done in excess of 40 hours per week were settled. During negotiations soldiers were used to unload boats.

On August 21, the government announced that due to the seriousness of the foreign and domestic situations, a plan had been drawn up to modify the forty hour week which had been established in 1936. National defense industries were to work at least 48 hours per week and workers in other industries were urged to accept increases in the length of their working hours "in accordance with their needs."

Demands by workers that the forty hour week should be retained led to strikes early in September, notably at Amiens, when 14,000 textile workers took possession of 24 mills. Due to the serious international crisis in the latter part of this month the exact nature of the settlement effected was not made clear; but the necessity for increased production and the mobilization of large numbers of labourers undoubtedly played an important part in the settlement of disputes at this time.

During October the government obtained from parliament emergency powers for the issue of decrees designed to improve national finance and increase production. Early in November fifty-eight such decrees were published, one of the most controversial of which was that which extended the forty-hour week to from 44 to 50 per week.

These decrees led to several of the most serious strikes of the year. On November 20, about 50,000 metal workers and coal miners in the Lille district went on strike and on November 24 the strikes spread to the Paris district, one of the largest being that of employees of an automobile and small arms plant at Billancourt reported to number over 30,000, a number of whom refused to leave the plant until compelled to do so by force.

On November 25, the General Confederation of Labour, representing about 5,000,000 trade unionists, called for a 24-hour strike to take place on November 30, in protest against the decrees. The government, as in the case of a railway strike in 1910, requisitioned the railways thus making interference with railway operation a crime. Later military control was extended to subways, buses, gas, water, light, mail, telegraph and telephone services. Strikers in these categories were warned that they would be liable to court martial. Troops were also concentrated at various points in Paris and throughout the country to aid police authorities, should they be required.

On November 30 large numbers of workers refrained from working but the great majority did not and although there were numerous interruptions to industry these did not reach the proportions of a nation-wide general strike. There were numerous arrests and dismissals of strikers but following the failure of the general strike the government announced a conciliatory policy and it appeared probable that sentences would not be severe. By December 7, it was reported that conditions in the metal industry in northern France, where the strikes had been most widespread, had become almost normal.

United States

Complete statistics of industrial disputes in the United States during the year 1938 will not be published until later in the year. The annual analysis of the statistics of industrial disputes for the year 1937 was published in the May, 1938, issue of the Monthly Labour Review and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 614.

The unrevised figures for the first eleven months of 1938 show that there were about 2,339 strikes in progress during this period as compared to 4,709 during the same months in 1937. The number of workers involved in these strikes was approximately 640,000 while in the first eleven months of 1937 there were more than three times as many workers involved in strikes. The time loss in the first eleven months of 1938 was approximately 8,250,000 man working days while the figure for the corresponding period of 1937 was 27,750,652 man working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1938

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	336	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	60,327	799,524
1921	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	34,261	671,750
1924	70	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	23,834	266,601
1927	74	22,299	152,570
1928	98	17,581	224,212
1929	90	12,946	152,080
1930	67	13,768	91,797
1931	88	10,738	204,238
1932	116	23,390	255,000
1933	125	26,558	317,547
1934	191	45,800	574,519
1935	120	33,269	288,703
1936	156	34,812	276,997
1937	278	71,905	886,393
1938	147	20,395	148,678
1938—January	23	3,868	29,287
February	9	1,627	3,575
March	14	2,258	9,391
April	14	2,871	16,449
May	15	1,741	12,589
June	22	2,516	12,672
July	16	1,428	9,768
August	22	2,375	12,745
September	15	2,132	16,268
October	32	3,233	17,295
November	9	675	6,409
December	8	267	2,230
AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930	183	51,972	1,511,241
1931	134	34,541	245,991
1932	127	29,329	212,318
1933	90	26,988	111,956
1934	155	46,963	370,386
1935	183	44,813	495,124
1936	235	57,118	497,248
1937	342	92,121	557,111
1938—1st quarter	97	25,886	215,158
2nd quarter	108	31,266	95,042
AUSTRIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	355	185,060	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,425	1,836,086
1923	320	155,668	1,614,156
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926	204	21,943	297,684
1927	216	35,300	686,560
1928	266	38,290	658,024
1929	226	30,416	388,336
1930	88	7,173	49,373
1931	68	10,264	132,757
1932	33	6,646	190,163
1933	27	5,657	79,061
1934	4	137	220
1935	3	89	414
1936	3	123	269

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926	140	77,368	.....
1927	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929	168	60,557	799,117
1930	93	64,718	781,646
1931	74	20,024	399,037
1932	63	162,693	580,674
1933	87	39,136	664,044
1934	79	33,628	2,441,335
1935	150	98,543	623,002
1936	999	564,831	.....
1937	209	81,544	647,647
1938	126	32,338	240,937
BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922	193	15,396	297,776
1923	59	2,640	22,600
1924	0	0	0
1925	3	83	.....
1926	3	372	1,806
1927	23	2,708	57,196
1928	21	414	2,382
1929	36	20,168	378,236
1930	15	1,588	2,581
1931	34	6,891	83,622
1932	19	1,214	7,021
1933	85	3,395	26,132
1934	50	5,942	.....
1935	2	252	.....
1936	9	9,651	.....
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
		(e)	(e)
1919	252	179,998	607,304
1920	614	495,535	2,165,094
1921	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925	267	107,071	1,614,058
1926	163	46,168	681,716
1927	208	166,205	1,380,654
1928	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929	230	60,266	724,584
1930	159	28,073	391,560
1931	254	46,400	469,713
1932	317	98,956	1,224,541
1933	209	32,793	265,136
1934	213	35,535	250,895
1935	219	36,831	434,895
1936	262	51,617	585,085
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	472	35,575	877,548
1920 (n)	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926	32	1,050	23,000
1927	17	2,851	119,000
1928	11	469	11,000
1929	22	1,040	41,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1938—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
DENMARK—*Con.*			
	(a)	(e)	
1930	37	5,349	144,000
1931	16	3,692	246,000
1932	18	5,760	87,000
1933	26	492	18,000
1934	38	11,546	146,000
1935	14	827	14,000
1936	12	96,862	2,946,000
1937	22	1,372	21,000
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921	53	5,156	7,860
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	35	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,568	4,831
1925	16	904	2,539
1926	14	660	1,196
1927	5	218	3,067
1928	5	1,098	49,336
1929	16	1,915	6,395
1930	7	154	338
1931	3	700	20,000
1932	4	888	2,149
1933	8	162	339
1934	10	1,369	2,207
1935	27	5,043	45,000
1936	16	2,539	14,822
1937	5	6,129	1,109
FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	39	4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,121	51,049
1925	38	2,921	113,024
1926	72	10,230	386,355
1927	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928	71	27,226	502,236
1929	26	2,443	74,887
1930	11	1,673	12,120
1931	1	53	106
1932	3	284	2,310
1933	4	1,274	9,536
1934	46	5,883	89,727
1935	23	2,274	60,843
1936	29	2,935	35,360
1937	38	6,168	183,629
FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	(e)
1919	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929	1,213	239,878	2,764,606
1930	1,093	581,927	7,209,342
1931	261	35,723	.....
1932	330	54,088	.....
1933	331	84,391	.....
1934	361	61,445	.....
1935	412	89,726	.....
1936	17,091	2,422,844	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919	3,719	2,132,547	33,083,000
1920	3,807	1,508,370	16,755,000
1921	4,455	1,617,225	25,874,000
1922	4,785	1,895,792	27,734,000
1923	2,046	1,626,753	12,344,000
1924	1,973	1,647,143	36,198,000
1925	1,708	771,036	2,936,000
1926	351	97,157	1,222,000
1927	844	494,544	6,144,000
1928	739	775,490	20,339,000
1929	429	189,723	4,251,000
1930	353	223,885	4,029,000
1931	463	172,109	1,890,000
1932	648	129,468	1,130,000
1933 (r)	69	10,475	96,000
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929	431	532,100	8,283,000
1930	422	308,700	4,399,000
1931	420	491,800	6,985,000
1932	389	381,600	6,488,000
1933	357	138,100	1,072,000
1934	471	134,000	960,000
1935	553	278,600	1,924,000
1936	818	316,000	1,830,000
1937	1,129	597,000	3,410,000
1938 (h)	886	275,000	1,34 ,000
1938—January (h)	62	25,800	103,000
February (h)	78	30,800	133,000
March (h)	79	29,900	113,000
April (h)	83	37,400	151,000
May (h)	74	26,800	185,000
June (h)	65	20,700	175,000
July (h)	43	20,000	80,000
August (h)	77	22,700	86,000
September (h)	59	26,500	90,000
October (h)	64	23,200	90,000
November (h)	81	30,800	90,000
December (h)	30	9,200	29,000
HUNGARY			
	(d)	(f)	
1926	57	9,618	52,003
1927	84	25,428	294,941
1928	31	10,289	131,174
1929	63	15,065	149,204
1930	35	5,770	79,596
1931	38	11,195	189,781
1932	20	4,925	32,914
1933	31	10,367	125,178
1934	49	12,762	92,156
1935	50	16,674	110,967
1936	122	20,747	232,622
BRITISH INDIA			
	(c)	(g)	
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1938—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
BRITISH INDIA—*Con.*			
	(c)	(g)	
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935	145	114,217	973,457
1936	159	169,029	2,358,062
1937	379	647,801	8,982,257
EIRE			
	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292
1929	53	4,533	101,397
1930	83	3,410	77,417
1931	60	5,431	310,199
1932	70	4,222	42,152
1933	88	9,059	200,126
1934	99	9,288	180,080
1935	99	9,513	288,077
1936	107	9,443	185,623
1937	145	26,734	1,754,949
ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,871	1,554,000	.....
1920	2,070	2,314,000	.....
1921	1,134	724,000	.....
1922	575	448,000	.....
1923	201	66,000	.....
1924	361	183,000	.....
1925 (p)	614	304,000	.....
JAPAN			
	(d)	(g)	
1921	246	58,225	.....
1922	250	41,503	.....
1923	270	36,259	.....
1924	333	54,526	638,363
1925	293	40,742	361,225
1926	495	67,234	722,292
1927	383	46,672	791,599
1928	393	43,337	323,805
1929	571	77,281	678,670
1930	900	79,791	1,049,474
1931	984	63,305	960,774
1932	870	53,338	513,249
1933	598	46,787	384,565
1934	623	49,478	446,176
1935	584	37,365	301,324
1936 (h)	647	30,900	162,590
LATVIA			
	(d)	(g)	
1924	87	9,523	95,988
1925	53	3,224	24,552
1926	53	5,065	63,968
1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	179	13,431	62,254
1929	362	26,462	45,838
1930	38	1,547	12,077
1931	42	2,903	14,261
1932	139	4,400	22,960
1933	246	4,323	24,002
1934	35	3,854	24,542
1935	3	.....	.....
MEXICO			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	292,399
1923	146	54,396	600,466
1924	138	29,244	595,491
1925	51	27,614	.....
1926	24	47,133	.....
1933	13	1,084	.....
1934	.....	.....	.....
1935 (h)	377	132,651	.....
1936 (h)	410	100,791	.....
NETHERLANDS			
	(c)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	209	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926	212	9,100	281,300
1927	216	12,200	220,500
1928	195	15,380	647,700
1929	214	20,330	990,800
1930	204	10,260	273,000
1931	200	27,050	856,100
1932	204	31,230	1,772,600
1933	168	13,300	533,800
1934	148	5,670	114,200
1935	142	11,580	262,400
1936	92	9,070	94,800
1937	95	4,650	38,800
1938	141	6,480	134,900
NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	33	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	47,811
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929	49	7,831	26,808
1930	45	5,632	33,233
1931	24	6,356	48,486
1932	23	9,335	108,528
1933	16	3,957	111,935
1934	24	3,733	10,393
1935	12	2,323	18,563
1936	43	7,354	16,980
1937	52	11,411	29,916
1938—1st 9 months	56	8,262	19,761
NORWAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	666,650
1926	113	51,487	2,204,365
1927	96	22,456	1,374,089
1928	63	8,042	363,844
1929	73	4,796	196,704
1930	94	4,652	240,454
1931	82	59,524	7,585,832
1932	91	6,630	394,002
1933	93	6,306	364,240
1934	85	6,364	235,075
1935	103	3,548	168,000
1936	175	15,286	396,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1938—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
PALESTINE			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	9	.....	2,017
1923	21	.....	6,705
1924	46	.....	24,025
1925	61	.....	33,302
1926	21	.....	8,863
1927	20	562	13,469
1928	22	886	4,379
1929	45	679	8,773
1930	22	393	9,234
1931	31	1,385	6,786
1932	47	1,300	10,060
1933	57	2,050	19,000
1934	49	2,040	17,300
1935	60	3,650	28,400
1936	20	956	11,625
1937	53	6,305	21,167
PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	24	14,956	.....
1923	26	8,331	.....
1924	20	6,784	.....
1925	23	9,936	.....
1926	27	7,279	.....
1927	53	8,567	.....
1928	38	4,729	.....
1929	26	4,939	.....
1930	36	6,069	.....
1931	45	6,976	.....
1932	31	4,396	.....
1933	59	8,066	.....
1934	63	17,662	.....
1935	23	6,527	.....
1936	55	6,162	.....
POLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1921	731	480,701	4,151,387
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,056
1926	590	145,493	1,422,540
1927	618	235,847	2,492,228
1928	769	354,018	2,781,160
1929	499	220,602	1,164,322
1930	319	50,439	331,053
1931	361	109,017	646,122
1932	512	314,758	2,142,501
1933	638	345,839	3,858,798
1934	949	371,379	2,402,739
1935	1,171	450,932	2,086,252
1936	2,062	676,054	3,960,426
1937	2,090	565,892	3,333,265
ROUMANIA			
	(d)	(e)	
920	753	116,091	1,702,402
921	119	19,475	80,596
922	219	22,819	306,726
923	122	17,274	291,045
1924	88	11,749	212,365
1925	73	19,857	209,891
926	88	20,899	326,086
1927	51	6,933	58,291
1928	57	10,801	109,745
1929	127	31,456	411,572
1930	101	17,337	180,002
1931	71	14,473	184,593
1932	102	16,346	103,673
1933	56	9,552	57,093
1934	72	11,059	156,086
1935	84	16,174	360,867
1936	90	15,231	195,606
1937	70	7,251	72,535

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	239,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	0	0	0
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126
1928	10	5,746	10,535
1929	10	2,962	.....
1930	12	5,050	2,600
1931	19	6,278	54,575
1932	12	4,011	26,034
1933	10	1,585	16,081
1934	12	2,379	52,132
1935	17	2,367	19,564
1936	20	2,198	5,009
1937	28	5,121	25,690
SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,658	3,027,026
1924	155	28,744	604,512
1925	164	60,120	839,934
1926	93	21,851	247,223
1927	107	70,616	1,311,891
1928	87	70,024	771,293
1929	96	55,576	313,065
1930	368	247,460	3,745,360
1931	610	235,177	3,843,260
1932	435	269,104	3,589,473
1933	1,127	843,303	14,440,629
1934	594	741,878	11,103,493
SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929	180	12,676	667,000
1930	261	20,751	1,021,000
1931	193	40,899	2,627,000
1932	182	50,147	3,095,000
1933	140	31,980	3,434,000
1934	103	13,588	760,000
1935	98	17,189	788,000
1936	60	3,474	438,000
SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
1925	42	3,299	.....
1926	35	2,721	.....
1927	26	2,058	34,160
1928	45	5,474	98,015
1929	39	4,661	99,608
1930	31	6,397	265,695

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1938—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
SWITZERLAND—*Con.*			
	(d)	(e)	
1931	25	4,746	73,975
1932	38	5,083	159,154
1933	35	2,705	69,065
1934	20	2,763	33,309
1935	16	866	15,135
1936	41	3,612	38,789
1937	37	6,043	115,648
UNITED STATES			
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	3,571	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,291	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,381	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,088	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,240	657,641	.....
1925	1,300	428,416	.....
1926	1,032	329,592	.....
1927	734	349,434	3,799,394
1928	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929	903	230,463	9,975,218
1930	653	158,114	2,730,368
1931	894	279,299	6,386,183
1932	808	242,826	6,462,973
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1938—January (h)	151	34,865	470,138
February (h)	175	52,307	503,875
March (h)	239	52,621	737,455
April (h)	242	78,278	791,994
May (h)	257	80,753	1,122,509
June (h)	192	51,045	805,664
July (h)	175	46,634	694,712
August (h)	207	45,048	748,808
September (h)	176	90,887	905,149
October (h)	220	50,000	900,000
November (h)	185	40,000	575,000
URUGUAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,690
URUGUAY—*Con.*			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	35	5,819	149,050
1923	114	1,117	43,044
1924	22	858	21,552
1925	11	268	10,646
1926	5	600	11,952
1927	13	4,737	53,350
1928	3	289	420,600
1929	31	2,011	90,600
1930	8	1,361	11,100
1931	56	1,900	102,600
1932	6	2,262	.....
1933	.....	.....	.....
1934	17	862	70,782
1935	2	699	3,495
YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	220	29,141	486,392
1923	335	13,232	159,300
1924	60	5,155	76,337
1925	44	7,483	110,600
1926	46	10,979	157,485
1927	78	7,588	239,183
1928	44	5,600	117,500
1929	14	2,246	12,897
1930	16	4,879	48,528
1931	5	1,253	14,204
1932	7	1,370	4,074
1933	8	2,451	13,937
1934	35	6,775	41,523
1935	141	25,486	221,239
1936	397	87,700	1,355,952
1937	238	52,923	911,071

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1926 stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported. (q) Strikes and lockouts. (r) Since April, 1933, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been forbidden by law.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Feb. 1939	8	2,643	24,791
*Jan. 1939	10	1,228	8,047
Feb. 1938	9	1,627	3,575

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes in February was slightly lower than in January but the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days were both much greater. More than one-half of the time loss during February was caused by a strike involving about 1,000 workers in rubber factories in Kitchener, Ont. Strikes involving coal miners at Blairmore, Alta., and at Cumberland, B.C., also caused considerable time loss. The former was carried over from January, being the only dispute causing substantial time loss in that month. In February, 1938, the only dispute which caused much time loss was that involving 1,200 coal handlers and drivers at Toronto, Ont., for one and one-half days.

Three disputes, involving 825 workers and causing a time loss of 7,021 man working days, were carried over from January, and five disputes commenced during the month. Of these eight disputes recorded for February, six were terminated during the month, three resulted in favour of the workers involved and one in favour of the employer concerned, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of February, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts on record, namely: rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont., and lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; and dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A cessation of work by seventy loggers at Fire River, near Hornepayne, Ont., from January 27 to January 31, was noted in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE but particulars were not received in time for that issue. The workers demanded an increase in wages of $5 per month and improved board and camp conditions. Negotiations resulted in a resumption of work at the same wages but certain improvements in camp conditions were to be made.

A minor dispute involved two stationary engineers in a factory building in Toronto, Ont., who ceased work on February 13, demanding renewal of an agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers and an increase in wages of $3 per week. Negotiations resulted in a resumption of work in about two hours, a closed shop union agreement having been signed. Wages were increased from $23 per week to $26 for a third-class engineer and from $20 per week to $23 for a fourth-class engineer. Provision was made also for dealing with future disputes. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to February

COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.—Following the rejection, on February 1, by a vote of the miners, of the arrangement agreed upon in January between the representatives of the employers and the union, the conciliation

officer of the Department arranged that a conference should be held on February 7 and negotiations for a new scale of contract rates were begun. The scale agreed upon was accepted by a vote of the miners on February 14, and work was resumed the next day.

Cap and Glove Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—A settlement of this dispute, as noted in the Labour Gazette for February, was reached on February 1. A closed shop union agreement was signed providing for a reduction in hours from forty-four per week to forty-two, time and one-quarter for overtime, and for arbitration of disputes. This was the result of conciliation by a Toronto dealer in materials for the work. Work was resumed on February 4.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.—A settlement of this dispute which commenced in June, 1938, was not reached by the end of the month as the proposals of a committee to deal with the dispute were rejected on February 3. The committee consisted of representatives of the British Columbia Coast District Council of the International Woodworkers' Association and of the company with the Chairman of the Board under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which had made an award in connection with the dispute prior to the strike, acting as conciliator and chairman. A member of the provincial legislature was present. The proposals were that the company would reinstate half of the men on strike, some immediately and some later, and would negotiate all disputes with a committee of employees.

Disputes Commencing During February

Coal Miners, East Coulee, Alta.—Employees in one mine ceased work from the afternoon of February 9 to February 14 alleging a lack of heat and hot water in the washroom due to a defective pipe. The management replaced the pipe and work was resumed on instructions from a union representative. Some disputes as to other matters were also settled.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—Employees of a colliery, reported to have been closed down since December, refused to resume work on February 20 on the re-opening of the mine when the company discontinued free transportation of miners for whom there were not sufficient houses at this mine. These were joined on the same day by the employees in the other colliery operated by the same company. The strikers are members of the United Mine Workers of America and it was stated the union officers ordered a resumption of work pending negotiations as the strike was in violation of the agreement. Work was resumed on February 24 and the company agreed to provide transportation.

Rubber Factory Workers, Kitchener, Ont.—Rubber factory workers in one establishment making rubber tires, tubes, etc., ceased work on February 8 demanding an increase in wages of five cents per hour and a signed agreement with the United Rubber Workers of America. When efforts at conciliation by the Mayor and a committee of Council were not successful the strikers were joined on February 13 by workers in a rubber footwear factory, who made the same demands. Both establishments belong to one company. Proposals of the employers that the workers return to duty and continue negotiations with the management through the union for its own members only and failing agreement to refer the dispute to the Ontario Department of Labour were rejected by the union employees on February 15. Non-union employees, about 350 in number, voted on February 16 in favour of returning to work under the same conditions as prevailed prior to the strike but no effort was made to resume operations. A mediation committee consisting of company and union officials with representatives of the Ontario Department of Labour drew up proposals providing for overtime pay, regulation of hours, collective bargaining procedure and observance of seniority rights and guaranteed production during the term of any resultant agreement. The proposals while meeting with the approval of the union employees at a meeting on February 26 were not accepted as a basis of settlement without an increase in wages, which the company stated could not be made. A settlement was not reached by the end of the month. Early in March as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour, a settlement was reached providing for arbitration of the wage dispute and work was resumed on March 13.

Steel Mill Workers (Bar Mill), Sydney, N.S.—Employees in the bar mill in a steel manufacturing establishment at Sydney, N.S., ceased work on February 22 to secure payment at wage rates by the ton instead of by the hour for certain workers. Work was resumed in the afternoon of February 23 pending negotiations. The employees again ceased work later in the day as the negotiations were not successful and at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached. On March 7, as a result of conciliation by the Deputy Minister of Labour for Nova Scotia, work was resumed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1939.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta.	3	700	6,000	Commenced Jan. 16, 1939; *re* conversion of yardage to tonnage rates of pay without change in earnings; terminated Feb. 14; conciliation (federal); new scale negotiated; compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Cap and glove factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	21	21	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan 27, 1939; *re* reinstatement of workers, union agreement, etc.; terminated Feb. 1; conciliation (wholesale merchant); in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	1,000	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain workers and as to union recognition; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1939.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.	1	60	210	Commenced Feb. 9; alleged lack of heat and hot water in washroom; terminated Feb. 14; return of workers when equipment repaired; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Cumberland, B.C.	2	578	2,300	Commenced Feb. 20; for free transportation between homes and mine; terminated Feb. 23; return of workers pending negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	2	1,000	15,000	Commenced Feb. 8; for union agreement, increased wages, etc.; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers (bar mill), Sydney, N.S.	1	100	200	Commenced Feb. 22; for wages per ton instead of per day; terminated Feb. 23 pending negotiations; indefinite.†
TRANSPORTATION—				
Steam Railways—				
Labourers (snow shovellers), Brockville, Ont.	1	80	60	Commenced Feb. 23; for increase in wages; terminated Feb. 23; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

†A second stoppage was reported, from Feb. 23 to March 6.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries is on pages 275 to 281 of this issue.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during January was 57 and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 65 during the month, involving 22,600 workers with a resultant time loss of 81,000 man working days.

Of the 57 disputes which began during January, six arose out of demands for increases in wages and 18 were over other wage questions; two were over questions of working hours, 12 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 15 arose out of other questions affecting working conditions and four were over questions of trade union principles.

Final settlements reached during January numbered 48. Of these, 10 were settled in favour of the workers, 24 were settled in favour of the employers and 14 resulted in compromises. In the case of seven other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The largest strike reported to the Ministry of Labour during January was one which involved 5,800 colliery workers at several collieries in Glamorganshire who refused to work with non-unionists. The strike commenced on January 23; work was resumed on January 25 when the non-unionists joined the union.

At Coventry, 5,000 employees of a firm manufacturing aeroplane and motor engines struck on January 31 in protest against the employment of juveniles on work claimed by adults. Work was resumed on February 2 on conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

At Deal, Kent, 710 coal mine workers ceased work on January 4 in protest against the suspension of one shift of 12 workers who had left the pit without authority. About 600 workers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed the same day on the advice of the strikers' union.

At Granton, Newhaven and Leith on the Firth of Forth, officers and crews of fishing trawlers together with shore staffs, numbering in all 600, ceased work on January 4 as the result of a dispute concerning the basis of net takings for the purpose of determining bonus payments. About 200 workers were indirectly affected. No settlement has yet been reported.

A strike of 679 workers in a rubber tire factory at Inchinnan, Renfrew, began on January 12 as a result of dissatisfaction with new piecework rates for certain work. Increases were conceded and work was resumed on January 14.

Objection to the appointment of a foreman led to a strike of 564 skilled and semi-skilled employees of an aircraft factory at Dumbarton, near Glasgow on January 25. Work was resumed the following day without change in conditions.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports five strikes as having begun during December. These strikes which were all terminated before the end of the month involved 1,426 workers and resulted in a time loss of 1,676 man-working days. Of the settlements, two were in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers and one resulted in a compromise.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in December, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 155 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 120 unterminated at the end of November made a total of 275 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 60,000 with a resultant time loss of 550,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 303 strikes in progress involving about 70,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 600,000 man working days.

On February 1, members of the Building Service Employees International Union employed in the garment trade district of New York went on strike demanding a forty-hour week and an increase of 15 per cent in wages. The number of men on strike was variously reported but appears to have been about 6,700. As a result about 100,000 workers in

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the clothing industry were unable to work. In an effort to effect a settlement the mayor called a conference between representatives of the union and the Midtown and Penn Zone Realty Owners Association against which organization the strike had been called. On February 3, both sides accepted the mayor's plan which called for a wage increase of $1 per week and a reduction of one hour in the 48 hour working week, with a further reduction of one hour and a re-opening of wage negotiations after eighteen months. Work was resumed on February 4.

A factional dispute among members of Plymouth Local 51 of the United Automobile Workers caused a strike of 23,000 employees of an automobile plant at Detroit on February 23. Those who ceased work were in favour of retaining their affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations while they claimed that the company was dealing with an opposing faction. At the request of the official who is recognized as acting-president of the United Automobile Workers by the Congress of Industrial Organizations the strikers returned to work on February 24, pending an election to be held under the auspices of the National Labour Relations Board, to decide who shall represent them.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1213, and in previous issues, and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1936 was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules of agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively".

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 470—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers

This case concerned a dispute relative to the filling of the position of agent at Point Edward, Ontario. It was stated by the employees that in Ocotber, 1937, the agent at Sarnia retired and the agent at Point Edward was moved to the Sarnia agency and given jurisdiction over the agency at Point Edward as well as Sarnia, this action being taken by the Railways without notifying the Order of Railroad Telegraphers' Committee. Since that time it was stated that the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has been endeavouring to have the agency at Point Edward bulletined and filled, but the Railways' management has declined to do so.

The employees contended that the agency at Point Edward had not been discontinued, as the work of selling tickets and supervising train movements was still being carried on with the exception of the accounting which was being done at Sarnia, and also that the greater part of the business at Point Edward which was formerly done through the agent was being carried on through the chief clerk. The employees therefore requested that the vacancy for an agent at Point Edward, "a schedule position", be properly bulletined to the telegraphers located in that promotion district (No. 11) and assigned to the senior qualified applicant.

The Railways stated that the agent at Sarnia and the agent at Point Edward are included in the wage scale of the telegraphers' schedule and designated as supervisory agents and are open to bid by telegraphers holding seniority in Seniority and Promotion District No. 11.

It was also stated by the Railways that the volume of local freight handled at Point Edward was negligible and that the only reason for maintaining a freight office and shed was due to the interchange of traffic with boats during the navigation season.

The Railways therefore contended that present day conditions did not warrant the

employment of an agent at Sarnia and an agent at Point Edward and requested that the claim of the employees be denied.

In its decision the Board stated that the letter and spirit of the agreement had not been complied with in abolishing the position of agent. The Board therefore recommended that "In all the circumstances, and without prejudice to the Company's right to close stations, the position of agent at Point Edward should be bulletined, and in view of the material changes in conditions that have occurred since the position was first established the parties should confer together with a view to making such adjustment as the changes in conditions may justify".

Case No. 471—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This dispute was relative to the question of compensation payable to road crews required to perform yard service only, no road service being involved either before commencing or upon completion of such yard service.

In a joint statement of facts it was declared that an unassigned freight crew consisting of a conductor and two trainmen were called upon to perform switching duties in Kerrobert Yard and were paid for a minimum day at through freight rates for the service performed. A claim for the payment of these men at yard rates was made but was declined by the Company.

The employees contended that as this road crew was used exclusively in yard switching service, no road service having been performed, such work should be compensated in accordance with yard service rates and conditions.

The Company maintained that "there is no provision in its contracts with either the Order of Railway Conductors or the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen requiring it to pay yard rates to a road crew for switching done within a terminal. There are, however, several clauses providing that road crews will be paid road rates for work done within terminal limits". The Company therefore contended that the claim of the employees was not justified

Representatives of both the employees and the Company appeared before the Board on different occasions and presented additional oral and written evidence in support of their respective contentions.

The Board's decision sustained the claim of the employees.

Industrial Labour in India

The International Labour Office has recently issued a report entitled "Industrial Labour in India" (Studies and Reports Series A, Industrial Relations), which is a survey of industrial labour in those provinces of that great country which make up what is known as "British India."

In preparing this volume, the International Labour Office has drawn very largely on the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India (the Whitley Commission), which was issued in 1931; this Report, together with the volumes of evidence given before the Commission, represents the results of what was probably the most thorough investigation into industrial conditions that has ever been made in one country. Although there have been important changes in the industrial situation in India since the Report was issued—changes which have been due in no small measure to the recommendations of the Commission—the Report remains, and will no doubt long remain, the principal source of information about conditions of labour in India, as well as of suggestions for reform. Many other sources of information have been tapped, and the most recent statistical and other data have, as far as possible, been included.

The report of the International Labour Office is divided into ten chapters, the first being explanatory of the geographical, social and political setting of the problems of industrial labour in India, while the others deal successively with the nature and extent of industrial employment, labour legislation, industrial relations, employment and unemployment, health and safety hours of work, wages, standard of living, and housing and welfare.

Service Dividend for Employees of Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.

According to a recent announcement made by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, approximately 4,000 of its employees will receive a service dividend amounting to about $220,000, representing 5½ per cent of wages earned during 1938. It was stated that the payment of this service dividend brought the total amount of such dividends paid to $840,000.

Employees of the Imperial Tobacco Company also benefit through group insurance, a sick benefit plan, a pension fund, and a week's annual vacation with pay for factory workers. (For vacation plan see Labour Gazette, April 1937, page 423).

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMMES OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

THE February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 166) contained summaries of the programmes of proposed labour legislation presented to their respective provincial governments by the Saskatchewan Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, and the Manitoba Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress, Legislative Committees of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, and the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

Reviews are presented herewith of the submissions made by the Alberta Federation of Labour, the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, and the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Confederation of Catholic Workers and the Provincial Federation of Labour of Quebec.

Alberta Federation of Labour

On January 19, the Alberta Federation of Labour presented a brief of proposed labour legislation to the Alberta government.

Dealing with the problem of unemployment, the memorandum referred to the practice in certain sections of the province of finger-printing unemployed persons. It was demanded that this practice cease and that such finger prints as have been taken be immediately destroyed.

The memorandum expressed the delegation's opinion that unemployment "can and should be, materially reduced through the undertaking of large scale public works programmes under trade union rates of wages." It was suggested that work-creating projects such as extension and improvement of highways, erection and repairs to public buildings, slum clearance, and reforestation and conservation work programmes be adopted.

Unemployment Insurance

Referring to the endorsement of a plan of national unemployment insurance by the national and provincial organizations of the Trades and Labour Congress, the delegation's memorandum urged the provincial government to "enact the necessary legislation to give the workers of this province protection which such insurance scheme would afford."

Relief Rates and Labour

The opinion was expressed that relief scales were inadequate and should be materially increased. Opposition was also registered against the "common practice of replacing civic employees by relief labour" and of "government officials offering the service of relief labour to do work which would ordinarily be done through regularly employed workmen at trade union rates of wages; also to the forced labour feature of the so-called Farm Labour Scheme, and the ridiculously low wages forced upon this class of worker."

Hours of Labour

It was suggested that in order to set an example, the government should reduce the hours of labour in all public institutions and undertakings and that at the forthcoming session, legislation should be enacted providing for a 40-hour maximum work-week, "and that since present day wages only allow for the bare necessities of life" no reduction in wages should take place.

The memorandum registered the protest of the hotel and restaurant employees' organization to the practice of the "split shift" system. Legislation was requested guaranteeing an eight-hour day to all hospital employees and nurses in the province.

Minimum Wages

A minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour or at least $100 a month was requested, together with a revision and survey of the Female Minimum Wage Act as applying to hotels and restaurants.

The memorandum recorded the delegation's objection against the practice of making deductions for employees' meals in the catering industry and urged: That all uniforms should be supplied and laundered by the employer; that minimum wages should be at least $14 per week including meals in all first class hotels and restaurants, and $11 per week, including meals, in second class establishments; that extra waitresses should be paid a minimum of 35 cents per hour with meals; and that each "call shift" should consist of 4 hours straight and should not be broken up into separate shifts.

Department of Labour

The delegation reiterated its request that the government establish a Department of Labour and urged upon the government "the need and necessity of such a department." It

was also requested that the Federation be represented upon all Boards dealing with matters "affecting wages, hours, enforcements and all such matters as are of vital importance to the worker."

It was suggested that habitual violators of the minimum wage laws be refused a licence to carry on business in the province.

Mothers' Allowances

Believing that an increase in mothers' allowances was absolutely necessary, it was suggested that provisions must be made for the raising of the age limit under which children are eligible for allowance to 19 years providing they attend school. It was asked that deserted wives, mothers with invalid husbands and all mothers whether with one or more children, be included under the Act.

Old Age Pensions

The assistance of the provincial government was sought in having the Old Age Pensions Act so amended as to provide that it shall become a retirement scheme to those 55 years of age and over who withdraw from industry and commerce; that the minimum of such pensions be $60 per month and that no deduction be made from allowances so fixed where a recipient's income is less than $1,000 per annum.

Other Requests

Other proposed legislation included: Enactment of legislation providing at least two weeks vacation with pay for all workers in industry and commerce; amending the Garnishee Act to provide that a person shall be allowed to retain $100 per month of his wages; setting up an independent Civil Service Commission; making it compulsory for an employer to recognize and negotiate and bargain collectively with a union and representative of such unions which represent at least 51 per cent of the workers; changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act; health; education; etc.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour and Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

On February 1, 1939, the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the New Brunswick Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods presented their legislative requests to the government of the province. Their memorandum complimented the provincial government on the labour legislation enacted at the last session of the New Brunswick legislature, particular reference being made to the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, the Mining Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Forest Operations Commission Act.

Department of Labour

The government was again urged to establish "a proper Department of Labour with a Minister and a Deputy Minister at its head to take over the administration of the various labour and social acts now on the Statutes and those that may be passed in the future, and to have general supervision of matters pertaining to labour and industrial activities."

Nationalization of Social and Labour Legislation and the B. N. A. Act

Expressing the opinion that experience had "proven conclusively that the lack of uniformity in social and labour legislation of the provinces has prevented the full enjoyment of the provisions of laws in the provinces where this type of legislation is in force, and has denied to others the rights and privileges which they should be enjoying in certain provinces which have been backward in adopting advanced social legislation," it was stated that such legislation should be Dominion wide in scope, and it was urged that the provincial government pass enabling legislation which would make it possible for the Dominion Parliament to enact such legislation which would be effective in all provinces.

Amendments to the British North America Act were suggested on the following basis:

(*a*) To broaden the scope and legislative competence of the Federal Government empodwerpetence of the Federal Government empowerterest and welfare of the people of Canada as a whole; and particularly to enable it to implement by legislation the several draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conferences of the League of Nations.

(*b*) To empower the Federal Government to deal effectively with the regulation of all transport agencies as works for the general advantage of Canada.

(*c*) To permit Federal control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring the adoption and observance of proper working conditions and living standards and the elimination of unfair and unnecessary competition between provinces.

(*d*) Restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice; this being in harmony with the present practice of the British Parliament.

(*e*) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Labour and Industrial Relations Act

Two major changes in the Labour and Industrial Relations Act were requested. One

of these was the inclusion of employees of the Crown in the benefits of the Act, as it was considered "unfair and unjust, and possibly unconstitutional," to deprive certain citizens of rights "recognized as lawful for others."

It was declared that experience gained since the enactment of the legislation had shown that Part 2 of the Act was not giving the desired objectives. In this connection it was claimed that this Part of the Act did not go far enough in providing for collective bargaining between employers and employees; and secondly that Section 9 was considered to be too all inclusive to the extent that it was feared that it interfered with employers and employees consummating certain working agreements. The memorandum then specifically detailed the desired changes.

Workmen's Compensation

The memorandum urged the implementation of certain requests made on other occasions for amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Failing this it was suggested that a committee or commission be appointed "to consider and recommend to the government amendments to the Act, which will bring it into line with similar legislation in Canada."

Industrial Standards Act

It was "urgently requested" that the government enact legislation at the forthcoming session of the legislature similar to the Industrial Standards Acts in Alberta and Ontario.

Proposed New Brunswick Labour Act

Referring to protests made from various parts of the province during the last several years against contractors and other employers bringing workers into the province to perform work which could have been done by resident labour, it was requested that legislative protection be given to workers similar to that provided in Nova Scotia by law. The memorandum contained an outline of a proposed "New Brunswick Labour Act."

Hours of Labour

In order that the benefits of the shorter work-day and work-week might accrue to all concerned and more evenly distribute the products of labour, the government was urged to "consider the passage of an act establishing a universal six-hour work-day and five-day work-week, with no reduction in the daily or weekly remuneration, as any reduction in this would defeat the primary object, that of providing employment and purchasing power so that, that which is produced may be consumed."

Railway Unification

The memorandum recorded the opposition of organized labour in New Brunswick to "all proposals for amalgamation of our two great Canadian railway systems for several reasons, most important of which is the disastrous effect such amalgamation must have upon employment in this province."

Other Requests

Additional legislative proposals and requests dealt with such subjects as: Regulation of highway transport; proclamation of certain legislation passed but not in force such as the Mothers' Allowance Act, the Children's Protection Act, and the Minimum Wage Act for Women and Girls, the Electrical Energy Act, the Factories Act and the Stationary Engineers and Steam Boiler Act. Other requests referred to highway traffic rules; protection of highway crossings; stationary engineers' licences; free school books; state hospitalization and medicine; Housing Commission Act; provincial civil service; examination and licensing of motion picture machine operators, etc.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The legislative recommendations of the Trades and Labour Congress were submitted to the Ontario government on February 14, the delegation of approximately 60 members being headed by Mr. R. J. Tallon, acting president.

Employment and Unemployment

Emphasizing that unemployment continued to be the most pressing problem, the Congress recommended the undertaking of essential public works and that steps be taken to make possible the application of the federal Municipal Improvements Act. Pointing out that the Dominion housing legislation "is continunemployment included: Promotion of the provincial authorities," it was urged that the provincial government take the necessary steps to permit of full advantage being taken of the provisions of the Dominion Act.

As a means of encouraging home building, reduction of interest rates on public debt and private mortgages was recommended. Other recommended measures in the amelioration of unemployment included: promotion of the tourist trade by the extension and modernization of highways; land clearance for agricultural purposes; reforestation and conservation; extension of the facilities of the Employment

Service with financial assistance to permit workers "securing and reaching jobs at distant points" etc.

Unemployment Insurance

Reiterating its contention that unemployment insurance is a national responsibility, the memorandum referred to the action of the Niagara Falls convention of the Trades and Labour Congress in this direction and quoted the following section:

"We trust the Ontario Government's policy of co-operation with the Federal Government in this matter will be continued so as to make immediately possible the enactment of this very necessary and long overdue social reform."

Moratorium and Debt Adjustment

The memorandum again directed attention "to the position of those who, through continued unemployment or under-employment, are unable to meet obligations in respect to their homes," and reiterated the organization's request for continuance of existing moratorium legislation. It was also suggested that "in cases where foreclosure is threatened the government assume the mortgage at a rate of interest and under terms within the resources of the home owner." Legislation permitting municipalities to consolidate tax arrears and accept payment over a period of years was also recommended.

Right to Organize

In again seeking the enactment of legislation to guarantee to workers the legal right to join trade unions of their own choice for the purpose of collective bargaining, the memorandum commended the Hon. N. O. Hipel, Ontario Minister of Labour, "for making public authentic information as to the deplorably low wages received by many workers throughout the province." But it considered that any government efforts to correct this condition "are weakened or made futile unless supported by strong trade union organization." The memorandum observed:

"Experience gained through the operation of existing Minimum Wage legislation, the Fair Wage Act, Industrial Standards Act, etc., has proven this beyond doubt. Knowing this to be the case, many employers have sought to prevent unionization of their employees by espionage, 'yellow dog' contracts, discharge and threats of discharge and similar ruthless methods. We therefore again most strongly urge enactment of legislation which will protect wage earners against such practices and free them to better their conditions through trade union organization."

Injunction Interference With Peaceful Picketing

The Trades and Labour Congress again called attention "to the injustice of restraining peaceful picketing by the securing of injunctions during industrial disputes," and asked that the right of workers "to lawfully picket during strikes" be sustained "free from undue interference by the courts."

Hours of Labour

Dealing with reduction in working hours, the memorandum stated in part as follows:

"The regulation of hours of labour is, by decision of the Privy Council, a matter to be dealt with by provincial authority. We therefore again urge that existing legislation such as the Factories, Shops, and Office Buildings Act, the Fair Wage Act and the Minimum Wage Act, be used to their fullest extent and amended where necessary to bring about a reduction in the hours of work with the ultimate objective of establishing a 6-hour 5-day week for all workers, these reductions to be made without lowering of the aggregate earnings of the workers concerned, in order that this may result in an increase in consumers' purchasing power and thus give the necessary impetus to industrial activities.

Industrial Standards Act

In connection with the Ontario Industrial Standards Act, the views of the Congress as expressed in the memorandum were as follows:

"The objects of the Industrial Standards Act are being largely frustrated by its administration. There is general complaint with regard to undue delay in the establishment of codes, following hearings as provided by the Act, and dissatisfaction with many other phases of administration, many of which have been dealt with directly by representatives of organizations involved. As a result of discussion of this matter at our last convention, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking for an immediate and complete change in the present personnel of the Labour and Industry Board and that the new appointees include a representative of labour."

Minimum Wages

After stating that the prevalent opinion is that adult skilled and semi-skilled male labour "are better protected through trade union organization and collective agreements," the Trades and Labour Congress executive reiterated the following requests:

"For increased effort in enforcing minimum wage legislation in so far as it affects women, girls and boys under 19 years of age where

the latter are not already covered by trade union agreement or the Apprenticeship Act; that workers seeking the aid of the Minimum Wage Board be accorded adequate legal protection and guaranteed all back wages due them without having to go to court to obtain same; that establishments on the outskirts of industrial centres be brought within the application of the Act; that domestic help be brought within the scope of the Act, and finally, that organized labour be given direct representation on the Board administering this legislation."

Factories Act

Amendments to this Act were requested to restrict hours of labour "so as to conform with present day requirements for a shorter work week;" to bring hotels and restaurants under the Act, and to empower the Minister of Labour to order closing of polishing, buffing and plating departments of any establishment violating Section 43 of the Act.

Highways Act

Based on convention decisions, the Congress asked that action be taken to reduce and strictly regulate the hours of labour of operators of trucks and buses using the highways; that such vehicles be equipped with the most modern type of sander; that in cases where trailers are used, an extra man be carried on the rear of such trailers; that bumpers of trucks and trailers be of uniform design and regulation height from the pavement; that trucks and trailers shall not be used for the transportation of human beings and further, that heavier taxation should be paid for such motor vehicles with a special tax on trailers.

It was further urged that a portion of the revenue received from motor vehicle fees and gasoline taxes be returned to the municipalities based on the number of licensed vehicles in their respective jurisdictions.

Workmen's Compensation

In regard to workmen's compensation, the memorandum declared:

"We contend that there is no justifiable reason why workers becoming incapacitated while following their employment, either by accident or industrial disease, should be paid compensation in lesser amount than they received for the employment which has been responsible for the incapacity. We therefore reiterate requests that the rate of compensation be increased from 66⅔ per cent to 100 per cent of earnings at the time of the incapacity, and that all diseases attributable to employment be brought within the scope of the Act.

"Changes are sought in the Act whereby three stages of the development of silicosis would be defined and compensation, except for the last stage (for which full compensation for life be given), paid either by lump sum or in monthly payments at the option of the worker; that tuberculosis contracted through employment in mines be made compensable, and medical reports as to physical condition be made available to miners."

Among other requested amendments to the Act were: Payment to window cleaners; inclusion of all restaurant workers; that it be made compulsory for all institutions and public service bodies to insure their employees under the Act; that provision of artificial limbs, etc., be extended for such periods as may be necessary; and rigid enforcement of provisions relating to first-aid equipment, etc.

Old Age Pensions

While declaring itself in favour of administration and control by federal authority, the Trades and Labour Congress sought provincial co-operation in obtaining certain changes in the Old Age Pensions Act, viz.: That the Act be made into a retirement scheme with benefits to all who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of 60 years; that no deduction in the amount of benefits be made where the recipient's annual income is less than $1,000; that the present scale of pensions be substantially increased; and that the clauses respecting provincial residence qualifications and the signing over of property be eliminated.

Requested changes within the provincial sphere included: Representation of organized labour on the Pensions Commission, and discontinuance of the practice of reducing benefits in cases where the pensioner resides with a member of his family or where two pensioners live together.

The Congress also considered that "in many cases undue stress is placed on provision of the Parents Maintenance Act in the granting of pensions as this prevents many children adequately providing for themselves and their dependents."

Health Services

Advocating a national health insurance program the Trades and Labour Congress expressed itself as follows:—

"Enactment of legislation providing for health insurance on a national basis has been consistently advocated by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for many years and we reiterate our request for the co-operation of your government in establishing such a scheme in Canada in order that every

citizen may be ensured full benefits of curative and preventive care, etc."

The Congress also asked that medical services for workers in lumber camps be placed under government control, and administered either through the Workmen's Compensation Board or some similar body, "in order to ensure the fullest protection to the workers subscribing the funds for such purpose."

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations contained in the memorandum included:—

Increasing property exemption in mothers' allowances cases from $2,500 to $5,000.

Prohibition of the operation of one-man street cars and buses.

Operation of all steam heating and power plants in public buildings by a certified engineer.

Adoption of safety code of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in the installation of all elevators.

Enactment of legislation establishing the eight-hour day for permanent municipal fire departments.

Amendment of the Cinematograph Act to provide for regulations governing apprentices in respect to age, period of training and examination.

Installation of sprinkler systems in hotels, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, apartments, etc.

Permission to carry liquor advertising in magazines and newspapers published within the province.

Appointment of a labour representative on all public boards or commissions established by the Government where the interests of workers are particularly concerned.

Establishing of regulations governing the use of poisonous materials in industrial processes and sand blasting operations.

Upward revision of court witness fees.

Legislation providing for compulsory bonding of lawyers, notaries and others handling trust funds.

Provision for the maintenance of competent life guards at bathing beaches.

Provision of free text books to all school pupils.

Regulations covering operation of power paper cutting machines used in printing plants, etc.

Substitution of physical training for cadet training in schools of the Province.

Amendment of the Mechanic's Lien Act to give workers fullest protection and facilitate collection of wages as a first charge against property.

Establishment of uniform building, and plumbing and steamfitting standards throughout the province.

Legislation to ensure adequate superannuation protection to municipal employees.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada placed before the Quebec Government on February 1 its recommendations for legislation. They included amendments in the Collective Labour Agreements Act, Fair Wage Act, Professional Syndicates Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the enactment of legislation setting up a Provincial Economic Council or a Superior Labour Council, prohibiting dismissal from employment on the ground of union activity and providing, in case a labour court is created, for compulsory arbitration of disputes arising over the renewal of any collective agreement or involving public employees such as municipal fire department employees who are not conceded the right to strike. Amendments were requested also in the Electricians and Electrical Installations Act and in the Pipe Mechanics Act, in the former Act to make the regulations more stringent and to distinguish between electricians employed in the building industry and others and to extend the latter statute to municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more. It was suggested that both statutes should be amended to permit the employment of one apprentice to every three journeymen.

Collective Labour Agreements Act

As regards the Collective Labour Agreements Act, it was requested that the Confederation should be given opportunity to express its views before the Public Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly if amendments to the Act were considered at the present session.

Specific amendments to certain sections were suggested by the Confederation as follows:

(1) that the definition of a "professional employer" as "an employer who habitually has employees in his employ for any kind of work which is the object of an agreement" should be amended by adding the words "whether said employer is or is not a contractor, manufacturer or merchant in that kind of work"; (2) that the power given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to repeal an Order making an agreement binding on all persons in the industry concerned should be exercised only after consultation with the parties to the agreement; (3) that the Act should declare expressly that the provisions of an agreement which may be made obligatory include those fixing minimum prices for services to customers, provided such provisions are considered necessary to enable the wages fixed by the agreement to be paid; (4) that a clause should be inserted declaring all Provincial Government works, or works carried on by third parties, to be subject to the agreement governing the industry concerned and a schedule of wages based on the rates fixed

in the agreement for the locality where the work is carried on should be included in government contracts, that the Department of Labour should enforce this provision and that where there is no collective agreement under the Act, the rates set out in the contract should be the prevailing rates in the district; (5) that the clause requiring the parties to an agreement made obligatory to form a joint committee to enforce it should be clarified by declaring expressly that it is the parties signing the agreement who have this authority and that the committee has power to ensure the carrying out of the order in council making the agreement binding "notwithstanding interpretations to the contrary considered as following the spirit or letter of any provision of the Civil Code"; (6) that the joint committee enforcing the agreement should be empowered to take action, on behalf of the workmen employed on the construction of any building, against the owner of the building in case the contractor becomes insolvent. (The Confederation suggested, however, that this particular amendment might be inserted in the section of the Civil Code giving the workmen, suppliers of material, etc., preferred claims against a building); (7) that the inspectors of the joint committees be given wider powers in order to enable them to obtain evidence; (8) that any employer or any journeyman working on his own as well as a "professional employer" be required to keep posted a copy of the scale of wages applying to the work; (9) that the levy on the workers' wages to furnish part of the funds to pay the expenses of the joint committees be based on the wage of the lowest paid worker excluding apprentices; (10) that the joint committee be authorized to require certificates of competency from workers governed by an agreement in every municipality within the district instead of in any municipality with a population of over 5,000; (11) that the maximum fee for an examination for a certificate of competency be $5 instead of $2; (12) that an association of employees permitted by the joint committee, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to issue certificates of competency be required to charge not less than the fee fixed by the committees; (13) that a clause be added permitting an employer or association of employers to include a clause providing for a closed union shop in a collective agreement which has been registered with the Minister of Labour in accordance with the Professional Syndicates Act; (14) that to the clause prohibiting the dismissal of a workman because he has made a complaint respecting an agreement, a by-law of the joint committee or a violation of the Act or because he has testified in any action taken under the Act be added the words "even if there are concomitant reasons"; (15) that the clause declaring an employer liable to a fine for hindering a joint committee in its work be broadened to apply to any person obstructing the committee; (16) that in the penalty for violating the wage-rate by granting or accepting any rebate, distinction be made between an employer and workman so as to make any such employer liable to a fine ranging from $10 to $25 and costs for each employee involved in the offence and to make an employee liable to a fine ranging from $5 to $25 and costs for the first offence and to $25 and costs for the second or any subsequent offence.

The Confederation recommended also that such organizations as shop committees and company unions be declared unlawful and that the Government should refuse to make binding a collective agreement signed by any such organization when it is shown after investigation that the employers or their officials were active in forming the associations; that the Collective Labour Agreements Act should be incorporated in the Professional Syndicates Act; that a similar section to that of the Fair Wage Act providing that any informer's name must be kept secret should be added to the Collective Labour Agreements Act; and that the legal fees of a joint committee enforcing an agreement be taxable in the same way as other costs when the committee is successful in a suit.

The Government was requested to revise the Orders in Council making binding the agreements in the building industry in Montreal and Three Rivers so as not to exempt contracts for repairs amounting to $2,000 or less and to consider in future only the petitions made by the parties signing the agreement in these two districts. The voluntary agreements in these towns covered contracts for repair work below $2,000 but the Order in Council extending the agreements and making them binding on the whole industry exempted such work.

Fair Wage Act

In the matter of the Fair Wage Act, the Confederation requested that, in forming a conciliation committee to advise the Fair Wage Board on the minimum rates to be fixed in any industry, the labour representative should be selected by incorporated unions where such unions existed, that is by unions registered under the Professional Syndicates Act; that any change in or repeal of a fair wage order should be made only if, after consultation with the parties concerned, it was shown, to the satisfaction of the Fair Wage

Board, that conditions in the industry had changed since the first order was issued; that it be prohibited for an employer to change the rate of wages or working conditions of his employees while a fair wage Order is being prepared unless such change is to the advantage of the workmen.

Certain changes were requested in Wage Order No. 4 which applied to all industrial and commercial undertakings, schools and public corporations in the cities and towns of the province (Labour Gazette, May 1938, p. 512). It was recommended that the Order should provide that workmen with longer service to their credit should be given preference over others with due regard to their respective qualifications; that overtime should be paid at the rate of time and one-half as required in the Order but should be based on the workmen's regular wage and not on the minimum wage fixed in the Order as stipulated at present; that a workman who is expected to present himself daily for work and who has not been informed that there will be no work should be paid for at least three hours' work even if he has performed no work instead of requiring, as at present, an employer to pay a workman who works less than a regular day for at least three hours; that, in spite of applications to the contrary by certain municipalities, the Order continue to apply to municipal employees other than those employed intermittently for casual work or those employed by municipalities other than cities and towns. It was recommended also that the Act be amended to forbid the Fair Wage Board to suspend the application of certain provisions of Order 4 pending the issuance of a new Order applying to any industry and that the Board be required to give notice in the Quebec Official Gazette of all exemptions from any of its Orders.

The Government was requested not to approve any Order fixing hourly rates at less than 35 cents in Montreal, 33 in Quebec City and 30 in other places except in the case of workers under 18 years of age.

Professional Syndicates Act

As to the Professional Syndicates Act, the Confederation suggested that professional syndicates as defined in the Act should be authorized to take action on behalf of their members wherever orders of the Fair Wage Board were violated; that the Act be amended to stipulate that if a collective agreement filed with the Minister of Labour in accordance with the Act provides for a joint committee to ensure the application of the agreement, the committee should be formed exclusively of representatives of the parties to the agreement, each party being entitled to an equal number of members.

Suggestions were made to clarify certain terms used in the Act. A "council" linking together unions in the same trade in the city should not be considered a federation as that term is used in the Act and the expression "federation of unions" should designate a group of unions in the same trade or industry in different places. It was recommended that a federation of unions should be enabled to secure incorporation under the Act even if there is a council in the same city where the federation has its headquarters and that it be made possible to insert in the constitution of a union or council that it must affiliate with a superior body provided that the syndicate or council has been organized by the superior body. Also, the Act should facilitate the incorporation of central councils, bodies linking together unions in different trades in the same place or district. The Confederation declared itself opposed to the enactment of special legislation for the sole purpose of granting legal status to trade unions, trade councils or federations. It considers that the Professional Syndicates Act should continue to be the law applying to all trade unions which wish to have legal personality.

Workmen's Compensation Act

While expressing its satisfaction that the fundamental principles of the Workmen's Compensation Act had been maintained, that a representative of organized labour had been made a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and that a medical board had been appointed, the Confederation advanced certain suggestions for amendments in the Act: (1) that all employers be brought within its scope; (2) that the basis for computing the benefits for partial and total disability be the weekly wage of the workman at the time of the accident multiplied by 2,400 (that is 300 days of eight hours each) in order to determine the annual wage and that no wage less than 30 cents an hour should be considered; (3) that the right to compensation date from the day of the accident; (4) that hospitals and other institutions of the kind be brought under the Act; (5) that silicosis contracted in industries such as stone and granite cutting, as well as in mines, should be compensated and that lead poisoning in the painting industry be added to the list of compensatable diseases.

Social Insurance

The Confederation declared itself in favour of contributory social insurance and, in particular, would be pleased if the Provincial

Government pronounced in favour of a national contributory system of unemployment insurance as the Quebec Commission on Social Insurance had recommended. The Confederation suggested also that the Government should prepare an Act providing for family allowances, having regard to the recommendations of the Social Insurance Commission, March, 1932. This law would apply only to industries in which fair wages have been obtained through collective agreements or otherwise. As to the Old Age Pensions Act, it was submitted that this Act should be an old age insurance law on a contributory basis but pending action in that direction, the C.T.C.C. urged that pensions be paid at 65 years of age, instead of at 70.

Freedom of Association

The Government was asked to enact a statute dealing with unreasonable dismissals, particularly those for union activity. The onus of proof in such cases should be on the employer and the penalty instead of being a fine should provide for damages to the person dismissed up to six months' wages or reinstatement in the job. It was also requested that the practice of certain employers of requiring persons applying for jobs to fill in forms indicating whether they are members of a trade union should be prohibited.

Miscellaneous

There were also recommendations relating to the better observance of Sunday, particularly in the pulp and paper industry where repair work ought to be prohibited on Sunday and in bakeries where Sunday work should be prevented by the appointment of inspectors. An Act prohibiting night work in bakeries was also requested and it was suggested that it should be based on the Convention of the International Labour Conference, 1925. The Confederation asked also that a commission be appointed on bread prices in line with the plan proposed by the Association of Master Bakers of the Province of Quebec.

Other recommendations included a statute requiring public utility companies in towns of 10,000 or more to create contributory pension funds for their employees, the pension to be payable after 30 years of service and to be equivalent to 50 per cent of the wage during the last 10 years, that a person retiring on a reasonable pension from the Provincial Government or from a municipal office or from a public utility company should not be permitted to work for such bodies without renouncing his pension; that cities of 100,000 or more should be enabled to adopt by by-law the double-platoon system for fire departments. Increased appropriations for the Department of Trade and Industry were asked for and also the appointment of an inspector for the Chicoutimi district to enforce the Industrial Establishments Act, the order in council providing for an eight-hour day in the building industry and to inquire into accidents and enforce the law concerning safety in public buildings. It was also suggested that the Government should establish in the different trade schools in the province advisory committees on which trade unions would be represented. At the request of numerous foremen and superintendents, the C.T.C.C. recommended that the Government should establish at Montreal a course in factory management.

Provincial Federation of Labour of Quebec

On January 25, the Provincial Federation of Labour of Quebec presented its program of proposed labour legislation to the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, provincial premier, and members of the cabinet.

Workmen's Compensation

The first item in the submission dealt with matters relative to Workmen's Compensation. Expressing appreciation that organized labour had been given representation on the Board and that silicosis had been placed on the list of occupational diseases subject to compensation, the Federation asked that all other industrial diseases be also included.

The Federation also considered that the rate of compensation should be increased to 100 per cent of wages instead of 66⅔ per cent, and that full indemnity should be paid until the injured worker is completely recovered.

Emphasizing that a number of industrial and commercial establishments are exempted from the operation of this legislation, the Federation believed that all such, without exception, should be subject to the Act under Schedule 1.

Unemployment, Public Works and Unemployment Insurance

As an immediate measure in relieving unemployment, the Federation advocated "an elaborate program of construction of public buildings and workmen's dwellings" at wage scales established by collective labour agreements or union rates.

The larger problem could be best solved, in the opinion of the Federation, by a national system of unemployment insurance, and the provincial government was urged to facilitate such a program.

Fair Wage Legislation

Outlining the background and origin of fair wage legislation in the province, the Federation considered that the orders issued under the Act "do not give what was expected of them"; that the rates of wages, generally, are too low; and that the exemptions were too numerous. The Federation believed "that the capital error was not to have established a differentiation between a man's and woman's wage."

Collective Labour Agreements Act

The memorandum stated the attitude of the Federation in regard to the Collective Labour Agreements Act. It considered that such agreements "are a powerful factor in maintaining cordial relations between employer and employee"; also that "organized labour is convinced that industry can govern itself." Upon this last point, the memorandum indicated that state interference should end, once a labour contract had been agreed upon. The Federation stated that it was not opposed to the principle of collective labour agreements "but to the form it has been given by the legislator" which limited the activity of labour organizations and "compromised their development." In this respect the memorandum declared:—

> We most especially protest against the powers that this law gives to the Minister of Labour as well as to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council which permits them to modify or to revoke a decree at their pleasure and this without consulting the interested parties; they can even stop the levy to which employers and employees are subject, which is the equivalent of saying that the existence of a collective labour agreement as well as that of the joint committee is at their mercy.
>
> We therefore demand that this law be modified in such a way that no changes can be made to an agreement or decree if it is not at the request, in the opinion, and with the consent, of the interested parties, the same procedure should be followed in respect to the levy.

Other points of difference raised in the memorandum were those sections of the legislation providing for exemptions for government works, and lower salaries for permanent employees. The Federation urgently requested the government "to leave to the labour organizations the right to issue certificates of qualification to their members and that union cards be recognized, as heretofore, by the examiners of the joint committee." The Federation also objected "to the fact that legal prosecution must be brought by the Minister, the joint committee or any person having a written authorization of the Attorney-General.

It was considered by the Federation that "any person who feels he has been wronged should have recourse before a court of justice."

The memorandum referred to "the diversity and inconsistencies of penalties imposed" under various sections of the Act, and in concluding its observation on this legislation, declared:—

> We regret to have to say in all sincerity that until the law dealing with collective labour agreements is radically modified we must strongly object to it, and we would prefer to see it totally disappear from our Provincial Statutes rather than see it maintained in its actual form.

Labour Tribunals

Advocating the establishment of labour tribunals, the Federation expressed itself as follows:—

> We would suggest the formation in all judicial districts of special Courts or Tribunals or at least the nomination of judges well versed in social and industrial legislation, especially entrusted with these labour cases.
>
> We do not hesitate to declare that we would favour the creation of "Conseils de Prud'hommes" which, without cost or very little costs, would settle a number of differences of little importance, between employers and employees and this with full knowledge of said cases because these "Conseils de Prud'hommes" would be exclusively composed of representatives from employers and employees alike and be therefore some sort of a complementary body to the joint committees entrusted with the enforcement of collective labour agreements.

Communist Propaganda

With reference to the so-called "Padlock Law" (Act Respecting Communistic Propaganda, 1937, Chapter 11), which has as its object the protection of the province against communist propaganda, the Federation considered that while the intent of the law "may have been good and fully justified," yet there was an omission, "grave in its consequences," which "could be easily corrected by explaining clearly what is meant by communism or bolshevism." "This omission," continued the memorandum, "may wrongfully damage persons, who, though they have no sympathy for communism as such, who, by force of circumstances or unwittingly, may be accused of having propagated the communist doctrine."

Pointing out that organized labour as represented by the Federation was not in sympathy with communism and "had fought it long before it occurred to any government to adopt legislation to repress it," the memorandum stated:—

> We are in favour of a protective law against the spread of any propaganda of revolutionary character, whether from the right or the left, fostering violent overthrow of the democratic system of our country. We however ask ourselves if this law, in its actual form, does not violate a fundamental principle of British and Canadian justice when it declares a person

guilty until proof of his innocence be given and denies him any recourse to appeal.

Other Recommendations

Among other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:—

Adoption of national health insurance.

Enactment of legislation "which would compel heads of commercial and industrial enterprises to grant annual holidays or paid vacations to all regular employees."

Abolition of the Legislative Council.

Abrogation, or amendment of the interdiction prohibiting admission to cinemas of children under sixteen years of age.

Urging the government to advise the Provincial Council of Public Education to amend its decision *re* the teaching of English in the primary grades of French Catholic schools. (The Federation suggested that English should be taught "at least beginning with the third year.")

Revision of the electoral law by: (1) granting the franchise to women; (2) making identity cards compulsory; (3) establishing polls in public buildings; (4) appointment of returning officers on basis of merit and honesty and "not because of political partizanship"; (5) designation on ballot of occupation and political party of candidates.

Prohibition of night employment of women and young girls in certain hotels and restaurants and in the serving of alcoholic beverages.

Abolition of night work in bakeries.

Provision of weekly day of rest to theatre employees.

Abolition of sweat-shops.

Establishing the priority of wage claims in cases of bankruptcy.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

With one of the largest attendances of delegates in recent years, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Saint John on January 10. The preliminary features included addresses of welcome by His Worship, D. L. MacLaren, Mayor of Saint John; and John S. MacKinnon, who officially opened the proceedings as chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Guests of the convention who addressed the delegates during the opening exercises were the Hon. Dr. P. H. Le Porte, Provincial Minister of Health and Labour, and Hon. F. C. Squires, Opposition Leader in the Legislature. Both speakers expressed the opinion that there should be a separate Department of Labour in the province. Hon. Dr. Le Porte also reviewed some of the legislation passed last year, mentioning the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Workmen's Lien Act, the Mining Act and the Forest Operations Commission Act. Hon. Mr. Squires spoke more generally stating he believed New Brunswick was on the eve of a great industrial and commercial development and it was necessary for governments, employers and labour to co-operate to achieve this objective.

Following the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Jas. A. Whitebone, president of the Federation, declared the convention officially opened and announced the appointment of the various committees. The Credential Committee reported 41 locals had sent in credentials for 96 delegates, that 38 locals and 2 councils were actually represented by 73 delegates, and that the following five fraternal delegates were also present: Jas. Brodrick, international representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Geo. Murphy, international representative of the International Association of Machinists; S. A. Stephens, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Frank Cane, chairman and A. W. French, secretary of the Joint Provincial Legislative Board of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

The president and secretary-treasurer each submitted comprehensive reports on the progress of the Federation, and forty resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee.

The convention adopted a recommendation of the Union Label Committee that a Union Label Department be established by the Federation to distribute information; that all delegates urge their locals and families to request the union label when making purchases; and that locals engaged in union label trades request their employers to place the label on all such goods and services.

Resolutions Adopted

The following recommendations were contained in the adopted resolutions:

Complete and democratic national unity of all the provinces through the extension of the Act of Confederation.

Requesting the provincial government to co-operate with the federal government in adopting national unemployment and health insurance acts.

Requesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Requesting legislation to provide that all automobiles offered for re-sale be thoroughly examined and made safe.

Requesting legislation for the six-hour day without any reduction in the daily wage.

Endorsing the request of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the extension of the Old Age Pensions Act to a retirement allowance payable to all who's income is less than $1,000.

Recommending that workers refrain from purchasing goods imported from Fascist and Nazi countries and requesting the government to curtail as far as possible the importation of goods from these countries.

Requesting the provincial government to develop new industries to finish raw materials within the province.

Requesting that the Workmen's Lien Act be amended to include mines.

Requesting legislation to provide for state hospitalization, medicine and health insurance.

Requesting that all large public buildings be equipped with air conditioning equipment.

Requesting that all goods imported into Canada be stamped with the name of the country of origin.

That the Executive Board study the need and effect of an apprenticeship act, and request for the same if found feasible.

Requesting the adoption of an Industrial Standards Act to be effective in the building trades in Saint John.

Requesting that a forty-eight hour week be adopted in the Provincial Hospital and that the employees be included in the provincial government superannuation scheme.

That the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act sought by the Federation be adopted at the coming session of the Legislature, or that they be referred to a joint commission to study them and make recommendations to the government.

That Part 2 of the Labour and Industrial Relations Act be repealed and a new Part 2 be adopted more in line with the wishes of labour, and that it provide that "every employer shall recognize and bargain collectively with members of a trade union representing a majority choice of the employees eligible for membership. . . . ." and that the words "employed by or under the Crown" be struck out.

Requesting that the Stationary Engineers Act be amended to provide for the grading of engineers' certificates.

Requesting the provincial government to urge upon the federal government that it instruct the National Harbours Board to adjust its port charges so that the same rates will apply to all harbours. That this Federation protests against the abolition of the 6 cent preferential rate on all grain shipped through Canadian ports, and that the provincial government be asked to request the Imperial Government to re-establish the 6 cent preferential rate on grain shipped through Canadian ports.

Requesting amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide the replacement of artificial limbs when damaged in industry.

Requesting the proclamation of the Mothers' Allowance Act.

Expressing opposition to the amalgamation of the two great railways.

Requesting the adoption of a New Brunswick Labour Act.

Protesting against the exportation of pulpwood from this province.

That this Federation and its affiliated organizations use only union watermarked paper.

The Saint John Trades and Labour Council tendered the visiting delegates a banquet in the Royal Hotel, at which many prominent men of the province spoke, including: Hon. Dr. A. P. Patterson, Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations, representing the Hon. Premier Dysart, who was unavoidably absent; Hon. Dr. P. H. Le Porte, Minister of Health and Labour; Hon. E. J. Henneberry, President of the Executive Council; Hon. F. C. Squires, Leader of the Provincial Opposition; His Worship, Mayor D. L. MacLaren; Councillor Geo. E. Barbour; Mr. Allen McAvity, M.P.; Mr. Robert McAllister, M.L.A.; Mr. H. A. Porter, M.L.A.; Mr. W. W. V. Foster, M.L.A.; and Mr. Jas. A. Whitebone. Mr. John S. MacKinnon acted as chairman and toastmaster.

All the executive officers were re-elected as follows: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; 1st vice-president, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton; 2nd vice-president, G. R. Edgecombe, McAdam; 3rd vice-president, T. J. Lawlor, Dalhousie; and secretary-treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John; John S. MacKinnon was elected legislative representative. Vice-president Myles was elected to represent the Federation at the next Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convention, and Moncton was chosen as the next convention city. The usual number of district vice-presidents were also chosen.

Succeeding Hon. Michael Dwyer, who resigned to become president and general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Lauchlin D. Currie was recently sworn in as Nova Scotia Minister of Public Works and Mines, and Minister of Labour.

There were 4,333 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of February, as compared with 4,516 during January, and 4,937 during February a year ago. Benefits awarded amounted to $417,677.38, of which $329,561.08 was for compensation and $88,161.30 for medical aid.

In the February issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the United States Department of Labour, an article dealing with the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1938, indicates that one of the most important accomplishments of that organization has been the protection of the forests of the United States. In the year 1938 about 270,000,000 forest trees were planted.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Canada Shipping Act—Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—Quebec Fair Wage Act

REGULATIONS under Dominion legislation include by-laws for the licensing of pilots in the district of Chignecto, N.B., and a revision of the requirements as to residence of persons employed on certain works carried on with financial assistance from the Dominion Government. Rules for boiler inspection in Ontario have been tightened up and the fees specified. A new Fair Wage Order in Quebec applies to the waste materials industry in Montreal.

Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938

On November 29, regulations of July 23 under this Act were amended. With one exception the labour provisions remain the same. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, p. 894). To the stipulation that only residents of Canada may be employed on work projects carried out under this Act has been added the proviso that where special or technical knowledge is required, non-residents may be employed with the approval of the Minister of Finance, and when persons of the required qualifications are not available in Canada.

Canada Shipping Act

By-laws under this Act for the Pilotage District of Chignecto, N.B., adopted on August 13 by the Pilotage Authority in that district, were approved by order in council on November 23. All ships not exempt by the Act from using a pilot must pay pilotage dues whether using a pilot or not. Dues vary with the tonnage and the distance piloted.

Wages of pilots are paid from the sums due for the pilot's work, less 2 per cent which is paid as salary to the secretary-treasurer who is appointed by the Pilotage Authority subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and is charged with the collection of pilotage dues through the customs collector and with the payment of wages and other duties. A pilot detained on board ship for any other reason than weather conditions must be paid in addition $4 for each day of detention.

Unless exempt, all pilots must be licensed according to the by-laws and, except where no pilot is available after signal by the Ship Master, only licensed pilots may pilot ships in the district. The number of pilots in the district is to be determined by the Authority. An applicant for a pilot's licence must be a British subject, 21 years of age and a resident of the counties of Albert or Westmorland, N.B., or of Cumberland, N.S. He must be physically and mentally fit and pass examinations showing him to have a general knowledge of navigation, the rules of the road, aids to navigation in the district, and harbour and port regulations. Successful candidates are to be licensed for a period of not less than two years and must pay a prescribed annual fee. The licence is valid until the pilot is 65 after which it may be renewed annually for five years on a medical examination.

Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act

Regulations concerning boiler inspection which became effective on January 2, 1939, replace those of December 31, 1918, and January 21, 1919. The only persons now authorized to test and inspect uninsured boilers and other pressure vessels are inspectors approved and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Previously, any holder of an operating engineer's certificate from the provincial Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Board could test and inspect boilers, excluding those under his own supervision and no other government approval or authority was necessary.

The new regulations require a report of all inspections and tests and the fees charged to be sent to the Chief Inspector. Salaries of boiler inspectors are to be fixed by order in council. The fees for inspection are prescribed in the regulations and are based on the heating surface for steel boilers, grate area for iron boilers and plant capacity in refrigerating machines. The rates are graduated upwards from $3 for an iron or steel boiler with 578 or less square feet of heating surface, a cast iron boiler with 14 or less square feet of grate and for a refrigerating system of from three to 10 tons capacity, to $20 for a steel or iron boiler of 3,346 or more square feet of heating surface, and a cast iron boiler of 59 or more square feet of grate and to $10 for a refrigeration system of 41 or more tons capacity. Inspection fees for air and gas tanks, steam cookers, digesters, steam-kettles and other pressure vessels range from $2 to $7.50 according to the size of the vessel. Inspection fees for boilers in churches, chapels,

convents, colleges, schoolhouses, hospitals and orphanages are 50 per cent less than the regular fees.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Two amendments in previous orders and one new order under this Act were gazetted February 11. From this date wage-earners in Dorion and Ile Cadieux, Vaudreuil County, are exempt from the provisions of Order 4 and from December 17, 1938, Order 18 governing funeral furniture manufacture does not apply to any municipality with a population of less than 4,000. (Labour Gazette, 1938, pp. 512, 1352.)

The new Order, No. 25, fixes minimum wage rates for employees in the waste materials industry on Montreal Island and in cities and towns within a 10-mile radius of the island. This industry includes establishments dealing in rags of cotton, wool, etc., scraps of metal, rubber, leather and other material, bottles and used containers and any other waste exclusive of waste paper. The order is to remain in force for two years unless repealed by the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The provisions of Order 4 not incompatible are to be considered as part of the Order. Stationary enginemen in the industry are governed by the provisions of Order 6 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 624) except in establishments outside the territory covered by that Order where the rates may be 10 per cent less.

The minimum rates apply to a week of 48 hours for office employees and messengers, 72 hours for watchmen, 60 hours for chauffeurs, drivers and all other male employees and 55 hours for other female employees. Time in excess of these hours is overtime and except as provided by Order 4 must be paid for at the rate of one and a half times the actual wages paid.

The rates are similar to those provided by Order 4 for industrial and commercial establishments in the Montreal district but only 40 per cent of the general workers are required to be paid the highest rate, 26 cents an hour, instead of 60 per cent as under Order 4 and each of the minimum hourly rates of 22 cents and 17 cents must be paid to not more than 30 per cent of the employees instead of to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The percentages of male and female workers are to be calculated separately. Office workers, watchmen, drivers and messengers are to be paid as under Order 4.

Immigration to Canada During 1938

The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources recently issued a statement of immigration to Canada covering the year 1938.

During the year 17,244 immigrants entered Canada compared with 15,101 in 1937, an increase of 14·2 per cent. Of the total entering the Dominion, 3,389 were from the British Isles; 5,833 from the United States; 1,312 from northern European countries; while other races numbered 6,710. In each classification increases in the numbers entering Canada were recorded in comparison with 1937, the largest increase (21·1 per cent) being under the classification "other races"; 18·5 per cent increase in the number of persons coming from the British Isles; 5·0 per cent increase in the number coming from the United States; and 14·7 per cent increase in the number coming from northern European countries.

Adult males entering Canada during 1938 numbered 4,142; adult females 6,800, and children under eighteen comprised 6,302 of the total of all persons entering the Dominion during the year.

Of this total, 1,730 males, 1,052 females, and 1,979 children were listed in the farming class. The labouring class comprised 296 males, 67 females and 121 children; mechanics, 507 males, 232 females and 136 children; trading class, 716 males, 383 females and 230 children; mining class 37 males, 11 females, and 6 children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 795, under eighteen years, 182; "other classes" accounted for the remainder of the total there being 856 males, 4,260 females, and 3,648 children in that classification.

The destination of the largest number (7,107) of the immigrants to Canada during 1938 was given as Ontario; 3,301 were going to Quebec; 1,673 to Manitoba; 1,648 to Alberta; 1,549 to British Columbia, 850 to Nova Scotia; 684 to Saskatchewan; 358 to New Brunswick; 62 to Prince Edward Island; and 8 and 4 to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories respectively.

The International Labour Office has recently published a handbook entitled "Safety in the Construction and Use of Lifts," in Part 1 of which an account is given of the dangers inherent in lifts and hoists, and of the safety devices and precautions that practical experience has shown to be necessary or advisable. Part 111 contains the relevant provisions of the regulations and specifications in force in a number of countries.

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 11,261, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,026,635 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,980, having an aggregate membership of 250,621, persons, 15·9 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,261 firms whose staffs included 1,026,635 persons, compared with 1,042,258 at January 1; this reduction of 15,623 workers, or 1·5 per cent was decidedly smaller than that of 2·7 per cent reported at February 1, 1938. In the experience of the last eighteen years, however, employment on the average has shown a very slightly upward movement from January to February, so that the loss at the latest date, as at February 1, 1938, was contra-seasonal. The crude index (1926 = 100) stood at 106·5 at February 1, 1939, as compared with 108·1 at January 1, and 110·4 at the beginning of February in 1938; after correction for seasonal influences, the index declined from 112·3 in the preceding month to 110·6 at the date under review. Although the latest figure was lower than at February 1 of last winter, it was higher than at the same date in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows: 1939, 106·5; 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1; 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0 and 1927, 96·6.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at February 1, 1939, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 8,681 workers, or 1·6 per cent, as compared with January 1, 1939. This gain was rather smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1921, but was the same as that noted at February 1, 1938. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the greatest improvement.

With the exception of mining, in which there was little general change, the non-manufacturing industries generally reported curtailment. There were very large losses in trade and construction, while the trend was also downward in logging, transportation, communications and services. The reductions, except in logging, were seasonal in character. In most cases, the decline exceeded the average at February 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years; transportation was an exception, the contraction in that division being less than usual at midwinter in the period, 1921-1938. The shrinkage recorded by employers in the various industries was also on a much smaller scale than that reported in the same groups at the beginning of February last winter.

A brief review of the situation as at February 1, 1938, shows that the 10,402 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,052,551, as compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. The index then was 3·9 points higher than that of 106·5 at February 1, 1939.

Employment By Economic Areas

Contractions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, the losses in Nova Scotia and

Quebec being most pronounced. Except in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, employment generally was quieter than at February 1 of last year, although in four of the five economic areas it was rather more active than at the same date in 1937 and immediately preceding years; in this comparison, the Maritime area was the exception.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the eighteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one per cent. At February 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that considerably exceeded the average, 6,383 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 802 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 73,764 workers. Logging, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being greatest. Some seasonal improvement took place in transportation, while manufacturing was practically unchanged. Within the latter, food factories showed reduced activity, but iron and steel plants were busier.

A smaller loss, on the whole had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at February 1 of last year, when 722 firms had reported 81,187 employees, or 2,543 fewer than at January 1, 1938. The index, at 112·3, was then higher than at the date under review, viz., 100·5.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a contraction at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,822 co-operating establishments aggregated 320,551, as against 325,785 at January 1, 1939. This decrease of 1·6 per cent was smaller than that recorded at February 1, 1938; however, improvement has frequently been shown at February 1 in the eighteen years of the record, and the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1938, is a small advance. At the beginning of February, 1939, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



metal works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at February 1, 1939, stood at 113·0, as compared with 114·5 at the same date of last year, when the employers making returns had reported a staff of 319,213 men and women, or 14,373 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There was a moderate increase in employment afforded in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber, food and pulp and paper factories; mining, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but building, services and retail trade were seasonally slacker, while no general change was noted in logging. Data were received from 4,910 firms employing 428,892 persons at the date under review, as compared with 427,105 at the beginning of January. This gain of 1,787 workers was rather smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,610 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 453,035; the index then, however, stood at 116·2, as compared with 109·2 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with rare exceptions, declined at February 1 in the eighteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,613 co-operating firms reduced their payrolls by 4,209 persons, to 120,850 at February 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1939, exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1938, the 1,498 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces to 117,083 from 122,760 at January 1, 1938. The index stood at 93·9 at the date under review, compared with 91·7 at February 1 of last year.

British Columbia.—There was a further falling-off in employment in British Columbia at February 1. Trade, construction and manufacturing reported reduced activity, the declines in the last-named taking place largely in food and pulp and paper factories, while lumber mills and metal-using plants were more active; logging also showed improvement. The working forces of 1,115 reporting firms aggregated 82,578, a loss of 1,584 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from January 1 to February 1 in the last eighteen years, and was larger than the decrease at the beginning of February in 1938; the labour forces of the 1,070 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 1,174 persons to 82,033. The index, at 96·4, at February 1 of last year, was practically the same as at the date under review, when it stood at 96·2.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated,—Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Montreal improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Toronto and Winnipeg the indexes were fractionally lower than at February 1, 1938, while in Hamilton and Windsor there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Montreal.—Manufacturing showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco, non-ferrous metal and some other classes reported moderate declines. Transportation and road construction and maintenance afforded more employment, partly as a result of heavy snow falls. Trade was seasonably dull. Data were received from 1,642 firms employing 158,202 workers, or 3,381 more than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1, in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 102·6, or some five points higher than at the beginning of February in 1938, when contra-seasonal curtailment had been indicated; the 1,423 co-operating establishments had then employed 146,686 men and women.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 207 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 16,683 at January 1 to 16,328 persons at February 1, the index falling from 119·7 at the former to 117·0 at the

latter date. Manufacturing showed a slackening, and trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather smaller decline had then been reported by the 177 employers whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 13,086.

Toronto.—Large seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in food, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,044 in the number employed by the 1,673 co-operating firms, who had 133,775 workers. This reduction was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of February, 1938, when the index of employment was fractionally higher than that of 105·7 at the date under review. The 1,571 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1, of a year ago, had a personnel of 132,038.

Ottawa.—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but manufacturing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-four establishments reported 13,964 workers, or 213 fewer than at January 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1938, when a larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 204 co-operating firms, who then had 13,454 employees.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, chiefly in construction and trade, while manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statistics were tabulated from 313 employers with a staff of 31,191 men and women, compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The index, at 96·9, was many points lower than at February 1, of a year ago, although a larger decrease had then been reported by the 295 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 34,807 persons.

Windsor.—Automobile factories were not so active; trade and construction were also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 191 reporting firms employed 19,315 workers, as against 20,644 at January 1. The level of employment was lower than at the same date in 1938, when a force of 21,044 had been indicated by 179 employers; the index then stood at 154·3, compared with 140·5 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although building and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 510 concerns with a personnel of 38,506, compared with 39,208 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at February 1 of last year, when more extensive curtailment had been recorded by the 487 co-operating establishments, which employed 38,500 persons, as compared with 39,654 at the beginning of January, 1938.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened activity, the gains in the lumber and metal groups being largest; on the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees. The 476 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 34,779, as against 34,811 at January 1. The index, at 106·7, was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when 461 employers had 34,128 men and women on their payrolls.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,245 co-operating manufacturers reported 540,926 operatives, compared with 532,245 at January 1. This was an increase of 8,681 persons, which raised the crude index from 104·3 in the preceding month to 106·0 at February 1, as compared with 110·3 at the beginning of February a year ago. While the latest index was therefore lower than at the same date in 1938, it was higher than at February 1 in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

The general advance in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1939, approximated that noted at midwinter of last year, but was smaller than the average gain from January to February in the years since 1920. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, standing at 110·0 at the latest date, as compared with 111·3 at January 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement over January 1, 1939, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,967 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain, however, was not equal to the average increase between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of February in 1938. There were also substantial increases in textile, leather, lumber, chemical and printing and paper factories. Food, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants and pulp and paper mills showed curtailment.

The February 1, 1939, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated,

stood at 106·0, compared with 104·3 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:—1938, 110·3; 1937, 105·3; 1936, 98·5; 1935, 90·1; 1934, 84·2; 1933, 75·0; 1932, 85·9; 1931, 96·1; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 102·3 and 1927, 98·2.

The 5,996 manufacturers furnishing data for February 1, of last year had reported 560,852 employees, as compared with 552,174 at the opening of 1938. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on much the same scale as at the latest date, when the index was, however, 3·9 per cent lower than at the beginning of February, 1938.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a decrease in employment in this group at the beginning of February, exceeding that noted at the corresponding date last year; however, the index then, at 122·5, was practically the same as that of 122·2 at the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 304 firms employing 23,611 workers, as compared with 24,931 in the preceding month. Dairies and fish-preserving plants reported losses, those in the latter being considerable.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, and there was a smaller gain in tanneries and in the production of miscellaneous leather goods. A combined working force of 21,958 persons was reported by the 314 co-operating manufacturers, who had 20,630 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was greater than at February 1 of a year ago, the latest index standing at 107·1, compared with 103·9 at the same date in 1938.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal improvement was indicated in sawmills, while furniture factories were also busier; 885 workers were taken on by the 895 lumber firms making returns, who had 37,121 on their staffs. The increase was not equal to that registered at the beginning of February, 1938, when the index of employment was slightly higher. There were gains in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Western Provinces at February 1 of the present winter.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-seven manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported decreased employment at February 1 as compared with the preceding month; their staffs numbered 1,353 persons, as compared with 1,382 at January 1. The index stood at 47·4, as against 40·3 at the same date of last year, when an upward movement had been indicated.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a slight falling-off in the vegetable food group, according to the 518 reporting establishments, which employed 31,923 workers, compared with 32,019 in the preceding month. Sugar and syrup factories showed losses rather more than offsetting additions to staffs in the flour and cereal, fruit and vegetable preserving and bakery divisions. A small increase on the whole had been indicated at February 1 of last year, but the index then stood at 103·7, as compared with 105·1 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mills released employees, while paper product and printing and publishing plants reported gains which resulted in improvement in the industry as a whole. The general index, at 103·7, was between three and four points lower than at February 1, 1938, when curtailment had been recorded. Data were received from 686 employers of 64,034 workers, as against 63,472 at the beginning of January, 1939. Gains were reported in Quebec and Ontario, while activity declined in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—Little general change took place in rubber factories; 54 of these reduced their payrolls from 12,794 persons at January 1 to 12,755 at February 1. The index, at 102·1, was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when recovery had been indicated.

Textile Products.—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was smaller than that noted at February 1, 1938, and was also less than the usual seasonal expansion at that date in previous years of the record. Woollen, silk, headwear, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in personnel; the working forces of the 1,152 co-operating firms aggregated 101,934 persons at the beginning of February of this year, as compared with 98,571 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

Beverages.—Employment in this division was curtailed; returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 142 factories with 8,453 employees, or 322 fewer than in their last report. Activity was slightly greater than at February 1 of a year ago, when the movement had also been downward.

Tobacco.—Forty-five tobacco manufacturing plants reported a combined working force of 13,211 men and women, an increase of 117 over their January 1 staffs. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of February in 1938; reduced employment had then been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 291 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 17,970, as compared

with 17,647 at the beginning of January. Employment was slightly brisker than last winter; a gain over the preceding month had also been noted at February 1, 1938.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A decrease was recorded in this group at the date under review, according to 212 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 7,880 workers, or 437 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment generally was in less volume than at February 1, 1938, when a small advance had been indicated in these industries as a whole.

Electric Light and Power.—A falling-off was noted in central electric stations at the beginning of February; the 99 co-operating producers reported 15,849 employees, compared with 16,162 at January 1. Activity was greater than at February 1 of last year, a larger decline having then been indicated.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a contraction from the preceding month; the index was many points lower than at the beginning of February in 1938, when the trend had also been downward. Data were received from 126 establishments employing 17,018 operatives, as against 17,164 at January 1, 1939.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, although the gains were below the average at February 1 in the years since 1920. The recovery was most noteworthy in the railway car and locomotive, automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, boiler, engine and tank and heating appliance divisions. The greatest improvement was in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 916 firms, whose staffs stood at 123,373, compared with 118,406 at January 1. The index, at 94·3, was 10·3 points lower than at the corresponding date of last year; the improvement then indicated had, however, been less extensive.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works in this division recorded moderately heightened activity, but smelting and refining was rather slacker. There were increases in Ontario and British Columbia, with losses in Quebec. On the whole, there was a small advance in the working forces of the 184 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 23,811, compared with 23,745 in their last report. The index, at 151·3, was slightly lower than at the same date in the winter of 1938 (154·8).

Mineral Products.—One hundred establishments in the mineral products group reported 11,901 workers, compared with 12,119 in the preceding month. Employment in this division as a whole was slightly duller than at midwinter in 1938.

Logging

An important decline was recorded in logging; this was decidedly smaller than that noted at February 1, 1938, but employment was then at a considerably higher level. Statements were received from 406 operators employing 41,355 workers, as against 43,560 at January 1. The trend was favourable in the Western Provinces, while there were losses in New Brunswick and Quebec, and little general change was reported in Ontario.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	110·6	98·8	101·7	101·0	93·8
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	99·9	85·9	92·7	91·3	77·5
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	76·5	75·7	78·9	80·4	68·0
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Feb. 1, 1936	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Feb. 1, 1938	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1939	100·0	7·2	31·2	41·8	11·8	8·0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1] Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937	Feb. 1 1936	Feb. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	52·7	106·0	104·3	110·3	105·3	98·5	90·1	84·2
Animal products—edible	2·3	122·2	129·1	122·5	118·5	108·5	102·9	95·3
Fur and products	0·3	77·9	82·8	76·1	79·4	81·3	78·4	74·1
Leather and products	2·1	107·1	100·7	103·9	108·6	104·5	98·7	89·2
Boots and shoes	1·5	110·5	102·5	108·4	111·2	108·1	103·0	92·9
Lumber and products	3·6	69·8	68·2	72·0	71·3	65·9	58·4	57·0
Rough and dressed lumber	1·9	58·8	56·5	58·0	60·0	55·3	45·9	45·5
Furniture	0·7	84·3	82·3	85·7	85·3	78·7	71·3	73·0
Other lumber products	1·0	93·5	94·2	105·2	95·5	88·9	86·9	80·4
Musical instruments	0·1	47·4	48·4	40·3	44·6	41·9	31·1	32·5
Plant products—edible	3·1	105·1	105·4	104·7	101·2	96·4	94·0	89·1
Pulp and paper products	6·2	103·7	102·7	107·0	102·5	96·2	92·4	87·1
Pulp and paper	2·6	87·0	88·4	97·5	92·7	83·9	79·5	74·3
Paper products	1·0	130·5	126·4	129·2	123·0	112·8	105·6	98·2
Printing and publishing	2·6	115·7	113·1	111·8	108·5	106·8	104·8	100·4
Rubber products	1·2	102·1	102·4	100·0	97·5	94·0	90·7	86·6
Textile products	9·9	117·5	113·6	122·8	120·8	115·2	105·0	102·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	128·0	127·8	137·5	138·7	134·8	121·0	119·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	93·7	95·4	99·9	101·2	95·6	82·2	84·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	129·2	122·8	143·8	144·8	143·4	128·1	131·2
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	501·6	496·0	533·7	537·4	529·1	502·4	455·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	117·4	116·5	123·1	121·7	120·4	111·1	113·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	111·4	103·1	116·2	108·8	100·8	92·8	85·4
Other textile products	1·0	103·9	97·8	98·1	101·0	92·3	85·5	84·2
Tobacco	1·3	160·2	158·8	153·3	129·5	135·7	123·1	116·5
Beverages	0·8	159·4	165·3	156·1	153·9	133·3	120·5	122·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	155·0	152·3	153·8	140·9	133·3	121·7	113·2
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	70·9	75·0	79·8	73·8	64·4	59·7	55·4
Electric light and power	1·5	125·3	127·7	117·5	112·2	110·7	106·2	103·6
Electrical apparatus	1·7	125·7	126·8	142·9	125·0	115·4	104·5	97·6
Iron and steel products	12·0	94·3	90·5	104·6	97·2	89·8	77·9	68·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	118·3	107·2	130·2	124·6	113·9	91·1	81·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	112·8	110·0	128·8	114·9	95·5	82·6	69·5
Agricultural implements	0·5	62·9	59·6	76·9	62·2	65·5	52·5	41·8
Land vehicles	5·3	90·0	85·4	99·5	94·9	90·3	82·1	72·5
Automobiles and parts	2·1	150·0	138·4	160·2	157·1	138·2	126·6	87·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	53·1	57·1	76·0	58·2	59·0	55·7	47·0
Heating appliances	0·3	106·4	100·2	98·8	106·3	95·1	81·0	68·3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	99·4	99·1	120·6	93·1	83·6	58·8	51·5
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	102·1	101·5	117·7	104·8	92·7	79·6	68·8
Other iron and steel products	1·9	97·2	96·8	101·4	97·4	85·6	74·1	66·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	151·3	150·9	154·8	143·4	123·2	111·5	97·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	147·3	150·0	149·7	139·3	130·3	125·6	127·1
Miscellaneous	0·5	131·7	129·2	131·7	126·0	116·7	115·2	102·5
LOGGING	4·0	143·0	150·6	290·7	244·4	173·1	183·4	174·0
MINING	7·2	160·5	160·4	154·3	147·6	129·4	120·3	109·4
Coal	2·5	93·5	95·8	95·2	95·3	94·6	94·7	96·6
Metallic ores	4·0	333·3	325·2	307·7	283·9	228·7	204·4	160·3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·7	116·8	121·7	114·8	111·2	93·9	75·7	71·2
COMMUNICATIONS	2·1	81·2	83·3	82·9	79·8	77·2	77·8	76·8
Telegraphs	0·5	89·8	91·7	91·5	88·8	84·9	86·7	82·2
Telephones	1·6	78·8	81·0	80·6	77·5	75·2	75·5	75·5
TRANSPORTATION	9·4	79·4	79·9	79·6	80·7	78·2	76·2	76·2
Street railways and cartage	2·7	119·6	120·9	110·6	115·7	113·5	108·1	108·8
Steam railways	5·6	71·6	71·0	74·3	73·1	71·6	70·1	69·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·1	63·5	67·4	64·4	70·7	63·8	63·2	62·9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10·4	89·4	96·4	71·6	57·2	74·4	87·2	98·0
Building	1·8	44·2	53·5	49·1	33·8	53·6	43·3	34·7
Highway	6·4	172·9	192·0	106·7	83·4	109·0	161·4	201·1
Railway	2·2	57·2	50·3	61·5	56·5	63·4	62·6	67·6
SERVICES	2·8	129·5	131·7	128·4	119·1	116·4	111·9	108·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	125·2	127·4	124·5	110·4	112·5	109·7	105·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	136·8	139·1	134·3	131·3	120·3	111·7	109·8
TRADE	11·4	131·0	144·8	127·9	128·4	121·6	116·6	111·6
Retail	8·4	136·3	155·8	133·4	136·2	128·0	122·7	117·2
Wholesale	3·0	118·3	118·2	115·6	110·5	106·8	102·2	99·2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	106·5	108·1	110·4	104·1	98·4	94·6	91·4

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

Mining

Metallic ore mining showed heightened activity, while the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment. On the whole, there was an increase of 55 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 438. Their staffs aggregated 74,307 employees, of whom 25,536 were engaged in the mining of coal, 40,928 in metallic ores and 7,843 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A contraction had been indicated in this division at February 1, 1938, and the index was then some six points lower than at the date under review.

Communications

The personnel of the companies and branches reporting included 21,679 men and women, compared with 22,241 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on tele-

phones. The number employed was smaller than at the same date in 1938, although a similar curtailment had then been recorded.

Transportation

Street Railways, Cartage and Storage.—There was a downward trend in employment in these industries at February 1, but the decline was smaller than that which occurred at the same date in 1938; the index then was several points lower. The 272 co-operating employers had 27,319 persons on their payrolls, or 290 fewer than at January 1, 1939. There were moderate losses in all provinces except the Maritimes, where the general situation was unchanged.

Steam Railway.—An increase was indicated at the beginning of February in the operation departments of the steam railways, which reported 56,962 employees, compared with 56,468 in the month before. Shrinkage had been indicated at February 1 of last year, but the index then stood at 74·3, or slightly above that of 71·6 at the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a further recession; 122 employers released 732 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,737 at February 1 of the present year. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1938, when a much greater decrease had been recorded.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction declined at February 1; the index, at 44·2, was several points lower than at the beginning of February a year ago, the reduction then indicated having been on a smaller scale. Statistics were received from 824 contractors, with 18,509 persons in their employ at the date under review, as against 22,413 at January 1, 1939. The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas.

Highway.—The number of workers reported by 373 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 65,917, or 7,258 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment in this division was in decidedly greater volume than at February 1, 1938, when more extensive losses had been indicated.

Railway.—Additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, mainly due to track-clearing operations. Smaller gains had been recorded at the same date in 1938, but the index then was some four points higher. Statements were tabulated from 34 employers in this group, with 22,894 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 20,151 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in Quebec and Ontario.

Services

The service group was quieter than in the preceding month; 572 establishments had 28,281 employees, or 486 fewer than at January 1, 1939. Most of the loss occurred in hotels and restaurants. The index, at 129·5, was slightly higher than at February 1 of last year, when much larger declines had been noted in this industrial division.

Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a substantial falling-off in the number employed in trade at February 1. The 1,789 merchandising establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 128,908 employees at January 1, 1939, to 116,749 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale establishments showed no general change. The percentage curtailment was on a scale somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1938, but exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last eighteen years. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 131·0, or a few points higher than that of 127·9 at February 1 of last year.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at February 1, 1939.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1939.

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A minor increase in the volume of work afforded local trade union members was apparent at the close of January from the preceding month, the 1,980 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with an aggregate of 250,621 members showing that 39,776 were idle on the last day of the month,

a percentage of 15·9 contrasted with 16·2 per cent of inactivity in December, 1938. Some employment curtailment, however, was evident from January, 1938, when 12·4 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Manitoba unions with a gain of over 5 per cent in work available showed the most important employment advancement from December, the manufacturing, building and construction, and transportation industries all sharing in the better movement. Quebec unions indicated but slight variation in conditions from the preceding month though the tendency was favourable, while in Ontario the situation remained substantially the same as at the end of 1938. In New Brunswick and Alberta, however, moderate recessions occurred, and declines of lesser magnitude were reflected from Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Unemployment increases were noted in all provinces during January from the corresponding month in 1938, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta unions showing the most pronounced contractions in activity. Retarded employment, on a smaller scale, was evident in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, while in British Columbia conditions were but nominally adverse.

The returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are compiled separately each month. Increases in work afforded during January, of noteworthy degree, were registered by Winnipeg unions while in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver the tendency was toward greater employment, though the changes from December were merely nominal. In Saint John, on the other hand, activity was considerably reduced and in Halifax moderate losses occurred. Curtailed activity, on a small scale, was manifest by Regina and Edmonton members. Compared with the returns for January, 1938, Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton members suffered substantial decreases in work available during the month reviewed, and some slowing up in employment was evident among Halifax and Toronto unions. In Regina and Vancouver, however, the situation was slightly improved.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The projection of the curve during January this year was slightly downward from that of the preceding month, an indication of increasing employment. The level reached at the close of the month was, however, above that of January, 1938, when a somewhat greater volume of work was afforded.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation in the manufacturing industries was more favourable during January than at the close of 1938, the 581 associations from which reports were compiled, with a total of 98,859 members showing that 13,808 or a percentage of 14·0 were idle, compared with 16·6 per cent in December. Activity was but fractionally retarded from January a year ago when 13·1 per cent of the members reported

were out of work. Hat, cap and glove workers, and general labourers were much better engaged during January than in December, and increases, on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were manifest by leather workers. Textile and carpet, and garment workers also, reflected moderately improved conditions, and lesser gains were recorded by bakers and confectioners, iron and steel, gas, and fur workers. On the contrary, metal polishers and glass workers showed considerably reduced activity, but as their membership was small they did not greatly affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Recessions, of much lesser degree, occurred among brewery and wood workers, and minor contractions in activity were evident among papermakers, printing tradesmen, and meat cutters and butchers. In contrasting with the returns for January, 1938, wood, hat, cap and glove, and fur workers were decidedly more active during the month reviewed, and general labourers, leather, and gas workers were also considerably better engaged. Improvement, on a smaller scale, was noted by meat cutters and butchers, bakers and confectioners, and cigar and tobacco workers. Of the recessions which slightly more than offset these gains the most important, viewed from a percentage basis, was that registered by glass workers, though the contractions evident among iron and steel workers affected the greatest number of members. Curtailment in activity, also of noteworthy proportions, was reflected by metal polishers and brewery workers, while losses in employment on a smaller scale were shown by garment workers. Among jewellery, and textile and carpet workers, papermakers and printing tradesmen the tendency was toward lessened employment though the changes from January a year ago were quite slight.

Coal mining showed a drop in activity during January from either the preceding month or January, 1938, the change in the latter comparison being the more pronounced. This was apparent from the reports received from 59 locals with a membership numbering 22,804 persons, 1,822 or a percentage of 8·0 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 6·1 in December and 3·6 in January a year ago. Employment for Nova Scotia and Alberta members tended downward during January from December, the drop in Alberta being over 5 per cent, while in Nova Scotia the variation was slight. In British Columbia, however, the situation improved by 5 per cent. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1938, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia members participated in the less favourable movement shown in the group as a whole during the month under survey, British Columbia members suffering severe losses in employment and the other provinces more moderate recessions. Short time work also, was prevalent among the miners during January.

Seasonal slowing up in activity in building and construction operations was again manifest during January, and to a greater degree than at the close of 1938, the 229 associations of building tradesmen making returns, with a membership numbering 27,629 persons, showing that 12,090, or a percentage of 43·8, were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 41·2 in December. Quieter conditions also prevailed than in January, 1938, when 37·0 per cent of idleness was recorded. Hod carriers and building labourers were much slacker during January than in the previous month and noteworthy employment curtailment was evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers. The situation also declined for steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, granite and stonecutters, and plumbers and steamfitters. The trend for electrical workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers was more favourable than in December though the variations were quite slight. When a comparison is made with the returns for January, 1938, in the building and construction trades, extensive contractions in work afforded were registered by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers during the period surveyed, and conditions for carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters were considerably quieter. Electrical workers reported a drop in activity of less than one per cent. Granite and stonecutters, on the other hand, were much more actively engaged, and noteworthy gains were manifest by bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

There was little variation in the level of employment in the transportation industries during January from the preceding month, though the tendency was adverse, according to the returns compiled from 842 organizations involving 65,968 persons. Of these, 8,504, or a percentage of 12·9, were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 12·5 in December. The situation was also less favourable than in January, 1938, when 8·1 per cent of unemployment was reported. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership recorded, showed a practically unchanged situation from December, as did also street and electric railway employees. In navigation, however,

conditions were considerably more depressed and losses in employment, on a moderate scale, were manifest by teamsters and chauffeurs. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1938, heavy increases in unemployment were indicated in the navigation division during the month reviewed, though the curtailment in work afforded steam railway employees, while not so great viewed from a percentage basis, still affected a much larger number of members. Lesser contractions were evident among teamsters and chauffeurs. Among street and electric railway employees, the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of January of last year.

Retail shop clerks were quite actively engaged during January, the 5 associations making returns at the end of the month and combining a membership of 1,885 persons, showing that only 0·2 per cent were idle, the same percentage as was recorded at the close of December, 1938. In January last year all members were reported busy.

Returns were received at the close of January from 79 associations of civic employees embracing a membership of 10,320 persons, 115 or 1·1 per cent of whom were out of work in comparison with percentages of 2·4 in December and 2·2 in January last year.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there was a fractional drop in activity during January from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 11·1 per cent as compared with a percentage of 10·4 in December. The January percentage was based on the reports compiled from 143 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 11,611 persons, 1,290 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Theatre and stage employees showed a noteworthy increase in the volume of work afforded from December, and nominal advances were registered by stationary engineers and firemen. These gains, however, were more than offset by the reductions in employment evident among barbers, unclassified workers, and hotel and restaurant employees. In comparison with the returns for January, 1938, when 8·3 per cent of idleness was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, theatre and stage employees were much better engaged during the month under review, and activity for stationary engineers and firemen tended upward. Decidedly less favourable conditions prevailed, however, for unclassified workers, and employment for barbers was moderately curtailed. Among hotel and restaurant employees minor contractions occurred.

A better situation was reflected in the fishing industry during January than in either the previous month or January, 1938, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite substantial. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 9 unions of fishermen with a membership total of 2,019 persons, 296 of whom or a percentage of 14·7 were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with 19·4 per cent at the close of December and with a percentage of 37·0 in January last year.

The 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers furnishing reports at the close of January and covering a membership of 2,227 persons, showed that 1,343 were unemployed, a percentage of 60·3 contrasted with percentages of 47·5 in December and 4·9 in January, 1938.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Jan. 1929.....	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Jan. 1930.....	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Jan. 1931.....	7·4	10·5	16·1	18·4	15·1	18·3	15·7	16·9	16·0
Jan. 1932.....	15·1	15·9	28·4	21·5	19·0	18·0	19·3	21·8	22·0
Jan. 1933.....	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	25·5
Jan. 1934.....	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	21·2
Jan. 1935.....	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Jan. 1936.....	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Jan. 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb. 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar. 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug. 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	....	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	·2	·5	·5	0	·8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	....	13·2	2·7	18·8	·8	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	·3	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
January, 1931	11·0	30·6	8·3	12·0	13·1	13·1	25·3	7·0	....	20·2	13·9	17·0	13·5	16·7	19·7	8·5	12·9	52·3	0	26·7	46·2	11·0	27·3	12·5	1·6	7·3	7·4	0	3·4	10·2	2·1	18·3	16·0
January, 1932	21·7	24·0	12·3	21·4	11·5	11·7	13·6	11·0	....	59·2	42·1	8·9	45·3	29·2	20·8	15·5	14·5	33·8	0	63·7	63·8	13·2	43·4	14·9	1·0	11·3	11·5	0	4·5	9·2	2·1	19·5	22·0
January, 1933	13·7	22·9	8·6	29·6	15·5	18·2	21·8	16·8	0	40·9	28·3	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·0	35·4	0	35·3	0	42·1	69·4	15·6	22·4	18·5	1·2	15·6	15·9	0	5·5	12·4	9·0	18·6	25·5
January, 1934	27·0	21·8	7·8	21·9	13·4	13·3	13·7	13·2	0	19·3	13·6	9·1	8·9	48·7	34·9	24·5	43·3	45·4	0	70·7	69·2	13·8	59·3	13·3	1·1	13·6	13·7	6·3	0	8·2	2·1	18·6	21·2
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	0	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9

(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1939

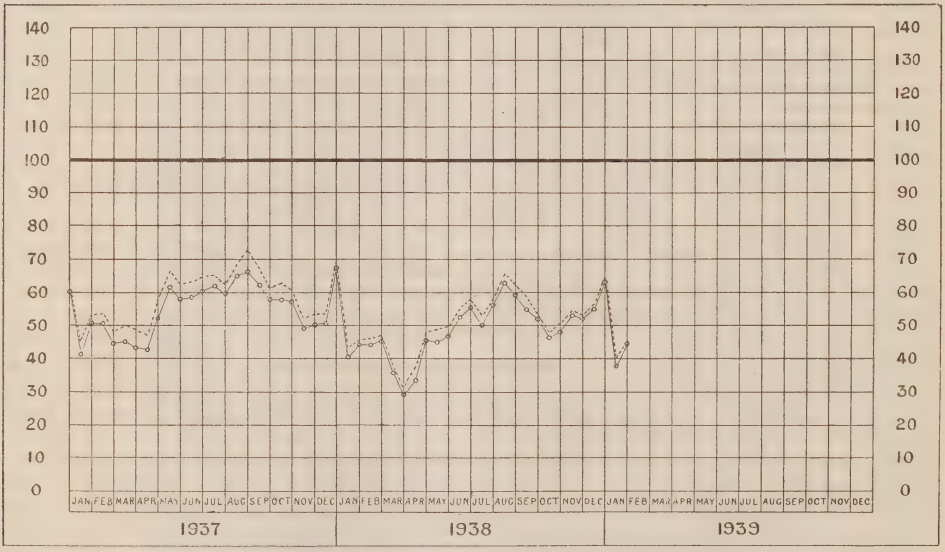
During the month of January, 1939, the volume of business as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was over 12 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month and nearly 16 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period a year ago. Under the first comparison, all groups recorded decreases, except logging, in which a moderate gain took place, the greatest losses being in farming, construction and maintenance and services, the declines in the remaining divisions being nominal only. When compared with January last year, substantial increases were reported in construction and maintenance, farming and services, but logging, manufacturing, mining, trade and transportation registered fewer placements. The losses in the two last named groups, however, were very small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of January, but showed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the month, both curves then having reached practically the same levels as those shown at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 40·0 and 45·4 during the first and the second half of January, 1939, in comparison with ratios of 43·3 and 45·8 during the same periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 37·8 and 44·5, as compared with 40·4 and 44·3 during the corresponding periods a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1939, was 1,334, as compared with 1,501 during the preceding month and with 1,171 in January, 1938.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,126, in comparison with 2,499 in December, and with 2,628 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1939, was 1,286 of which 777 were in regular employment and 509 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,465 during the preceding month. Placements in January a

year ago averaged 1,113 daily, consisting of 804 in regular and 309 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 33,750 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,132 placements; of these the placements in regular employment were 19,427, of which 13,405 were of men and 6,022 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,705. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,974 for men and 10,375 for women, a total of 33,349, while applications for work numbered 78,133 of which 58,537 were from men and 19,596 from women. Reports for December, 1938, showed 39,006 positions available, 64,972 applications made and 38,070 placements effected, while in January, 1938, there were recorded 29,253 vacancies, 65,683 applications for work and 27,818 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (1 month)	19,427	12,705	32,132

Nova Scotia

During January, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for nearly 22 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 28 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 24 per cent when compared with December, but an increase of over 33 per cent in comparison with January, 1938. The increase in placements over January of last year was due to gains in construction and maintenance and services, although the improvement in the latter group was offset by a decline in mining. The changes in other groups were unimportant, the largest being an increase in farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were construction and maintenance 368, and services 492, of which 384 were of household workers. During the month 122 men and 144 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during January when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 13 per cent less than in December, but over 25 per cent above January, 1938. The only group to show any change of importance from January of last year was construction and maintenance, the increase in this division being responsible for the gain in placements for the province as a whole. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 390 and in services 509. Of the latter 414 were of household workers. There were 19 men and 69 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during January, was nearly 27 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 8 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 32 per cent when compared with December and of over 8 per cent in comparison with January, 1938. A large decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance resulted in the decline in placements for the province as a whole when compared with January of last year. This loss was partly offset by gains in logging and services. Placements in other groups were on about the same level as those of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 81; logging 837; construction and maintenance 2,394; trade 91, and services 2,609, of which 2,398 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,241 of men and 1,698 of women.

Ontario

There was an increase of over 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during January when compared with the preceding month and of over 24 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 21 per cent higher than in December and 29 per cent above January, 1938. When comparing placements during the month under review with January of last year there was a substantial increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance made up largely of workers engaged in snow removal. This increase was

partly offset by a large decrease in logging and smaller losses in manufacturing and services. Small changes only were reported in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 390; logging 400; farming 474; construction and maintenance 4,887; trade 190, and services 3,105, of which 2,205 were of household workers. During the month 2,564 men and 1,336 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January called for over 15 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 30 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of decline were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from January a year ago was due to substantial declines in farming and construction and maintenance, and a small loss in services. Bush placements were somewhat higher and there were minor changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 395; farming 2,570; construction and maintenance 211, and services 1,101, of which 1,017 were of household workers. There were 3,137 men and 861 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During January, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were 42 per cent less than in the preceding month, but 331 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 43 per cent when compared with December, but an increase of nearly 290 per cent in comparison with January, 1938. As in previous months, placements under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan accounted for the very substantial gain over the corresponding month of the previous year and constituted practically the entire placement activity of the province during the month. There were 2,344 farm placements and 1,383 placements in services. Of the latter, 259 were city domestic workers and 988 farm household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,276 of men and 1,321 of women.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January, were nearly 18 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 16 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a nominal gain when compared with January, 1938. Although placements were at about the same level as in January of last year, small gains were reported in construction and maintenance and services, and there were declines of about the same size in logging and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 54; logging 96; farming 1,005; construction and maintenance 279, and services 438, of which 366 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,265 of men and 320 of women.

British Columbia

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during January, were nearly 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 42 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Casual employment on snow removal and other road work accounted for the increase in placements over January, 1938. There was a small gain in services, but a decrease in logging and minor changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 221; farming 75; construction and maintenance 3,585, and services 647, of which 465 were of household workers. There were 781 men and 273 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 19,427 placements in regular employment, 12,259 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 308 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 299 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 9 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to journey to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transportation certificates granted by Ontario offices during January numbered 227, all provincial. From Port Arthur 64 bush workers, 19 highway construction workers, 2 mine employees and 2 fishermen were carried at the reduced rate to employment at points within the territory administered by that city

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,003**	**19**	**1,224**	**979**	**266**	**712**	**2,216**	**315**
Halifax	239	18	421	215	46	169	1,023	197
Kentville	218	0	256	218	117	101	243	0
New Glasgow	167	1	170	167	76	90	382	89
Sydney	379	0	377	379	27	352	568	29
New Brunswick	**970**	**7**	**1,020**	**957**	**88**	**877**	**1,200**	**112**
Chatham	387	0	385	387	0	387	34	1
Moncton	234	7	272	229	67	162	498	69
St. John	349	0	363	341	21	328	668	42
Quebec	**6,946**	**380**	**14,741**	**7,447**	**4,939**	**1,108**	**6,183**	**5,622**
Bagotville	144	29	229	128	128	0	91	298
Chicoutimi	783	0	1,189	783	780	3	212	598
Hull	653	5	1,108	652	402	248	363	510
La Tuque	193	0	315	193	187	6	69	221
Matane	273	36	327	237	224	10	192	62
Montreal	2,624	210	6,803	3,059	1,276	700	3,666	2,422
Quebec	1,442	66	2,335	1,507	1,150	123	579	574
Rouyn	223	16	765	210	182	10	264	246
Sherbrooke	135	9	270	173	137	3	54	137
Three Rivers	299	6	985	325	298	5	445	499
Val d'Or	177	3	415	180	175	0	248	55
Ontario	**9,673**	**148**	**35,012**	**9,657**	**3,900**	**5,640**	**58,643**	**4,535**
Belleville	85	0	196	85	46	39	584	62
Brantford	104	1	471	102	83	19	1,460	84
Chatham	252	0	339	252	77	175	582	64
Fort William	194	0	1,516	194	166	28	1,314	336
Guelph	49	4	270	52	40	7	559	67
Hamilton	376	14	1,911	357	125	199	4,949	174
Kenora	64	0	483	64	55	9	465	84
Kingston	58	3	346	55	30	25	579	193
Kitchener	325	8	611	343	82	248	979	89
London	381	28	798	413	220	152	2,625	258
Niagara Falls	88	11	250	179	159	18	1,149	86
North Bay	475	0	831	529	492	37	1,252	145
Oshawa	245	0	577	248	40	205	1,445	48
Ottawa	2,246	2	3,836	2,244	366	1,876	3,691	220
Owen Sound	51	1	191	50	119	31	429	.....
Pembroke	182	0	703	189	112	77	296	88
Peterborough	127	0	449	127	114	13	795	114
Port Arthur	998	0	981	973	112	861	913	694
St. Catharines	172	17	528	156	81	75	2,144	54
St. Thomas	46	0	121	45	32	13	303	38
Sarnia	140	1	418	139	53	86	535	119
Sault Ste. Marie	145	0	890	142	107	35	748	63
Stratford	68	0	353	68	150	18	1,149	60
Sudbury	228	0	886	180	167	13	416	167
Timmins	552	0	1,529	534	162	372	1,233	258
Toronto	1,425	44	14,418	1,427	743	687	22,266	659
Welland	23	3	72	41	14	6	553	.....
Windsor	397	10	776	393	154	239	4,751	233
Woodstock	177	1	262	176	99	77	479	78
Manitoba	**4,300**	**12**	**6,005**	**4,333**	**3,998**	**313**	**14,889**	**5,982**
Brandon	186	5	366	177	172	5	677	248
Dauphin	85	0	85	85	80	5	2	.....
Portage la Prairie	27	0	27	27	27	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	4,002	7	5,527	4,044	3,719	303	14,210	5,734
Saskatchewan	**3,913**	**348**	**4,323**	**3,779**	**3,597**	**179**	**1,967**	**707**
Estevan	57	6	156	50	144	6	106	.....
Moose Jaw	288	51	412	284	212	70	477	107
North Battleford	182	30	177	176	173	3	111	26
Prince Albert	302	50	355	276	250	26	90	38
Regina	1,280	80	1,268	1,212	1,180	32	169	298
Saskatoon	459	35	523	467	443	23	685	104
Swift Current	84	28	91	82	80	2	148	22
Weyburn	82	16	84	74	62	12	82	.....
Yorkton	1,179	52	1,257	1,158	1,153	5	99	112
Alberta	**1,967**	**49**	**4,702**	**1,937**	**1,585**	**352**	**8,151**	**1,669**
Calgary	428	10	1,916	499	454	45	3,483	550
Drumheller	75	0	275	168	58	10	170	56
Edmonton	1,104	25	1,963	1,009	958	51	3,719	942
Lehtbridge	80	13	223	87	84	3	419	62
Medicine Hat	280	1	325	274	31	243	360	59
British Columbia	**4,577**	**8**	**11,106**	**4,661**	**1,054**	**3,524**	**16,769**	**1,144**
Kamloops	15	0	92	16	11	4	228	10
Nanaimo	400	0	456	397	396	1	702	253
Nelson	155	0	190	155	3	152	33	60
New Westminster	46	0	132	46	18	28	671	7
Penticton	40	2	130	40	22	18	290	22
Prince George	12	0	25	12	12	0	9	20
Prince Rupert	93	0	167	93	37	56	247	26
Vancouver	3,586	6	9,139	3,672	433	3,157	12,950	512
Victoria	230	0	775	230	122	108	1,639	234
Canada	**33,349**	**971**	**78,133**	**33,750**	**19,427**	**12,705**	**110,018**	**20,087***
Men	22,974	259	58,537	22,861	13,405	9,429	92,193	15,032
Women	10,375	712	19,596	10,889	6,022	3,276	17,825	5,055

*1 Placement effected by offices since closed.

office. The Sudbury office despatched 51 bush workers within its own zone and 13 labourers to Port Arthur. The Sudbury zone was also the destination of 37 bush workers travelling from North Bay and of 5 bush workers and one tractor operator shipped from Pembroke. The Fort William office was instrumental in transferring 24 bushmen to centres within the same zone. Proceeding from Toronto, 3 farm hands went to rural points within the Toronto zone, one bushman and construction labourer to North Bay and one farm hand each to the Brantford, London, Owen Sound and York Township zones. The movement of labour in Manitoba during January emanated from Winnipeg, which city office transferred 34 persons at the reduced rate, 25 within the province and 9 outside. The latter were for the Port Arthur zone and included 5 bushmen, one miner, one tractor operator, one farm hand and one hotel general. Travelling to various sections of the Winnipeg zone, were 10 sawmill workers, 7 mine workers, 6 bushmen and one blacksmith. The remaining provincial transfer was of a truck driver bound for Brandon. In Saskatchewan during January 3 reduced rate certificates were issued at the Regina office to teachers going to situations within the same zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during January, 40 persons were carried to provincial employment. From Edmonton, 20 bush workers, 5 machine operators, 3 sawmill workers, 3 farm hands, 3 miners, one engineer, one hotel cook and one waitress were sent to various centres within the Edmonton zone. Transferred from Calgary 2 farm hands were carried to Drumheller and one farm hand to a point in the Calgary zone. The Vancouver office was responsible for the 4 transfers at the reduced rate effected in British Columbia during December. Despatched to centres in the Vancouver zone were one miner, one farm hand and one housekeeper, while one gardener was sent to the Penticton zone.

Of the 308 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 223 proceeded over the Canadian National Railways, 82 over the Canadian Pacific Railway and 3 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during January, 1939

The value of the building authorized by 58 cities in January, 1939, showed a seasonal decline as compared with the preceding month, and the total was also lower than in January, 1938; the co-operating municipalities issued permits for building work estimated to cost $1,706,630, compared with $3,482,915 in December, 1938, and $1,859,181 in January of last year. There was therefore a reduction of 51 per cent in the former comparison and of 8·2 per cent in the latter comparison.

Some 50 centres furnished detailed statements for January, showing that they had granted about 160 permits for dwellings, whose anticipated cost was over $600,000, and more than 900 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately $1,000,000. In December, the erection of some 230 dwellings and 1,000 other buildings was authorized, at an estimated expenditure of $1,000,000 and $2,200,000 respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits taken out in January as compared with December, 1938. The largest gain of $295,276 or 107·6 per cent took place in British Columbia. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, the most marked were those of $924,643 or 79·9 per cent in Quebec, and $1,095,675 or 63·0 per cent in Ontario.

As compared with January, 1938, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases, of which those of $75,408 in Nova Scotia, and $47,695 in Alberta were most pronounced. In the other provinces, the value of the building authorized was lower, the reduction of $189,926 or 22·8 per cent in Ontario being greatest.

In Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg there were decreases in the value of the building undertaken as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year, while Vancouver showed gains in both comparisons. The following cities also reported increases over December and as compared with January of last year: Halifax, Saint John, Galt, Guelph, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Stratford, St. Catharines, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during January of each year since 1926. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given, (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average=100)
	$		
1939	1,706,630	36·1	87·3
1938	1,859,181	39·4	91·6
1937	1,721,867	36·5	89·1
1936	1,302,758	27·6	83·6
1935	882,878	18·7	81·6
1934	707,812	15·0	81·9
1933	1,185,961	25·1	75·7
1932	2,761,929	58·5	79·4
1931	8,401,456	178·0	84·0
1930	7,217,397	152·9	97·4
1929	8,416,880	178·3	98·0
1928	7,716,587	163·5	95·2
1927	5,676,537	120·3	96·8
1926	4,719,534	100·0	102·3

The 1939 figure was less by 51 per cent than in January, 1938, and was also slightly lower than in 1937, but was higher than in any earlier year since 1932. The wholesale costs of building materials in recent months have been below those in the same period of the preceding year, and in January, 1939, were also slightly lower than in 1937, although they were higher than in any January in the period 1931-1936.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in January 1939, and January 1938. The statistics for all but the present year are based on revised statements furnished by the civic officials after the close of the year. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated thus *

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Jaunary, 1939	January, 1938
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	4,500	5,100
Nova Scotia	99,713	24,305
*Halifax	90,995	20,425
New Glasgow	5,500	2,000
*Sydney	3,218	1,880
New Brunswick	5,065	24,625
Fredericton	.....	17,000
*Moncton	[1]	3,050
*Saint John	5,065	4,575
Quebec	232,875	318,110
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	155,915	215,065
*Quebec	14,645	38,420
Shawinigan Falls	3,500	750
*Sherbrooke	36,100	19,300
*Three Rivers	7,375	825
*Westmount	15,340	43,750
Ontario	643,760	833,686
Belleville	2,900	500
*Brantford	1,800	6,500
Chatham	9,700	7,150
*Fort William	5,237	18,700
Galt	18,025	2,165
*Guelph	11,255	1,600
*Hamilton	31,850	105,687
*Kingston	5,560	14,454
*Kitchener	5,150	26,470
*London	35,760	21,025
Niagara Falls	410	5,850
Oshawa	25,210	1,800
*Ottawa	83,990	45,875
Owen Sound	22,000	1,000
*Peterborough	6,110	10,130
*Port Arthur	2,610	3,940
*Stratford	775	500

Cities	January, 1939	January, 1938
	$	$
*St. Catharines	42,950	3,500
*St. Thomas	.....	7,600
Sarnia	14,750	18,550
Sault Ste. Marie	2,600	2,500
*Toronto	213,843	253,800
York and East York Tps	51,750	11,350
Welland	.....	900
*Windsor	45,902	255,800
Riverside	500	4,150
Woodstock	3,123	2,190
Manitoba	33,512	47,010
*Brandon	660	.....
St. Boniface	5,402	3,310
*Winnipeg	27,450	43,700
Saskatchewan	35,698	14,925
*Moose Jaw	.....	.....
*Regina	34,048	7,525
*Saskatoon	1,650	7,400
Alberta	81,801	34,106
*Calgary	12,776	7,111
*Edmonton	47,525	21,225
Lethbridge	21,500	5,770
Medicine Hat	.....	.....
British Columbia	569,706	557,314
Kamloops	855	150
Nanaimo	3,800	75
*New Westminster	83,890	34,650
Prince Rupert	1,300	127,360
*Vancouver	421,235	344,205
North Vancouver	12,575	7,125
*Victoria	46,051	43,749
Total—58 cities	1,706,630	1,859,181
Total—*35 cities	1,496,730	1,632,436

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT conditions at the end of February, 1939, were reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritimes was quiet, except for the usual chores and the cutting and hauling of firewood. Logging, likewise, showed little activity. With more favourable weather, fishing was somewhat better, although heavy gales had hindered offshore fishing at Saint John. Coal mines, both in the New Glasgow area as well as those in Cape Breton and vicinity, worked from 3 to 6 days per week. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs were busy preparing for the Easter trade and at New Glasgow one of the steel mills employing 400 men had re-opened after having been closed for several weeks. Some idleness, however, was reported in the steel group at Sydney. Other industries in the Maritimes showed little change. No new building construction was under way, but prospects for spring activities were brighter. Transportation by rail, water and motor was fairly heavy. Trade was fair. In the Women's Division placing of individuals in household service continued.

Farming was quiet in Quebec Province and, except for 40 men sent from Val d'Or to a railway tie camp, logging was inactive. Mining, likewise was slack. Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Bagotville, paper mills working only six hours per day; Chicoutimi and Quebec, plants producing only 50 per cent of their regular volume; Hull and LaTuque, production normal; Montreal and Matane, unchanged; Rouyn and Val d'Or, quiet; Sherbrooke, a little progress noted in textiles; Three Rivers, paper and steel industries no change and cottons improved. Building construction appeared to be somewhat better and numerous unemployed had found work on various relief projects, road maintenance and snow clearance. Trade was rather slow.

Farm orders in Ontario were increasing, with wages in some districts showing an upward trend. Log hauling was about completed and the only orders received were for men for replacement. At North Bay, peak operations just concluded had provided for the maintenance of about 34 logging camps with a personnel approximating about 50 per cent of last year's total. Mining remained active, but with few calls for men. No material change was reported in the industrial situation. Iron and steel establishments, in particular, continued to report production and staff levels below those of last year; planing mills and auto accessory factories were also slack, while textiles and glass factories were busier. Building construction was quiet, but heavy snowfalls provided employment for a large number of men for whom no other work was available. Orders in the women's division for experienced household workers remained steady; casual help, however, was not in such great demand. A few women and girls also were placed with industrial concerns and at Niagara Falls a third class of seventeen students was being trained as waitresses under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program.

Although the demand for farm help in the prairie provinces was fairly quiet, as the Farm Improvement and Placement Plan neared its conclusion, there was an increasing number of placements made at regular wages. Opportunities for work in logging were confined chiefly to those in cordwood camps. Coal mining, which had showed some increased activity during the recent severe weather, again declined. Manufacturing was dull. No new building projects were under way, but road maintenance and snow clearance had provided some casual employment. Trade was quiet. A scarcity of experienced maids continued in the women's division and few applicants were willing to take positions offered in country homes.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, although recent fine weather had been very encouraging to farmers eager to start field operations. While no improvement was noted in logging, some movement of labour was expected about March 1, when several camps were preparing to resume operations. Sawmills also were slack. Mining was more active. The value to British Columbia of this growing industry will be more readily appreciated by the fact that it gives direct employment to approximately 15,000 persons, with the likelihood that an even greater number will be employed during the coming season. Factories at Nelson were running without change. Building construction still remained rather quiet, nevertheless alterations and National Defence projects under way provided work for a certain number of men. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were busy and all waterfronts reported increased activity. Trade was fair, with collections slow. Regular employment for domestics in the women's division was available, but day work was scarce, with many applicants registered.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a decline between December 12 and January 16. A marked reduction in employment normally occurs in January in many industries owing to a temporary slackening in activity after Christmas. The effects of this seasonal decline were accentuated January 16 by the severe weather which restricted outdoor employment at that date. The decline occurred mainly in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, stone quarrying, the distributive trades, furniture and metal goods manufacture, certain branches of engineering, and the clothing, wool textile, pottery and printing industries. On the other hand employment improved in coal mining and iron and steel manufacture.

It is provisionally estimated that at January 16, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,079,000. This was 184,000 less than at December 12, 1938, and on a comparable basis, 50,000 less than at January 17, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at January 16, 1939, was 14·1, as compared with 12·7 at December 12, 1938. For January 17, 1938, the percentage was 13·0. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 14·3 at January 16, 1939, 12·9 at December 12, 1938, and 13·2 at January 17, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11·1, 8·9 and 9·0 respectively.

At January 16, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,594,431 wholly unemployed 379,027 temporarily stopped, and 65,568 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,039,026; this was 207,654 more than at December 12, 1938, and 211,419 more than at January 17, 1938. The increase of 207,654 between December 12, 1938, and January 16, 1939, included over 39,000 boys and girls, a large number of whom had registered for employment on reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The total of 2,039,026 persons on the registers in Great Britain at January 16, 1939, included 1,232,850 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 567,915 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 53,504 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 184,757 other persons, of whom 59,179 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at January 16, 1939, was 2,133,809, as compared with 1,918,583 at December 12, 1938, and 1,927,005 at January 17, 1938.

United States

According to a press release issued on February 24, by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, seasonal employment declines in retail stores, factories, and construction were primary factors contributing to the decrease of approximately 880,000 workers engaged in non-agricultural industries in January. It was stated that this decline was only slightly larger than that which took place from December, 1936, to January, 1937, and is much smaller than the unusually sharp decline from December, 1937, to January, 1938.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

About 100,000 fewer workers were employed in January in non-agricultural industries than a year ago at this time. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps, nor certain part-time workers who are hired only during peaks of activity in some industries.

Employment in retail stores always shows a large reduction after the peak of the Christmas trade, and factory employment normally declines from December to January. This year the January curtailment in employment in both factories and stores conformed to about the usual seasonal pattern, indicating a well-sustained basic level of activity. In private building construction, the decline was slightly less than the average for January in recent years, while highway and street work was considerably curtailed. Telephone and telegraph companies and insurance and brokerage offices reported small employment gains.

The decrease of 2·1 per cent in factory employment indicates the release of approximately 150,000 wage earners, accompanied by a decrease of 3·9 per cent in factory pay rolls, representing a loss of $6,500,000 in aggregate weekly wages. These decreases represent about the usual January reduction.

Gains in employment were reported by 19 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed and increases in pay rolls by 14 of the manufacturing industries. For the durable goods group of industries there was a 2·0 per cent decrease in employment, slightly less than seasonal, and 4·7 per cent recession in pay rolls. For the nondurable goods industries there was a somewhat greater than seasonal decline of 2·0 per cent in employment, and a 3·1 per cent drop in pay rolls.

In retail trade, there was a post-holiday decline in employment of 15·8 per cent or well over half a million workers. The January 1939 employment index at 82·9 per cent of the 1929 average was 1·4 per cent below the level of a year ago. The December-January decline, which was slightly greater than seasonal, reflected the lay-off of the unusually large extra force taken on for the holiday trade. Employment in the general merchandising group decreased 36·5 per cent but was 1·4 per cent above the level of January of last year. Apparel stores reported employment losses of 20·8 per cent; jewelry, 18·8 per cent; furniture, 8·1 per cent; cigars, 6·4 per cent. Other retail groups showed reductions of less than 5 per cent, with the exception of dealers in wood, coal and ice and in farm supplies, who increased the number of their employees by 4 per cent and 0·4 per cent, respectively. Wholesale trade as a group reduced employment seasonally by 1·6 per cent.

Anthracite mines reduced their working forces 2·5 per cent and bituminous coal mines 0·7 per cent. Pay rolls in the coal mining industries showed more pronounced declines than employment, reflecting reduced production during the first half of January.

Employment in quarries declined less than seasonally, by 5·4 per cent, and showed a gain over January 1938 of 2·5 per cent. Oil wells decreased their operating forces by 1·2 per cent, while employment in metal mines remained virtually unchanged. Power and light companies reported about the usual January employment decline (1·8 per cent), while telephone and telegraph firms added some workers, and electric railroads reported a small employment cut. A seasonal loss of 3·9 per cent occurred in dyeing and cleaning plants, and there were slight reductions in laundries and hotels.

In private building construction, the decrease of 11·5 per cent in employment was, with the exception of January 1937, the smallest January reduction reported since 1933. All parts of the country reported reduced employment in construction, the smallest losses occurring in the Pacific Coast and East and West South Central States, while the largest declines were shown in the New England, the East and West North Central and Mountain States.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the dues observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the

"B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary conditions.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a pump house and the supply and installation of equipment at Vimy Barracks, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, The Arthur S. Leitch Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,778. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	1 00
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
	per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	per hour
Watchman	0 35
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of an addition to the Armoury at Cranbrook, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. E. Jones, Cranbrook, B.C. Date of contract, February 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,814. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a boiler house and heating system at the Armoury, Nelson, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. V. Graves, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, January 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,665. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45

	Per hour
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Insulation workers (asbestos and cork)	0 75

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at Brighton, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,447 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of improvements to the breakwater-wharf at Victoria Beach, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Newman, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 23, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $6,471. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Carpenter	0 70
Labourer	0 35
Timberman or cribman (measuring, scribing, and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Dryden, Ont. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,580 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 30

Docking and repairing Dredge P.W.D. 305 ("King Edward"). Name of contractors, B.C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $37,675. (Information published in December issue of LABOUR GAZETTE regarding this contract not correct.) A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Boilermakers	0 90
Boilermakers' helpers	0 67
Carpenters—ships	0 83

	Per hour
Caulkers—iron	0 90
Caulkers—wood	0 86
Electricians	0 85½
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Painters	0 75
Patternmakers	0 85½
Platers	0 90
Riggers	0 65½
Rivetters	0 90
Rivet holders	0 76
Rivet heaters	0 68
Ships' fitters	0 90
Teamsters with team and wagon	1 00
Teamsters	0 45
Truck drivers	0 50
Welders—acetylene	0 82
Welders—electric	0 90

Construction of a public building at Cobden, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, January 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,897 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or Elec.	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a scientific laboratory for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,400 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, composition	0 55
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers, finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a hangar for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross-Meagher Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $22,144 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineer, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, (gas. or elec.)	0 55

	Per hour
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Painters (spray)	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 00
Steam shovel craneman	0 75
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on structural steel	0 80

Construction of a protection wall and ice breakers at Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Kelly Bros., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, January 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $27,903.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Concrete mixer operator—steam, gas. or elec.	0 40
Derrick engineer (steam)	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a public building at Thurso, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kelly Bros., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,635 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornemental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Welders on steel erection	0 75

Reconstruction of a jetty at Grande Vallee, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Angus J. Fournier, Grande Vallee, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,828. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Drill runners (machine)	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or electric)	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Powdermen	0 40
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a breakwater at Old Harry, Magdalen Islands, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Harney, Quebec, P.Q.

Date of contract, January 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $8,215. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Machinist	$0 55
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Boatmen	0 30
Fireman	0 35
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a lecture hall for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, January 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,723 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help treademen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 35
Welders on steel erection	0 85

Construction of a public building at St. George de Beauce, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Honore Beaupre, St. Raymond, P.Q. Date of contract, January 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $16,495 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or Elec	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Linoleum layers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a fisheries station at New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, January 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $30,632.95. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gas. or Electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Firemen (Stationary)	0 50

	Per hour
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters—spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 55
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	1 00
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 57½
Road grader operators (including team)	1 05
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 61½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 12½
Steam roller operators	0 90

Construction of a public building at Prince George, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $26,968 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 25
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	1 00
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 90
Plasterers	1 25
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 25
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchman	0 45
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of section 11 of the Harbour head wall (Parliament street) at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $161,410.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or Elec.	0 60
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 60
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 50
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 80
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineer, loco. crane (steam, gas., or elec.)	0 85
Fireman, stationary	0 55
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
5 tons	3 05
Pile driver foreman	0 90
Pile driver engineers	0 80
Pile driver labourers	0 50
Pile driver firemen	0 55
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 80
Pumpmen	0 60
Steam shovel engineers	1 10

	Per hour
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 10
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 60
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 70
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension to the warehouse at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, Sterling Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, January 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,096.37. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators, gas. or elec.	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Powdermen	0 45
Riggers	0 45
Roofers (composition)	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of alterations to the District Engineer's Office at Postal Station "H" at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Archambault Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,088. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (Mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45

Construction of a public building at Stirling, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, January 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,474 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or Elec	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineer, operating steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of wharf repairs at Sturdies Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 9, 1939. Amount of contract,

approximately $3,761.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile Driver Foreman	$1 25
Pile Driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile Driver Man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a fishermen's landing at Ladner, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, January 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,579. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile Driver Foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Department of Transport

Construction of a radio range station at Blissville, N.B. Name of contractor, Major D. A. MacDonald, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, February 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Roofers, shingle	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40
Watchmen	0 25

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of the contract under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Dredging work in Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 23, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,717.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Khaki Drill	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Arm Chairs, easy	W. Norris & Sons, Vancouver, B. C.
Cotton Khaki, No. 1	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Trousers and Jackets	Canadian Converters Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Tent Pins, small	Canadian Spool & Bobbin Co., Walkerton, Ont.
Whipcord, drab mixture	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Flags, Union Jack	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cable Drums	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Belts and Buckets, reel, cable	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cable laying Apparatus and Gauge	Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Post Office Department

Value of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps. Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and Weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P. Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Ltd., Hespeler, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P. Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P. Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of contract	Contractor
Ties	Aristo Cravat Inc., Ottawa, Ont.
Sam Browne Equipment	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Pillows	Simmons Limited, Montreal, P. Q.
Pillow Slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Brown Serge Jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Socks	Mercury Mills, Ltd.
Felt Hats	John B. Stetson Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Hand Towels	Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Bedsteads	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Mattresses	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Brown Serge Jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Brown Leather Gloves	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Haversacks	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Tooth Brushes	Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Scarlet Serge Tunics	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Cotton Sheets	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd,. Montreal, P. Q.
Riding Boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.
Khaki Broadcloth Shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Hat Bands	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Point au Pic, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin & Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $749.85.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Amount of contract, $7,777. Date of contract, February 14, 1939.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Barry's Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $758.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Gimli, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Winnipeg Cabinet Factory Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $795.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, January 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,777.

Construction and installation of interior fittings and electric wiring in the public building at Nicolet, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Gilles H. Desjardins, Nicolet, P.Q. Date of contract, December 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,362.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,656.79. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinists' helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

The major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 Monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,998.80. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of 8 main fuel tanks for Bristol 140 Bolingbroke Aircraft. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 21, 1939. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Vadette flying boat. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,324. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Calgary, Alberta.—Daily Newspaper Publishers and the Calgary Printing Trades Union, (Local No. 1, Canadian National Printing Trades Union).

Agreements to be in effect from July 8 and July 23, 1938 to July 7, 1941, unless otherwise agreed on.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: a 45 hour week; day work to consist of work done between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., night work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., lobster shift, all work done partly during the hours of night and day work.

Overtime: time and one half for all time worked in excess of the regular hours set out above; overtime to commence when time is called. Double time for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, and in the case of night shifts to the day preceding such holidays and Sundays.

Minimum wage rates: for the evening newspaper, 85 cents per hour for day work, with $2.40 per week additional for night scale, $4 per week additional for lobster shift; for morning newspaper, 85 cents per hour for both day and night work.

Apprentices may be employed in the ratio of one apprentice to every seven journeymen, with a limit of four apprentices until the regular staff of the newspaper reaches 45, when the maximum number of apprentices may be six. Apprentices to serve six years and to be paid from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first and second year to 70 per cent during sixth year.

Machine learners: any member of the union is eligible to learn to operate any typesetting or typecasting device in use in the office, with the permission of the foreman and will be paid two fifths of journeymen's scale during first five weeks, three fifths during next five weeks and four fifths for third five weeks.

A joint standing committee to be appointed for the settlement of any disputes. If they are unable to agree any such dispute will be referred to arbitration.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Manufacturers of Upholstered Furniture and the Upholsterers International Union, Local No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from October 15, 1938, to October 15, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed. The manufacturer recognizes the union and the shop committee.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Labourers may work an additional hour per day. No work on Saturdays after 12 noon, nor on Sundays or eight specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates: upholsterers 65 cents; cutters, springers, operators, cushion fillers, finishers, 55 cents; labourers 40 cents.

During the slack period, there will be equal division of work.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the shop committee will be taken up with the union representative.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers' Association of B.C. and the Upholsterers' International Union, Local 306.

Agreement to be in effect from December 15, 1938, to September 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given union members. No discrimination on account of union activity.

Hours to be as established from time to time by the regulations of the provincial government.

Overtime: all time in excess of 48 hours per week to constitute overtime and be paid at time and one half; double time for work on Sundays. No work on eight specified holidays.

Employees called on outside work to be paid for travelling and waiting time. Necessary expenses, including meals, lodging and transportation to be provided employees on such work.

Wages: piece work rate shall be set to let the average upholsterer earn at least 65 cents per hour and springers and cushion makers with at least one year's experience 45 cents per hour; qualified men cutters (one to each shop) to be paid an hourly rate of 60 cents; qualified women cutters with at least two years experience 50 cents, with one year's experience 40 cents; sewers with two years' experience 37½ cents, with one year's experience 35 cents. All employees other than the above and other than apprentices to be paid at least 5 per cent over the provincial minimum wage rate. Any rates higher than the above are not to be reduced.

Apprentices to be governed by the provincial apprenticeship regulations.

Work to be divided as equally as possible among employees; during slack seasons when hours are less than 28 per week per employee, the staff may be reduced; such employees laid off to have preference in re-employment.

A shop delegate to be chosen by employees in each shop who shall meet with employer to settle piece rate scale. If an agreement cannot be reached it will be referred to a joint committee.

Construction: Shipbuilding

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—A SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, SHIPYARD SECTION OF VANCOUVER (SHIPBUILDERS, ETC.)

Agreement to be in effect from January 6, 1939, to January 6, 1940.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1938, page 450.

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week, with wage for shipwrights, joiners and boatbuilders, $6.64 per day, for caulkers, $6.89.

Service: Business and Personal

TORONTO, ONTARIO—A CERTAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY BUILDING OWNER AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 796.

Agreement reached after strike which is noted on page 282 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from February 13, 1939, to January 31, 1940, or for another year if no notice is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed. No discrimination against employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and statutory holidays, time and one-half.

Wages: $26 per week for third class engineers, $23 for fourth class engineers.

Disputes to be settled by the grievance committee with the employers.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreement and amendments and cancellations of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Corrugated Paper Box Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Printing Trades, Quebec (amendment).

Building Trades, Hull (amendment).

Longshoremen, Sorel (cancellation of amendment).

Retail Store Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Shoe Repairers, Victoriaville (cancellation).

Funeral Undertakers, Montreal (amendment).

Hairdressers and Beauty Parlour Operators, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article on page 336 of this issue:—

ONTARIO

Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Industry, Province of Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN

Sign Painters, Moose Jaw.
Barbers, Swift Current.

ALBERTA

Plasterers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-

Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by an Order in Council of an agreement affecting hairdressers at Montreal and amendments to and cancellation of other agreements, all of which are summarized below. In addition, application has been made for the extension of the following agreements: building trades at St. Jerome as published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of February 4, textile bag manufacturing, Montreal, as published in the February 11 issue, and clerks at Jonquière and Kenogami as published in the February 18 issue.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Corrugated Paper Box Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved January 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 11, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, February, page 218). The agreement had stipulated that wage rates higher than the minimum rates which were being paid when the agreement was made obligatory might not be reduced. The amendment makes a provision that "in the case of a reduction in the spread between present selling prices of boxes and the cost of material used in their fabrication, this clause becomes, after the approval of the joint committee, void and without effect." In no case, however, may wages be reduced below the minimum scale of the agreement.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Quebec.—A correction is made to this agreement and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 11, which does not affect the summary as previously given in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1044.

Construction

Building Trades, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved February 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, July, 1938, page 798, and November, page 1300) by adding the names of six contractors as parties to the agreement.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen, Sorel.—An Order in Council, approved January 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 11, cancels the amendment which was noted in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1300, and which had provided that the agreement be administered by the joint committee of the building industry of Sorel. A separate joint committee for the longshoremen was formed and approved by Order in Council.

Trade

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved January 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 11, changes the original Order in Council for these workers by an amendment which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 96.

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOE REPAIRERS, VICTORIAVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved January 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 11, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1033).

Service: Business and Personal

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved February 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 97).

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged to include all cities and towns of the Island of Montreal with a population of 4,000 or over and undertakers outside the Island of Montreal doing business either occasionally or regularly on the Island of Montreal.

Hours for all employees including mechanics and service men: the working week to be based on an average of 70 hours previously determined by the Joint Committee.

Overtime: time and one half except for those regularly receiving wages higher than the minimum rates who shall be paid at their regular rate plus 50 per cent of the minimum rate.

Minimum wage rate for mechanics: $25 per week; for service men $15.60 per week if inexperienced and $18 after one year's experience with any undertaker.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY PARLOUR OPERATORS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved February 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Master Ladies' Hairdressers and Wigmakers Guild, Inc., l'Association Professionelle des Coiffeurs pour Dames de la Province de Québec, Inc. (The Professional Association of Ladies' Hairdressers of the Province of Quebec, Inc.) and the Hairdressers Employees Association of the Province of Quebec.

This Order in Council, which covers the cities of Montreal, Outremont and Westmount, is to be in effect from February 18, 1939, to February 17, 1940.

Hours: the weekly duration to be 48 hours; the maximum duration 55 hours which must be worked between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive with one hour off for noon meal and a maximum of 9 hours a day, and between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturdays with one hour off for each meal, a maximum of 10 hours on Saturday. No work on seven specified holidays.

Overtime: all hours over 48 per week to be paid pro rata.

Minimum wage rate for hairdressers and operators who have completed their two years' apprenticeship: $15 per week of 48 hours. Extra experienced hairdressers hired to help the regular employees to be paid 50 cents per hour for overtime worked and for waiting time. All tips are the property of the hairdresser or operator and are not part of the established wages.

Apprentices limited to one apprentice in each ladies beauty or hairdressing parlour. Apprenticeship to comprise two consecutive years of work in a beauty parlour. Apprentices to be paid $7 per week during first six months, $8 during second six months, $10 during third six months and $11 during fourth six months. Apprentices to work 48 hours per week.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the February 11 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Barbers and hairdressers, Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm.

Shoe shiners, Montreal.

Funeral undertakers, Montreal.

Corrugated paper box manufacturing industry, Province of Quebec.

Longshoremen (ocean navigation), Montreal.

Shipliners, Montreal.

Longshoremen, Sorel.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions

of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Industry, Province of Ontario.—An Order in Council, dated February 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* February 11, with correction in the issue of February 18, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the women's cloak and suit manufacturing industry throughout the province of Ontario, from February 1, 1939, " during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 216, and February, 1937, page 219, with these exceptions:

Overtime: no permits may be given to work overtime between Good Friday and July 1, nor between Thanksgiving Day and January 1. During the rest of the year overtime is allowed if the advisory committee issues a permit, but in no case may overtime exceed 2 hours in any one day or 8 hours in any one week from January 1 to Good Friday, nor exceed one hour in any one day or 4 hours in any one week between July 1 and Thanksgiving Day.

The advisory committee is authorized to fix a minimum wage rate lower than those of the schedule for any employee who is handicapped or for any employee who performs work included in more than one classification or whose work is only partly subject to the provisions of the schedule.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Sign Painters, Moose Jaw.—An Order in Council, approved February 13, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* February 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the sign painting industry in the city of Moose Jaw, from March 10, 1939, "during pleasure".

The schedule covers all work usually done in sign shops by sign painters.

Minimum wage rates: for (*a*) master sign painters who carry on a business in a one-man establishment and who personally perform work at the trade, and for (*b*) journeymen sign painters over 21 years of age regularly employed by a sign shop employer and doing lettering of any description for a sign shop, 65 cents per hour or 42 per cent of the job prices which form part of the schedule, whichever is greater; for sign painters' helpers over 21 years of age, employed as assistants to journeymen sign painters but who do no lettering, 35 cents per hour.

A scale of minimum job prices is included in the schedule.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, Swift Current.—An Order in Council, approved January 31, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* February 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing barbers in the city of Swift Current from February 25, 1939, "during pleasure".

Hours: 52 per week, provided that all employees be allowed 4 hours from these 52 hours each week without any deduction in wages. Wednesday barber shops are closed at noon from January 1 to August 15.

Overtime: for work over 52 hours in a week, 30 cents per hour, or 65 per cent of the amount taken in by the employee during such overtime, whichever is greater.

Minimum wage rates: for full time employment, $15 per week of 52 hours or 65 per cent of amount taken in at shop prices, whichever is greater; for part time or casual employment, $3 per day or part thereof except on Saturday or the day before a holiday, when $5 must be paid.

Apprentices are governed by the Minimum Wage Board.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation is included in the agreement.

Alberta

Construction

Plasterers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated February 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* February 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing plasterers at Edmonton, from March 10, 1939, to March 9, 1940.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of night shift, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; thereafter, double time. No work on Saturday between noon and 5 p.m., nor on four specified holidays.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers: $1.05 per hour.

Journeymen sent out of the city to have their transportation provided or fare both ways paid by the employer.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and rent entering into a family budget being slightly lower while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was practically unchanged.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into a budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.16 at the beginning of February as compared with $8.27 at the beginning of January; $8.59 for February, 1938; $8.49 for February, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.83 for February, 1930. The decrease in the cost of the list during the month under review was due mainly to a decline in the cost of eggs which was the only important change. Other changes were declines in the cost of lard, bread, and rolled oats and advances in the cost of meats, butter and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent, with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.06 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.18 for January; $17.39 for February, 1938; $17.12 for February, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.54 for February, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of prices in 1926 as 100 changed little week by week during the month and was 73·2 for the weeek ended March 3 as well as for the week ended February 3 as compared with 73·4 for that ended January 6. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for January when the index number was 73·3 as compared with 83·6 for February, 1938; 82·9 for February, 1937; 72·5 for February, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 93·9 for February, 1930; 98·3 for February, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·8 for February, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight principal groups recorded fractional declines during February but these were offset by advances in the Vegetable Products Group and in the Animal Products Group due in the main to somewhat higher prices for grains and live stocks.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evapor-

(*Continued on page 346*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938	Jan. 1939	Feb. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	65·2	73·2	55·4	57·2	67·0	69·8	72·6	41·0	46·4	48·8	51·2	51·4	53·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	46·4	47·6	31·4	31·2	39·2	43·4	46·2	22·0	25·8	25·9	28·0	28·8	30·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	25·7	25·9	18·8	19·2	22·4	24·3	25·1	12·2	14·7	14·2	16·1	16·1	16·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	31·9	33·1	26·2	29·5	29·8	30·5	31·3	17·3	21·8	22·2	22·4	22·8	23·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	34·1	37·0	27·5	29·1	25·3	27·5	30·1	12·2	21·3	21·2	22·1	23·3	23·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	63·2	70·6	51·6	54·0	50·6	53·0	54·8	27·0	40·8	40·2	41·4	42·6	42·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	45·6	52·2	39·3	41·7	36·8	37·8	39·6	17·4	29·1	29·0	30·3	30·5	30·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	67·4	78·4	41·6	49·4	43·8	45·0	42·8	23·6	34·4	33·4	31·2	28·0	26·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33•3	33·7	42·6	63·8	83·9	56·2	50·5	51·8	49·7	59·7	28·8	33·9	31·6	32·0	38·6	29·6
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	49·0	63·5	47·7	41·5	44·2	41·4	51·8	22·5	28·9	26·3	26·9	31·7	24·7
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	91·2	78·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	56·4	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	95·4	131·8	77·0	90·8	84·6	88·0	84·6	44·6	52·8	54·0	64·6	47·6	48·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	52·8	73·9	44·7	49·8	46·4	48·3	46·4	25·7	30·1	30·8	36·0	26·4	27·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	33·2	40·7	31·9	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§22·8	22·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·0	28·7	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§22·8	22·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	112·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	93·0	100·5	108·0	100·5	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	76·0	47·0	54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§52·0	§26·0	§35·0	§42·0	§44·0	§31·0	31·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	40·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	26·0	28·0	29·0	26·0	25·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	20·2	31·6	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§21·0	§20·4	16·0	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4	§16·4	16·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·2	17·0	16·0	15·6	22·2	20·2	7·6	10·8	14·4	11·2	10·2	10·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	20·5	27·9	21·7	20·0	19·4	20·8	20·9	15·1	16·0	16·1	15·2	15·7	15·4
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	17·2	26·0	18·5	15·8	13·4	13·6	16·4	10·6	11·2	11·5	11·2	10·9	10·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·0	64·4	35·2	31·6	32·4	30·4	28·8	22·8	24·8	25·2	26·0	25·2	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	19·8	30·4	16·6	15·0	15·0	14·2	13·8	11·2	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	12·7	16·3	13·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·6	14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·2	16·9	15·0	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·6	14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·2	15·0	13·5	15·3	15·2	15·2	14·9	10·1	9·1	8·8	8·8	8·6	8·6
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	73·7	130·3	53·3	97·4	54·2	43·9	83·5	31·6	43·5	60·3	32·0	41·4	44·1
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 12·54	$ 15·77	$ 10·61	$ 11·50	$ 11·03	$ 11·15	$ 11·83	$ 6·70	$ 8·07	$ 8·49	$ 8·59	$ 8·27	$ 8·16
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	74·1	90·1	109·0	118·3	102·8	102·2	101·2	96·2	93·0	92·3	90·3	91·4	91·5
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	58·3	65·9	70·5	66·2	63·8	63·1	63·1	58·9	58·8	58·7	58·6	59·0	59·0
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	64·8	76·5	79·6	76·5	75·4	75·8	76·5	62·3	60·4	59·5	60·4	59·8	59·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	49·4	58·8	57·9	56·2	56·2	55·2	54·4	47·0	45·3	45·1	45·2	44·8	44·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	25·8	32·4	31·7	30·0	31·2	31·1	31·1	26·8	26·9	26·8	26·5	26·8	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·72	$ 3·24	$ 3·49	$ 3·47	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·91	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·82
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·49	$ 5·66	$ 6·93	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 19·89	$ 24·71	$ 21·07	$ 21·87	$ 21·25	$ 21·41	$ 22·12	$ 15·61	$ 16·58	$ 17·12	$ 17·39	$ 17·18	$ 17·06

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·50	15·95	10·85	11·68	10·95	11·08	11·83	7·13	8·20	8·43	8·68	8·27	8·23
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	10·97	13·41	9·77	10·67	9·84	9·97	10·83	7·05	7·69	8·10	8·32	8·06	7·81
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	12·65	15·52	10·88	12·00	11·02	10·98	11·58	7·07	8·29	8·46	8·81	8·49	8·33
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	12·37	15·11	10·23	11·25	10·22	10·43	11·09	6·31	7·57	7·87	8·09	7·84	7·79
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	12·66	15·86	10·46	11·59	11·04	11·12	11·77	6·58	8·10	8·48	8·54	8·23	8·17
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·04	16·06	10·45	10·51	10·59	10·92	11·59	6·54	7·74	8·62	8·27	8·08	7·88
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	12·69	15·34	10·61	10·92	11·29	11·40	12·00	6·46	7·68	8·49	8·55	8·01	7·83
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	12·87	15·87	10·21	10·85	11·14	11·37	12·07	6·42	7·71	8·38	8·41	8·10	7·83
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	12·61	16·66	11·59	12·11	12·05	12·16	13·02	7·36	8·81	9·45	9·55	9·13	9·02

† December only. § Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·5**	**22·3**	**19·8**	**15·2**	**12·5**	**16·8**	**23·5**	**23·6**	**21·2**	**30·3**	**33·8**	**56·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·7**	**22·5**	**19·4**	**14·7**	**12·8**	**13·9**	**18·0**	**23·9**	**20·0**	**28·5**	**31·6**	**53·9**
1—Sydney	29·4	23·6	18·7	15·4	13·1	11·7	19	24·5	20·4	28·3	32·2	54·5
2—New Glasgow	30	25	22·9	16·5	13·5	12	.....	24·2	20·8	27·7	31·3	54·7
3—Amherst	26·2	21·2	18·5	12·7	11	15	15	23·5	19	29·2	31·1	51
4—Halifax	29·8	21·1	21	14·2	13·4	11·6	20	23·5	20·1	27·4	31·3	53·2
5—Windsor	30	22	18	16	15	20	.....	25	20	29	31·7	58
6—Truro	27	22	17·2	13·2	10·5	13	.....	22·7	19·8	29·3	32·1	52·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·6**	**21·6**	**19·6**	**14·7**	**13·1**	**13·0**	**18·5**	**21·2**	**20·7**	**28·7**	**31·3**	**55·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·4**	**23·3**	**19·5**	**15·6**	**11·8**	**15·4**	**22·9**	**22·8**	**20·2**	**29·6**	**32·5**	**57·9**
8—Moncton	28·6	22·6	19·1	15·7	11·2	.....	25	23·8	20	29·5	33·1	57
9—Saint John	28·8	21·8	21·2	13·9	12·8	14·2	23·7	24·5	21·3	29·3	33·1	56·4
10—Fredericton	30	23·6	16	15·3	12	16·5	20	22·7	20·4	32·1	33·4	58·1
11—Bathurst	30	25	21·5	17·5	11	.....	.....	20	19·2	27·5	30·5	60
Quebec (average)	**25·0**	**21·8**	**19·1**	**14·7**	**10·4**	**16·7**	**23·8**	**22·6**	**19·3**	**28·2**	**32·0**	**54·1**
12—Quebec	24·6	21·5	14·6	14	8·8	20·2	24·1	22·4	19·2	25·7	31·5	48·6
13—Three Rivers	26·6	22·6	15·6	14·4	9·4	19	24·7	22·6	18·3	29·8	34·2	55·2
14—Sherbrooke	30·4	25·4	25·6	16·9	12·6	17·4	26·7	23·6	20	28	30·1	56·3
15—Sorel	22·6	20·9	17·2	12·2	10	13	19·3	21·2	19·4	30	33·3	52·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·2	19	18·2	14·3	9·7	18·3	22·7	19·5	17	29·2	33·4	52·9
17—St. Johns	29	24·3	25	16	12	14	26	24	19·4	28·7	30·4	54·3
18—Thetford Mines	19	18	16	15	8·5	20	22·5	22·5	18·5	26·5	32·5	52·5
19—Montreal	27·6	23	21·4	14·2	11·4	13·1	23·1	23·4	21	27·4	30·8	57·4
20—Hull	25·2	21·6	18·1	15·3	11·1	15·7	25·2	23·8	20·9	28·2	31·8	57·1
Ontario (average)	**26·7**	**22·9**	**20·5**	**16·2**	**13·3**	**18·3**	**24·8**	**24·1**	**21·7**	**29·4**	**32·4**	**55·2**
21—Ottawa	28	23·4	22·6	17·5	12·8	17·6	25·7	23·1	20·7	29·8	33·2	56
22—Brockville	28·7	23·2	20·7	19·6	11·7	17	.....	23	21	29·6	31·9	57·4
23—Kingston	26·1	21·3	20·1	15·3	10·9	14·7	24·1	23·1	20·4	28·8	31·7	53·3
24—Belleville	21·4	18·8	17·6	13·6	10·3	17·5	23	22·5	18	29·6	31·6	54·1
25—Peterborough	29·1	24·2	22·5	16·9	14·5	22·4	23·3	23·5	22·7	29·2	34·5	54·5
26—Oshawa	23·2	21·2	20·4	15·9	13·8	18·4	26	23·8	20	27·2	31·2	55·8
27—Orillia	24·2	20·7	20·5	15	13·6	19·7	22	24·2	24	30	33·5	55
28—Toronto	29·6	24·5	23·4	16·7	15·3	18·4	26·2	25·3	22·2	31·9	36·2	57·4
29—Niagara Falls	28·3	24·5	21	16·8	12·7	18·4	23·7	23·4	19·8	28·6	31·5	55·5
30—St. Catharines	28·6	24·7	22·7	17·2	13·9	16·8	22·7	24	21	26·6	29·9	51·8
31—Hamilton	27·5	24	21·8	17·3	15·4	19·2	24	23·9	23·2	27·3	31·2	54
32—Brantford	27	23·7	20·6	16·5	12·4	18·5	26·8	24·7	21·5	29·7	32	55
33—Galt	27·8	24·4	21	17·8	14·5	20	26·5	26·2	.....	30·7	33·9	54·9
34—Guelph	25·8	22·3	20·8	15·8	14·8	19	.....	22·5	20·5	27·6	30·7	53·8
35—Kitchener	24·1	22·5	18·5	15·8	13·7	18·4	22·5	21·4	21	29·4	32·2	52·6
36—Woodstock	27·8	24·2	21	16·4	13·4	19·2	21	23·8	22·3	29·5	32·1	53·7
37—Stratford	25·5	21·6	18	15	14	16·6	25	24·5	.....	29·4	32	56
38—London	27·9	24·3	21·9	15·9	13·5	17·9	23	25	25	28·7	32	53·6
39—St. Thomas	27	22·5	20·8	14·5	12·1	17·3	28	24·2	21	29	32·1	56·5
40—Chatham	26·9	23·8	19·7	16·7	12·4	19·2	22	22·9	21·1	29·2	31·7	54·1
41—Windsor	25·6	23·4	21·7	16·2	13·7	18·1	28	24·3	21·5	28·3	31	55·7
42—Sarnia	27·3	23·1	20·1	16·6	13·9	18·8	22·3	24·7	23·1	28·1	31·4	56
43—Owen Sound	24·8	20·5	17·7	14·3	12·6	18	.....	22	20·7	28·7	30·8	53·3
44—North Bay	27	23	21·3	16·5	14·2	19	27·5	25·7	22·7	31·1	33	54·4
45—Sudbury	26·8	23	20·2	15·8	12·3	16·5	26·5	25·5	20·2	28·3	31·2	55·7
46—Cobalt	25·7	21·5	17·5	16	14	.....	.....	24	22·8	30	31·6	56
47—Timmins	27·6	23·9	19·6	15·2	12·7	18·7	27·4	26	23·2	30·3	32·7	55·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28	24·2	21·1	15·7	12·5	18·4	.....	24·3	21·5	29·4	32·5	56·1
49—Port Arthur	27·5	23	21	18	15	19	.....	25	24·4	33·8	36·7	60·9
50—Fort William	27·3	22·9	18·8	15·1	13·8	16·8	28	26·7	21·5	32·7	36·1	58·4
Manitoba (average)	**26·1**	**21·1**	**20·5**	**14·7**	**12·8**	**14·7**	**23·7**	**23·9**	**21·9**	**33·8**	**36·6**	**56·8**
51—Winnipeg	28·2	22·6	22·3	15·4	14·4	14·1	23·8	25·2	22·7	33·6	36·3	58·1
52—Brandon	24	19·5	18·7	14	11·1	15·2	23·5	22·5	21	34	36·9	55·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·5**	**18·4**	**16·5**	**12·3**	**10·6**	**13·7**	**20·1**	**22·2**	**21·1**	**34·4**	**39·1**	**59·8**
53—Regina	24·4	18·8	16·6	12·4	11·4	14·1	18·8	22·7	21·8	32·5	38·4	58
54—Prince Albert	16	14	13·5	10	10·2	12·2	22	22	20	35	40	61·2
55—Saskatoon	22·9	19	17·6	12·6	10·8	14·2	20·3	21·3	20	36·1	40·4	58
56—Moose Jaw	26·5	21·6	18·1	14·1	10·1	14·4	19·1	22·6	22·5	33·8	37·5	61·9
Alberta (average)	**24·4**	**20·5**	**18·3**	**13·5**	**10·8**	**14·8**	**21·0**	**21·7**	**21·0**	**30·9**	**35·2**	**57·6**
57—Medicine Hat	28·3	24	21	16	13·3	16·3	20	23	21	30·3	36·1	59
58—Drumheller	22·7	20	16	13·2	8·1	16	25	20·7	21·7	29·9	33·1	57·5
59—Edmonton	21·5	17·2	17·4	11	9·7	13	17	21·2	20·7	30·2	34·2	54·9
60—Calgary	24·6	21	18·4	13·4	12·2	14·6	19·8	21·9	19·8	33·7	37	58·7
61—Lethbridge	25·1	20·4	18·6	13·8	10·7	14·1	23	21·7	21·7	30·4	35·5	57·7
British Columbia (average)	**27·6**	**23·4**	**20·8**	**15·4**	**14·2**	**17·7**	**25·7**	**25·2**	**23·2**	**34·8**	**39·1**	**58·9**
62—Fernie	25	21	17·5	14	11·2	15	23·5	23·5	22	33·4	35·4	58
63—Nelson	25	22	22	16	15	18	.....	.....	25	34·6	40·3	62·5
64—Trail	27·2	25	20	16·5	15·2	19·5	28·3	26·7	24·8	35·4	39·3	62
65—New Westminster	28·5	23·2	19·1	14·9	14·9	16·6	24·7	24·2	23·2	32·1	36·1	56·9
66—Vancouver	30·2	24·8	22·5	15·5	15·6	18·8	25·5	24·8	23·4	33·6	39·5	58·3
67—Victoria	27·9	23·9	21·8	15·1	14·4	16·6	24·4	24·1	22·2	35·7	39·7	57·8
68—Nanaimo	29·6	24·7	21·3	16·6	15·1	19·7	28·7	25·9	22	35·8	39·5	57·3
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	22·5	14·7	11·8	17·5	25	27·5	22·9	38·1	43·3	58·6

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·7**	**15·5**	**11·1**	**50·0**	**18·5**	**17·5**	**21·6**	**13·3**	**29·6**	**24·7**	**10·9**	**24·0**	**27·1**	
10·0	**22·6**	.....	.....	**41·2**	**13·0**	**13·9**	**16·4**	**14·4**	**34·5**	**28·9**	**10·2**	**25·9**	**28·9**	
7·2	16·5	.....	.....	43·8	12·4	13·5	15·3	13·8	36·7	29·2	10–12	25	28·1	1
.....	26·2	.....	.....	45	13·9	14·6	20·2	13·5	33·6	29·3	11	25·7	30	2
.....	25	.....	.....	40	14·1	15	14·6	13·7	33·7	29·1	8c	26·5	29·2	3
12·8	.....	.....	.....	42	11·8	12·5	17·6	14·2	32·1	26·7	11	.....	27·7	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·9	14	16·5	15·9	35	.....	10	26·7	29	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12·9	13·7	14·4	15	35·6	30·3	10c	25·5	29·6	6
15·0	**21·7**	.....	**5·0**	**46·8**	**12·6**	**16·0**	**18·6**	**14·3**	**28·2**	**22·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·0**	**26·5**	7
13·4	**27·0**	**15·0**	**5·5**	**46·9**	**14·3**	**16·7**	**19·0**	**13·9**	**31·3**	**25·6**	**10·8**	**25·6**	**28·8**	
13·6	26·4	.....	5	46·2	14·8	14·8	15·9	14·7	33·7	26·3	10	26·7	29·3	8
14·2	29	15	6	52·8	13·9	15	24·6	13·6	33·4	26·4	12	24·9	28·3	9
12·5	27·7	.....	.....	48·7	14·8	17	20	14·4	32·1	29·7	11	26·1	29·3	10
.....	25	.....	.....	40	13·7	20	15·6	13	26·1	20	10c	24·5	28·2	11
15·5	**27·1**	**13·8**	**7·6**	**51·1**	**18·3**	**17·2**	**14·6**	**14·0**	**32·1**	**27·6**	**10·2**	**23·3**	**25·7**	
20	28	.....	.....	.....	13	17·3	17·7	14·4	31·6	26·7	11	23·5	26·6	12
11	26	18	7·2	41·2	.....	18	17·2	14	33·9	28·9	11b	.....	25·6	13
18	35	16	9·5	.....	20·7	18·2	14·3	14·3	33·8	29·3	11·1a	23·4	26	14
.....	**22·5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10·6	15·3	31·7	28·2	9	.....	25·7	15
13·8	25	10·4	10	55	20	15	12·9	14·5	29·7	26·4	9	.....	25·4	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·7	12·5	31·2	26·5	9	.....	25·3	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·9	14	30·4	26·8	9	22·5	25·4	18
15·3	28·2	10·7	5·4	55	21·5	18·8	20·9	12·4	33	27·3	11–12	25	26·4	19
15	24·8	.....	5·8	53·3	16·5	15·2	14	14·8	34	28·4	11	22·1	24·9	20
14·6	**23·8**	**18·7**	**8·8**	**52·9**	**17·6**	**17·1**	**25·2**	**12·8**	**28·9**	**24·4**	**11·3**	**24·5**	**26·5**	
15	25·6	18·2	9·1	50	22·1	16·1	26·5	12·4	31·8	27·2	11	25	25·8	21
.....	27·5	18	8·3	.....	17·8	16·7	21·7	12·3	29·1	25·3	10	.....	25·4	22
13·1	23·2	16·5	.....	50	17·5	15·8	24·3	12·7	27·1	22·6	10	22·8	25·4	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16·8	26·2	12·7	26·8	23	10b	26·6	26·4	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**15·5**	15·7	24·7	13·5	24·5	21·1	11	23·4	25·8	25
15	25	.....	5	50	20	.....	25·3	12·2	30·1	26·4	11b	25	26·7	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18	18	24·4	13·6	28·3	24·2	11	23·8	26·6	27
16	27·3	20·4	10·2	60	19·7	20·6	30·7	12·7	30	24·7	12	25	26·8	28
.....	.....	22·5	.....	.....	17·5	15·8	26·5	12·3	28·3	23	12	25	26·5	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	.....	30·5	12·2	29	.....	12	25·1	26·7	30
16	27·5	22·7	.....	56·7	.....	16·3	28·5	12·7	29·5	25	12b	25	27	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·4	17	28·3	12·2	25·7	24	11	26	26·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	19·7	27	13·2	27·7	23·7	11	25	26·7	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·3	17·3	23·7	12·3	26·1	22·8	11	24	26·1	34
.....	22	15	.....	.....	.....	18	25·6	13·1	27	22·9	11	23·3	26·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17	24·2	12	25·4	22	11	.....	27·1	36
.....	22·5	14	.....	.....	17·4	15·2	26·4	11·6	26	21·4	11	23	25·8	37
12·2	18·3	20	.....	50	16·2	16·4	29·5	12	27·5	24·1	11	22·5	25·9	38
12·5	25	20	10	.....	17·2	17	30·2	12·8	28	24·7	11	26	27·8	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	20	26·3	12	25·1	20·5	11	24	25·5	40
15	22·5	20·2	8·5	60	18·7	20	25·1	11·7	28·1	25	12	23	25·6	41
.....	24	19·3	.....	.....	16·3	16	31·6	12·3	28·2	24·6	11	25	26·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	28·5	12·5	25·6	22·8	11	.....	26·6	43
13	25	.....	.....	45	17·5	18·5	22·4	13·8	33·1	26	12	25	26·3	44
15	20·4	15·7	10	63·3	18·2	15·1	17·3	13·7	31·8	26	14b	.....	26·7	45
.....	24	.....	.....	48·3	16·7	12	17·3	14·2	34·9	25	10b	.....	28·6	46
14	22·3	22	10	60	18·4	18·5	15·7	15·5	35·6	29	14·3a	26	26·7	47
.....	23	19	8·1	.....	16·4	16·5	20·1	14	32·6	28	12	23	26·7	48
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·8	24·4	13·1	32·1	28	11	26	27·3	49
18	22·5	18	.....	41·7	16·2	17·6	23·6	13·8	30·8	24·5	11	23	27·4	50
19·5	**22·0**	**14·0**	**12·0**	**60·0**	**21·4**	**17·3**	**23·2**	**11·3**	**28·0**	**22·4**	**9·7**	**20·0**	**25·0**	
18·2	21·9	15·5	12	60	20·7	17·2	28·6	10·8	30·1	24·5	11	19·7	24·7	51
20·7	22	12·5	.....	60	22	17·4	17·7	11·8	25·9	20·3	8·3a	20·2	25·2	52
22·2	**22·9**	**9·3**	**13·3**	.....	**22·7**	**18·3**	**16·3**	**12·3**	**26·6**	**21·8**	**11·0**	**21·1**	**25·7**	
21·3	21·9	10·3	12·5	.....	23·8	17·7	15·9	12·8	28·4	23·1	11	19	25·4	53
.....	25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11·8	25·5	21·1	11	20·5	26·2	54
20·2	20·5	8·4	12·5	.....	20·7	17·9	16·4	12·6	25·2	20·4	11	22·7	26·4	55
25	24·2	11·3	15	.....	23·7	19·3	18·7	11·8	27·3	22·6	11	22·3	24·9	56
22·5	**23·0**	**12·2**	**18·1**	.....	**23·8**	**20·1**	**21·4**	**12·5**	**25·7**	**19·6**	**10·8**	**20·8**	**27·0**	
22·5	24·5	12·5	.....	.....	23·3	21·2	18·4	12·2	25·3	20·1	11	21·1	28	57
25	24·5	13·2	20	.....	25	20	17·5	12·3	26·1	20·7	10	21·7	27·6	58
21·5	21·6	12·5	17·7	.....	20·6	20·1	21·7	12·7	25·5	19·5	11	20·9	25·9	59
21·9	21·5	11·9	16·8	.....	25	19·7	30·1	12·6	27·1	18·6	11	20·4	26·7	60
21·5	23·1	10·8	18	.....	25	19·6	19·2	12·7	24·5	18·9	11	20	26·9	61
18·3	**20·5**	**13·4**	**14·2**	.....	**23·8**	**20·3**	**24·3**	**14·5**	**29·5**	**24·6**	**11·6**	**26·8**	**29·7**	
24	24·3	12·3	19·3	.....	23·2	23	21·2	13·6	33·7	24·6	10	21·5	28·7	62
22	25	13	16·5	.....	25	21	23·1	15·7	33·8	26·5	12·5a	25	30·5	63
21·7	25·1	14·8	17	.....	23·9	23	22·2	15·9	35	29·4	12·5a	28	31·3	64
14·7	16	.....	9·1	.....	23	18·3	23·2	13·2	25	20·5	10	.....	28·7	65
15·3	16·8	.....	10·8	.....	22·1	17·8	24·9	12·7	25·1	.....	10	.....	28·6	66
15·1	18	.....	12·4	.....	24·2	20·2	26·1	14·3	27·9	24·8	12·5a	29·7	30·2	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	25	18	33·8	13·4	26·5	23·7	11a	.....	29·6	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	19·5	17·2	29·2	22·8	14·3a	30	29·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2's, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·6**	**6·6a**	**15·3**	**3·1**	**5·1**	**8·1**	**10·6**	**10·7**	**10·6**	**10·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·7**	**6·8**	**16·3**	**3·4**	**5·1**	**7·5**	**13·5**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·6**
1—Sydney	21·7	6·7–7·3	16·5	3·3	4·9	6·6	12·1	10·7	10·8	10·6
2—New Glasgow	22·1	6·7	17	3·6	5·1	7·3	13·7	10·1	10·2	10·2
3—Amherst	20·7	6·7*b*	15	3·5	5	7	12·6	10	10·2	10·2
4—Halifax	20·4	6·7	17·1	3·2	5·2	8·2	13·8	10·6	10·1	10·3
5—Windsor	21·6	6·7	17	3·6	5·2	8	15	10·6	11·6	11·6
6—Truro	23·7	6·7	15	3·3	5·3	7·6	14	11·3	10·5	10·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·9**	**6·7**	**17·0**	**3·3**	**5·0**	**8·2**	**12·9**	**10·8**	**11·0**	**11·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·5**	**7·0**	**17·1**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**7·7**	**13·2**	**10·8**	**10·7**	**10·9**
8—Moncton	22·3	7·3	17	3·3	5·3	8·5	13·7	11·1	10·7	10·8
9—Saint John	23·3	5·3–6·7	19	3·2	5·1	7·7	12·8	10·4	10·5	10·4
10—Fredericton	22·2	7·3	15	3·3	5·2	7·4	13·1	10·8	10·1	10·3
11—Bathurst	22·2	7·3	17·3	3·3	5	7·2	.....	10·7	11·5	12
Quebec (average)	**20·0**	**5·4**	**13·0**	**3·2**	**5·1**	**6·6**	**10·4**	**9·2**	**10·1**	**10·0**
12—Quebec	22·6	5–9·5*c*	13·8	3·5	5·3	6·8	10·1	9·6	9·9	10
13—Three Rivers	21·1	4·7–5·3	12·9	3·8	5	7·1	12·4	9·5	9·9	10
14—Sherbrooke	20·8	5·3	13·5	2·9	5·2	5·9	11·2	9·5	10·1	10·2
15—Sorel	18·6	4·7	12·5	2·6	5·2	6·1	9·7	8·8	9·8	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·2	3·7–4	12·4	2·8	5·5	6·8	9·7	8·8	12·1	10
17—St. Johns	18·2	4·7	12·4	2·7	5·2	6·9	9·7	9·6	9·5	9·6
18—Thetford Mines	20	5·7	12·5	3·5	4·7	5·7	10	9·3	10·2	10·3
19—Montreal	21·2	5·3–6·7	14·6	3·6	5	7·5	9·6	9·2	9·8	9·7
20—Hull	19·1	5·3–6·7	12·5	3·4	5·2	6·3	11·4	8·9	9·4	9·9
Ontario (average)	**22·1**	**6·3**	**14·6**	**2·7**	**5·0**	**8·8**	**10·5**	**10·1**	**10·1**	**10·2**
21—Ottawa	21	6·7	13·6	3·5	4·9	8·5	10·1	9·7	10·1	10·2
22—Brockville	19·7	6	11·7	3·7	4·9	8·1	9·7	9·4	9·8	9·8
23—Kingston	20·2	6–6·7	13·7	3·2	4·7	8·1	11·1	9·5	9·5	9·5
24—Belleville	20·8	5·3	14	2·5	4·8	7·9	10	9·6	9·8	9·9
25—Peterborough	21·7	5·3–6·7	14·2	2·3	4·8	8·9	9·8	9·6	9·9	9·9
26—Oshawa	21·6	6–6·7	14·3	2·4	4·5	8·5	9·9	9·7	9·9	10
27—Orillia	20·7	5·3	15	2·2	4·7	8·3	10·5	10	9·9	9·9
28—Toronto	25·2	6·7	16·3	2·6	5	8·6	10	10·1	10	10
29—Niagara Falls	22·5	6·7	13·6	2·6	5	8·9	10·5	9·8	9·6	10·2
30—St. Catharines	23·2	6·7	17·5	2·5	5	9·3	11·1	9·6	9·7	10·1
31—Hamilton	25·4	4–6·7	14·8	2·4	4·8	8·3	9·5	9·7	9·7	9·6
32—Brantford	23·9	6·7	15·7	2·4	4·9	9·8	9·9	9·9	10·1	10·2
33—Galt	26·3	6·7	16·3	2·2	4·9	9	10	10	10·1	10·4
34—Guelph	22·1	6	14·3	2·1	4·9	9·1	10·1	9·7	9·6	9·6
35—Kitchener	23	6·7	14·9	2·3	5·1	9·4	10·4	10·2	10·1	10·2
36—Woodstock	22	6	12·5	1·9	4·7	9·2	9·7	10·3	10·1	9·8
37—Stratford	21·5	6·7	15·8	2·2	4·8	8·8	9·4	10·1	10·2	9·8
38—London	21·8	6–6·7	17·1	2·2	5	9·1	10·8	10·2	10·1	10·2
39—St. Thomas	20·9	5·3–6	17·6	2·4	5·2	9·5	11·7	10·2	10·3	10·5
40—Chatham	20·7	5·3	18·5	2·4	4·6	8·1	10·3	10·3	10·9	10·8
41—Windsor	18·3	6–6·7	13·2	2·4	5	7·9	9·9	10	9·7	9·9
42—Sarnia	21·8	6–6·7	14·2	2·1	4·9	8·6	10·8	10·3	10·1	10·1
43—Owen Sound	22·1	6	15·2	2·3	4·7	9	11·3	10·1	10	10·1
44—North Bay	24·7	6	11·2	3·4	5·5	9·4	10·6	11·5	11·1	10·8
45—Sudbury	21·2	6·7	12	3·5	5·7	8·3	12·7	10·7	11	11·1
46—Cobalt	22·9	6·7	14	3·8	5·1	8·2	11·6	11·9	10	10·9
47—Timmins	21·1	6·7	13·2	3·6	6	9	12	10·5	10·6	10·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·8	6	12·9	3·2	5	9·3	10·4	10·8	10·9	11·3
49—Port Arthur	22·5	6–6·7	17·8	3·5	5·5	9·4	10·1	10·4	10·3	10·6
50—Fort William	21·8	6–6·7	14	3·5	5·3	8·7	10·4	10·2	10·8	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**23·5**	**7·0**	**14·6**	**3·2**	**5·3**	**9·1**	**10·1**	**11·8**	**11·3**	**11·4**
51—Winnipeg	24·2	6·4–8	14·6	3·2	5·1	8·6	10·2	11·2	11·1	11·4
52—Brandon	22·8	6·4–7·1	.....	3·2	5·4	9·5	9·9	12·3	11·4	11·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·9**	**6·9**	**16·8**	**3·2**	**5·2**	**9·1**	**10·5**	**12·9**	**11·5**	**11·8**
53—Regina	23·2	6·4–7·2	18	3·3	5·7	9·5	9·9	13·1	10·9	11
54—Prince Albert	23·1	6·4	17	3·2	5·2	8·6	11·1	13·1	12·7	13·1
55—Saskatoon	21·7	7·2	.....	3·2	5	9·2	10·4	12·4	10·9	11·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·4	7·2	15·3	3·2	5	9·2	10·5	12·8	11·4	11·4
Alberta (average)	**25·4**	**7·2**	**16·0**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**8·2**	**10·1**	**12·2**	**10·7**	**11·2**
57—Medicine Hat	26·4	7·2	15	3·3	5·3	8·6	11·1	12·5	10·8	10·7
58—Drumheller	24·5	6·7–7·2	.....	3·4	5	7·9	10·5	12·6	10·6	11·4
59—Edmonton	24	7·2–8	16	3·1	5·2	8·1	10·2	11·4	11	11·4
60—Calgary	27·9	7·2	17	3·2	5·3	8·4	9·4	12·2	10·4	11·2
61—Lethbridge	24	7·2	.....	3·4	5	8·1	9·2	12·5	10·6	11·6
British Columbia (average)	**26·1**	**8·6**	**17·9**	**3·7**	**5·6**	**7·5**	**8·6**	**12·2**	**11·9**	**11·9**
62—Fernie	24·5	7·2	16	3·7	5·8	8·1	10	12·7	12·9	12·5
63—Nelson	25·8	9	20	3·8	5	7·5	9	13·1	13·1	13·2
64—Trail	24·5	9	16	3·9	6·3	8·4	9	12·6	12·6	13·1
65—New Westminster	25·9	8·3–9·6	18	3·7	5·3	6·5	7·8	10·8	11·1	10·7
66—Vancouver	26·1	8·3–9·6	19·3	3·6	5·6	6·9	7·9	10·5	10·2	10·2
67—Victoria	27	8	18·6	3·7	5·5	7·8	8	11·6	11·6	11·7
68—Nanaimo	29·9	8	20	3·6	5	7·7	9	13	11	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	25·1	9–10	15	3·9	6·6	7·2	8	12·9	12·7	11·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cetns	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·1	**4·1**	**1·323**	**26·1**	**21·2**	**15·4**	**10·9**	**16·8**	**14·7**	**56·7**	**16·8**	**51·4**	**43·0**	
5·0	**5·0**	**1·390**	**26·3**	**20·4**	**13·9**	**11·4**	**16·1**	**15·2**	**60·4**	**16·4**	**53·6**	**48·1**	
4·7	4·8	1·397	27·5	25	12·7	11·7	15·4	15	.....	16·6	.....	45·7	1
4·8	5·1	1·303	24·2	.....	13	11·3	15·1	14·2	.....	15·5	49	44·7	2
4·7	5	1·506	27·3	22	15·2	11·4	16	14·5	55	14·8	57·5	48·7	3
5·2	4·6	1·364	26·6	21	15	12	17·2	16·8	68·7	16·6	57·6	46·7	4
5·8	5	1·54	28	12·5	.....	11·5	17	15	.....	16·5	49	54·7	5
4·8	5·2	1·23	24·2	21·7	13·7	10·7	15·8	15·6	57·5	18·1	55	48	6
4·8	**4·9**	**1·000**	**20·1**	**15·0**	.....	**12·4**	**15·7**	**15·2**	.....	**17·3**	**49·0**	**47·5**	7
5·1	**4·7**	**1·318**	**26·7**	**19·2**	**14·5**	**11·4**	**16·1**	**14·4**	**52·4**	**16·0**	**54·6**	**48·2**	
5	4·7	1·336	25·1	19·2	14·7	12·1	16·5	14·6	.....	15·7	50	51	8
5·4	4·7	1·375	27·8	21·3	15·1	11	15·9	13·7	55·7	15·3	52·5	48	9
5·4	4·8	1·138	25	21·1	13·9	10·7	15·9	14·2	49	15·8	55·7	46·2	10
4·6	4·7	1·423	29	15	14·3	11·7	16	15	.....	17	60	47·5	11
4·7	**4·9**	**1·437**	**27·9**	**24·3**	**13·6**	**10·8**	**16·7**	**12·5**	**58·3**	**16·5**	**56·4**	**42·2**	
5	5·4	1·453	31·6	27·5	14·5	11·8	17·3	14·5	80	20	55·2	43·3	12
4·5	5·2	1·507	28·4	25	14·2	9·8	16·6	14	44·7	16·6	54·5	44·1	13
4·6	5·3	1·462	29·4	24·6	14·3	11·1	17·7	14·6	45·8	17·6	58·8	43·5	14
4·7	4·5	1·262	23·2	25	12·5	9·9	16	13·1	50	16·1	52·5	41·1	15
4·3	4·7	1·433	25·8	25	13·9	11·5	16·3	13·9	52·5	16	58·5	41·1	16
5	5	1·269	26·6	21·9	13·5	11·5	16·7	13·9	52	15·7	60	42·8	17
4·2	4·7	1·613	31·4	25	13·5	10·5	17·5	13·9	60	16·9	.....	43·8	18
5·1	4·5	1·486	28·3	22·7	13·2	10·9	16·4	13·3	82·7	15·2	53·5	40·1	19
5·1	4·6	1·448	26·7	21·6	13·2	10·5	15·8	15·5	57	14·7	58·4	39·9	20
4·8	**3·7**	**1·416**	**27·4**	**20·9**	**15·4**	**11·0**	**16·6**	**15·1**	**53·5**	**15·5**	**50·7**	**41·3**	
4·7	4·7	1·456	28·6	24	14·6	10·1	16·7	15·8	45·5	16·3	53·3	41·8	21
4·6	3·4	1·628	28·5	25	14·8	9·3	16·7	14·7	.....	15·7	56·5	42·2	22
4·9	4·3	1·562	29·8	21·8	15·2	10·4	16·8	15·4	47	15	50·6	41·6	23
4·7	3·4	1·461	29·2	24·1	13	10·9	16·3	14·7	48	15·1	43	40·6	24
4·7	3·6	1·415	27·1	18·5	.....	11·3	16·7	14·7	54	14·9	53·2	39·1	25
4·6	3·2	1·36	25·9	21·7	.....	11·9	16·7	15·3	65	14·2	56·3	40·3	26
4·7	3·1	1·256	26·7	20·8	16	10·1	17	15·2	56	15·8	52·7	40·5	27
4·7	3·8	1·486	28·6	21·1	.....	9·7	16·4	14·8	55	14·9	49·6	40·5	28
6·1	3·7	1·537	28·7	12·5	15	10	17	15·1	53·5	15	55	42·7	29
5·2	3·6	1·433	29·2	23·1	.....	11·4	17·3	15·3	55	14·6	43·7	42	30
5·1	3·8	1·416	28·1	24·1	.....	11·5	16	14·1	47	14·5	51	39·9	31
4·8	3·5	1·144	21·6	15·6	22	11·2	16·9	14·4	55	15	49	40·1	32
4·7	3·4	1·18	24·8	17·9	.....	12	16·7	14·6	55	15·2	55	40·1	33
4·7	3·6	1·157	23·3	21·4	.....	10·1	16·5	14·6	52·5	14·9	44·5	39·6	34
4·5	3·7	1·05	22·1	18·5	.....	11·3	17·1	15·4	.....	15·5	.....	40·2	35
4·7	3·7	1·287	25	15	.....	11·5	15·5	14·6	.....	16	.....	38·7	36
4·2	3	1·23	24·3	24·2	.....	10	16·2	14·5	.....	15·4	52·2	40·1	37
4·6	3·4	1·282	25	20·3	.....	11·5	15·3	14·6	.....	14·7	49·8	40·5	38
4·9	3·4	1·297	24·4	15·7	.....	11·5	16·4	14·9	50	15·8	45	41	39
4·3	3	1·40	25	22·8	.....	10·1	16·4	13·8	45	15·7	49·5	40·2	40
4·1	2·6	1·369	24·8	14·4	.....	10	15·2	15·2	.....	14·6	.....	40·7	41
4·9	3·4	1·182	24	21·2	.....	10·8	16·6	14·9	.....	15·6	55	40·5	42
4·4	3·1	·975	19·8	15·8	.....	10·8	15·7	14·7	47	15·8	.....	39·6	43
4·8	4·4	1·818	35·3	25	14	12·7	15·4	15·5	64·3	16·6	49·5	44·1	44
4·8	4·5	1·786	33·9	23·7	15·3	11·1	17·5	16	57·5	15·3	51·8	43·1	45
5	4·4	2·099	38·8	.....	17	12·8	18	16	57·4	17·8	54·3	45·6	46
4·9	5	1·991	35	.....	16	12	18	16	61·6	16·8	50·6	44·9	47
5·7	4·2	1·55	29·7	25	16·7	9·3	16·1	15	48·5	16·2	.....	43·3	48
4·7	3·8	1·383	27·7	29·6	13·6	12·4	16·8	17·5	56	16·9	47·5	42·2	49
5	3·4	1·302	25·8	23·3	12·8	10·8	17	15·9	54·7	15·7	47·7	43·8	50
5·4	**3·3**	**·885**	**17·6**	.....	**14·6**	**9·7**	**17·7**	**15·3**	**61·7**	**16·3**	**45·9**	**42·4**	
5·3	2·9	·872	17·5	.....	13·1	9·5	17·2	14·8	62	16	45·2	42	51
5·4	3·7	·898	17·7	.....	16	9·9	18·2	15·8	61·3	16·5	46·6	42·8	52
5·3	**3·9**	**·882**	**18·9**	.....	**18·1**	**10·9**	**17·1**	**15·1**	**61·7**	**18·2**	**50·2**	**45·8**	
5·3	3·9	1·06	22·8	.....	21	11·8	18·1	14·6	61·3	17·6	51	46·3	53
5·5	4·7	·644	14·5	.....	18·9	10·1	18·2	15·9	64·9	20·8	51·1	46·9	54
5·2	3·9	·792	17	.....	16	10·6	17	14·7	59·8	17·8	48·9	44·6	55
5·2	3·2	1·03	21·3	.....	16·5	11	14·9	15	60·7	16·4	49·6	45·5	56
5·3	**3·7**	**·739**	**17·7**	.....	**15·9**	**10·2**	**18·3**	**15·1**	**59·5**	**18·7**	**50·4**	**43·7**	
5·2	3·1	·81	22·5	.....	16·9	10·3	17·4	15·5	59·9	18·9	54·8	44·7	57
5·4	4·2	·825	18·3	.....	.....	9·1	18·2	14·5	60·5	18·1	49·8	45	58
5·5	4·4	·573	13·6	.....	15·2	10·8	18·1	15	57·9	18·6	48·2	42·9	59
5·2	3·9	·865	21·6	.....	15·5	10·1	17·8	15	58·4	19·5	49·6	42·1	60
5	3·1	·62	12·5	.....	.....	10·7	20	15·7	61	18·2	49·5	44	61
6·4	**4·1**	**1·537**	**30·2**	.....	**19·7**	**10·3**	**17·4**	**14·5**	**58·0**	**17·7**	**48·4**	**41·3**	
6·6	3·9	·982	25	.....	20	11·2	17·7	16·5	61·7	20·7	53·3	47·2	62
7·1	3·8	1·56	30	.....	.....	11·3	19·3	15·5	63	20	52·4	47·6	63
8	3·5	1·64	33·2	.....	22·5	11·1	18·8	15·5	61·8	20·8	52·6	43·4	64
5·2	4·1	1·35	25·6	.....	.....	9·4	16·2	12·9	51·4	15·3	43·8	35·5	65
5·2	3·8	1·37	25·7	.....	17·5	8·9	16·2	13	53·3	15·8	44·3	36·1	66
6·3	4·1	1·64	33	.....	.....	9·1	16·5	13·4	57·9	15·4	44·6	38	67
7·4	5	1·67	32·4	.....	.....	11·9	16·2	13·5	57	15·3	48·6	41	68
5·7	4·4	2·08	36·7	.....	18·8	9·6	17·9	15·4	58·1	18·5	47·5	41·9	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**34·3**	**58·9**	**19·2**	**13·6**	**2·6**	**35·4**	**47·8**	**11·4**	**4·9**	**14·638b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**39·4**	**58·7**	**18·2**	**9·6**	**2·7**	**39·9**	**39·0**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·3	6	38·9	59·2	19·4	9·8	2·7	43	40·1	12	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·1	6	37·2	58·2	18·8	9·7	2·6	37·5	36·2	12·9	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·9	43·7	59·2	16·3	9·4	2·5	38·3	34·8	11·5	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	6	33·7	57·6	19·7	9·5	2·6	40	44	12·4	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	41	58·7	16·2	9·3	2·8	42·5	42·5	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	6·2	5·7	41·7	59·1	18·6	10	2·8	38	36·4	11·8	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·2**	**6**	**41·5**	**58·3**	**16·4**	**12·4**	**2·6**	**42·2**	**38·7**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**13·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**39·7**	**59·4**	**17·8**	**10·2**	**2·7**	**39·3**	**39·0**	**12·0**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·2	6	43	59·8	19	9·6	2·8	40·6	40·6	12·2	4·9	g
9—Saint John	6·2	6	38·2	57·8	17·4	10·2	2·5	40	38·7	12·1	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·2	39·7	60	17·2	10·1	2·5	36·6	38·3	11·6	4·9	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·1	38	60	17·5	10·9	2·8	40	38·3	12	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**32·6**	**61·2**	**20·1**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**39·6**	**49·7**	**10·4**	**5·0**	**14·071**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	33·8	65·3	20·6	15·3	2·6	35·9	56·7	10·3	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	32·3	69·2	20·9	15·7	3·4	42	50	10·8	4·9	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	6	29·7	62·1	19·2	10·7	3	40·5	44·8	10·6	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·6	33·8	68·7	20·6	10	2·5	36·2	50	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	35·1	53·3	19·6	13·1	2·3	36·4	47·5	10	4·9	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·7	29	47·6	19·3	13	3·2	42	53·3	11·7	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·6	31·7	57·5	19·7	12·6	2·5	41·7	45	10	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·7	34·7	65·2	18·8	13·5	2·6	41·1	48·7	10·4	5	14·50–15·00
20—Hull	6	6	33·7	61·9	22·4	12·7	2·5	40·8	51·5	10	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·0**	**61·8**	**18·9**	**11·8**	**2·5**	**33·9**	**47·0**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**14·436**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	34·5	61·1	18·2	13	2·6	40·8	56·7	10·2	5	14·50
22—Brockville	5·9	5·7	33·2	60	21·4	10·8	2·3	31·7	45·6	10	5·2	13·75
23—Kingston	5·9	5·9	34·5	57·2	19·2	11·4	2·8	39·9	50	10·3	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·2	6	33·6	61·3	18·7	10·3	2·7	32·5	43·3	10	4·9	14·25
25—Peterborough	6	5·8	34·8	56·9	18·5	13	2·7	35·2	48·3	10·4	5	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·9	34·1	59·3	19	11·2	2·6	31·6	45	10·3	4·7	13·75
27—Orillia	6	6	32·4	61·7	19·2	10	2·2	34·8	45	9·8	4·6	15·00
28—Toronto	6	5·9	35·3	60·6	17	11·4	2·3	34	45	10·1	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6	30·8	61·3	20·5	10·7	2·3	36	50	10·5	4·7	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·1	33·1	67	20·3	11·4	2·5	35	40	10·8	5	13·90g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	31·3	63·3	17·4	9·9	2·3	30	44·7	9·5	4·9	13·00
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	37·5	64·6	18·6	11	2·4	32·4	47·8	10	5·2	13·75
33—Galt	6·2	6	32·1	58·7	20·1	10·9	2·3	36·1	45	10·4	4·6	14·00
34—Guelph	6	5·9	33·5	58·8	18·3	10·1	2·5	32·9	43·8	10·4	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	31·4	67·7	19·2	10·3	2·2	34·8	50	10·1	4·3	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	37·5	60	19	10	2·5	34·3	39·5	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·1	6·2	35·5	60·8	17·3	10·9	2·6	32·4	47·8	10·3	5	13·50
38—London	6	5·9	34·2	61	16·8	11·7	2·4	32·6	41·7	10	4·9	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	35·8	61·4	17·4	12·7	2·4	39·3	50	10·6	5·4	13·50
40—Chatham	6·2	6·1	33·9	59·2	17·1	12·2	2·6	31·4	60	10	4·4	g
41—Windsor	6	6	32·3	61·6	17·6	10·4	2·2	34	46·7	10	4·8	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·2	6·4	34·5	61·6	18·3	10·7	1·9	32	53·3	10	4·9	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·1	40	68·8	18·8	10	2·1	26·4	47·5	10	4·6	14·00
44—North Bay	6·5	6·1	41·6	63	18	14	2·6	41·3	40	12·5	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·4	32·6	66·7	18·8	14·7	2·7	31·5	53·3	12·1	4·6	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	33·7	64	22·5	14·8	2·8	31	48·3	13	5	19·25
47—Timmins	6·7	6·5	32·7	63·7	18·8	15·7	3·2	31·3	35	.....	4·7	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·2	31·3	63·3	19·7	14·2	2·5	35	46·7	12·7	4·5	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·2	32·2	58	21·3	14·5	2·4	33·6	55	12·1	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·2	6	30·7	60·2	19·7	12·8	2·4	34·4	45	11·5	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**32·1**	**53·4**	**19·4**	**11·4**	**2·5**	**30·0**	**51·7**	**12·6**	**5·2**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	7·1	7·1	32	53·4	18·6	11·1	2·6	31·4	52·1	12·1	5·3	18·00
52—Brandon	6·8	6·7	32·2	53·3	20·1	11·6	2·4	28·5	51·2	13	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·3**	**31·4**	**54·2**	**20·4**	**19·1**	**2·8**	**33·8**	**51·3**	**13·2**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·6	32·3	55	19·1	18·7a	2·8	31·8	60	12·2	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·1	7	31·6	53·4	22·3	21·4a	2·8	40	55	14	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·7	33	53·5	19·1	18·2a	2·7	32·5	55	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	7	28·7	54·7	21	18a	2·8	31	35	12·5	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**32·3**	**53·5**	**19·6**	**17·8**	**2·8**	**29·5**	**54·9**	**12·9**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·9	32·8	53·6	21·4	20·2a	2·8	30·6	60	11·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	6·9	30	54·7	21·6	17a	3	28	56·7	12·5	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·4	34	51·6	18·4	17a	2·8	32·5	55·3	14·3	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·8	32·5	52·1	20·4	16·4a	2·8	29·9	45	13·5	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	7·1	6·8	32	55·7	16	18·3a	2·8	26·5	57·5	12·5	4·6	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·8**	**52·4**	**20·7**	**21·1**	**2·8**	**36·2**	**54·6**	**12·0**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7	33·7	52	17·5	20·8a	2·7	32·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·7	34·6	58	22·5	23·3a	3	45	60	12·5	6	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	32·4	53·5	21	22·5a	3·4	34·5	50	14	5·4	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·7	30·7	49·2	19·3	18·3a	2·7	33·7	50	11·4	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	5·9	33·1	49·7	18·9	19·8a	2·8	33·7	55	11	4·7	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34	51·4	22·6	20·6a	2·8	37·7	57·1	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·2	32·5	51·8	21·1	20a	2·2	35	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	5·9	31·7	53·5	22·6	23·6a	2·9	37·5	55	11·5	6·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·444	**12·015**	**9·560**	**11·613**	**7·140**	**8·541**	**7·438**	**26·6**	**9·3**	**24·182**	**17·785**	
8·090	**10·313**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**21·333**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·75	10·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·1	20·00–33·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**c	**24·5**	**9·7**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·917**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·5**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·2g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	28	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·4	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**12·031**	**10·583**	**11·346**	**8·140**	**8·263**	**8·050**	**22·8**	**9·1**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·2	9·5	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·6	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·1	9·6	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	9·2	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21	9·4	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·2	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	8·25c	.....	4·50c	.....	24·6	9·1	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	14·67c	16·00c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·3	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·4	8·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·233	**11·790**	**10·103**	**12·490**	**7·779**	**9·788**	**8·708**	**24·9**	**9·0**	**25·804**	**19·143**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	24·2	9·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	8·6	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	26·2	8·8	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
10·50	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·8	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·2	8·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·5	8·7	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·2	9	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·6	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	24·3g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	23·7	8·3	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	11·00c	.....	24·5	9·1	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	9·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·9	8·8	23·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·00–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·4	9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·1	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·5	9·3	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	8·6	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	9·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	29·3	9·6	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00†	3·00–13·75	12·00	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·7	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·6	9·1	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	34	9·6	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25c	6·50c	25	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26·4	9·6	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·5	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**26·7**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	26·5	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·25–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·9	9·3	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·400	**16·817**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·1**	**9·6**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50i	25·5	9·4	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·7	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29	9·6	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·3**	**9·6**	**24·125**	**17·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·9g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28·6g	9·3	22·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**10·500**	.....	.....	**6·906**	**7·268**	**4·825**	**33·9**	**9·9**	**22·938**	**17·375**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–9·00	8·50–10·50	4·88– 5·33c	40	9·9	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	20·00–27·00	16·00–21·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	32·4	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50c	.....	35	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In- and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938	Jan. 1939	‡ Feb. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	150·9	97·3	102·2	96·8	95·0	93·9	63·5	72·5	82·9	83·6	73·3	73·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·7	95·2	89·8	88·7	50·6	66·4	88·5	87·0	60·4	60·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	102·5	106·3	107·8	109·5	55·6	72·1	75·2	77·8	73·0	73·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·6	94·3	93·2	87·3	67·8	69·4	72·9	68·6	65·9	65·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·7	98·5	94·0	92·7	63·1	67·8	73·9	79·4	76·2	76·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	94·1	93·3	92·7	85·2	87·3	94·6	103·7	97·6	97·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	104·9	90·4	99·7	94·8	58·4	68·4	86·2	71·1	70·3	69·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·3	93·3	92·6	93·3	84·8	85·9	85·9	87·1	85·7	85·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	101·1	96·2	94·9	94·3	81·7	77·2	80·0	80·6	82·8	78·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·2	95·0	68·7	73·9	78·6	79·1	74·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	99·4	97·5	103·3	58·0	71·3	79·7	80·7	71·7	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·9	92·0	89·4	75·8	75·7	77·8	78·0	76·2	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	102·4	97·7	95·5	91·8	58·1	69·3	84·5	83·7	68·1	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·9	95·9	94·1	96·2	87·0	90·2	91·8	94·5	95·0	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	102·3	97·9	95·6	91·5	54·9	67·0	83·7	82·5	65·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·4	95·4	98·9	96·6	74·7	84·2	91·1	91·4	87·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·3	98·4	94·9	90·4	51·5	64·1	82·5	81·0	61·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	103·8	94·9	89·2	86·5	51·1	64·2	82·9	81·8	58·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	103·5	104·3	105·5	105·5	57·2	72·5	77·3	78·1	73·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	102·8	103·0	98·1	97·5	42·9	66·0	87·0	85·1	64·8	64·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	96·3	100·2	104·4	103·1	56·7	68·3	69·4	74·2	67·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·4	93·8	92·4	63·3	67·8	73·8	79·1	76·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·5	91·9	92·4	92·0	79·9	82·6	87·1	87·5	85·0	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	103·6	99·4	96·2	94·0	50·6	67·5	83·8	81·1	64·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	102·1	95·4	93·1	92·3	66·8	72·2	78·8	82·0	73·5	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 3, 1939; monthly figures not yet available

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 338*)

ated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for

clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Meat prices in February continued the upward movement which commenced in January following a period of declining prices extending over several months. Sirloin steak was up from an average price of 25·7 cents per pound in January to 26·5 cents in February, rib roast of beef from 19 cents per pound to 19·8 cents, veal from 16·1 cents per pound to 16·8 cents and mutton roast from 22·8 cents per pound to 23·5 cents. Lard averaged about three-quarters of a cent per pound lower at 13·3 cents. The prices of eggs were generally lower, fresh grades being down from 38·6 cents per dozen to 29·6 cents and cooking grades from 31·7 cents per dozen to 24·7 cents. Milk has been unchanged at an average price of 10·9 cents per quart since last September. Creamery butter advanced from an average price of 26·4 cents per pound in January to 27·1 cents in February. Bread at 6·6 cents per pound in February was fractionally lower than in the previous month as compared with 7·2 cents per pound in February, 1938. Potatoes have advanced gradually in price since the autumn in Ontario and other eastern provinces but have changed little in the western provinces. The Dominion average price was up from $1 for 90 pounds in September, 1938, to $1.32 in February, 1939. Anthracite coal averaging 14·64 per ton in February, 1939. has changed little in price since November, 1938. No changes were recorded in rent.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French Nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.50; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $14.50; Quebec, $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $15; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $14.75 to $15.50; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $16.50; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15.50; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $15 and $14.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16 and $16.50; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19.25; Timmins, $19.50; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1938" which is a supplement to the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was

97·2 for January as compared with 98·3 for December. The index of food prices rose from 91·8 to 92·5 or 0·8 per cent during the month but the index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures fell from 101·7 to 99·6 or 2·1 per cent. The general index for January, 1939, was at the lowest point recorded since September, 1936, when it was 96·1; it was 9·7 per cent below the figure for January, 1938.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·7 at the end of January as compared to 89·1 at the end of December, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month. The price of foodstuffs increased 0·5 per cent during the month while industrial materials decreased 0·9 per cent, the latter decrease being mainly due to a decline of 3·7 per cent in the price of minerals which was only partially offset by an increase of 3·4 per cent in textile prices. As compared to the corresponding figure a year earlier, the general index for January shows a decline of 7·7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base 1914=100, was 155 at the first of February while the index of food prices was 138. These figures were the same as those for the previous month, no changes in prices having been sufficiently large to change the index number.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 676 for January as compared with 666 for December, an increase of 1·5 per cent. The index of food prices increased from 648 to 657, due mainly to an increase of 4·7 per cent in the vegetable food group. The index of prices of industrial materials increased from 682 to 694 or 1·8 per cent during the period, a slight decrease in the mineral and metal groups having been more than offset by increases in the textile and sundries groups. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 55 for January as compared with 54 for December.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·5 for January as compared with 106·3 for December. The index of prices of agricultural products increased from 107·2 to 107·8, while the index of prices of manufactured goods decreased from 125·6 to 125·5 and the index of prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was unchanged at 94·3.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·8 for January as compared to 125·3 for December. Food prices increased 0·6 per cent and clothing prices increased 0·2 per cent, while the indexes for rent, heat and light, and sundries were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 99 for November, 1938, as compared with 100 for the previous month. During the month food prices declined 2·9 per cent while the index of prices of non-foods was unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The Official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 104 for December, 1938, as compared with 106 for November. The index of food prices fell from 114 to 112, that for fuel and lighting materials fell from 106 to 103 and that for sundries fell from 96 to 95. The indexes for clothing and rent were unchanged at 85 and 100 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 77·0 for December, as compared with 77·5 for November, a decrease of 0·6 per cent. Of the ten groups making up the index, six groups showed declines from the previous month, as follows: hides and leather products 1·6 per cent, foods 1·3 per cent, fuel and lighting materials 0·7 per cent, textile products 0·6 per cent, farm products and metal and metal products 0·3 per cent each. The groups showing increases over the previous month were: building materials and housefurnishing goods 0·2 per cent each and chemicals and drugs and sundries 0·1 per cent each. The general index for December, 1938, was 5·8 per cent less than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 144·2 on December 15, 1938, showing no change from the index for September 15, 1938. Slight decreases in the cost of food, clothing, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous items were counterbalanced by an increase in fuel and light costs, while rents were unchanged. Since December 15, 1937, when the general index was 147·3, it has declined 2·1 per cent.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·4 for January as compared with 85·8 for the previous month. The index of food prices declined 1·4 per cent during the month to 79·2. The indexes of the rent and sundries groups were unchanged while those for clothing and fuel and lighting materials declined very slightly.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1938

Analyzed According to Industries, Localities and Months

AN analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1938, by industries, causes, provinces, and months, is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course, or arising out of their employment; also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the Labour Gazette, for May, August and November, 1938, and February, 1939.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: The Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada; The Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; The Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; The Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. In addition, reports were received also from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces, and Table III by months. The last two tables also include summary figures for 1937, which are a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1938, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1937 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the Labour Gazette, for May, August and November, 1938, and February, 1939. The figures for 1938, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1937.

In some industries, where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in the manufacturing group there was a decrease in the number of fatalities from 157 in 1937 to 125 in 1938, in construction a decrease from 170 to 143, in transportation and public utilities a decrease from 227 to 161, in fishing and trapping a decrease from 52 to 30—apparently due in part to slight reductions in employment in some of these industries, with relative decrease in exposure to risk. The increase from 202 to 236 in the mining group may be explained by the fact that during 1938 there were more major accidents, each resulting in the loss of a greater number of lives in this industry. There were 53 mining fatalities from 8 of the most serious accidents for the year.

The most serious disaster during the year under review occurred in a coal mine at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, on December 6, when the steel haulage cable controlling the descent of the riding rake snapped, for some cause not definitely determined by the inquiry, and 21 miners lost their lives and many others were injured in the pile up of a runaway string of 26 cars carrying over 250 miners down to work in the undersea pit.

Another serious accident occurred in an asbestos mine at Thetford Mines, Quebec, on December 7, when 7 miners were killed when buried under a rock slide owing to the collapse of a tunnel wall while clearing away rock loosened by a dynamite blast.

Five miners were killed and ten injured at Levack, Ontario, on February 4. These men were being lowered in a mine following blasting operations, when a skip overturned on striking an obstruction, pinning some of the workers between the skip and shaft timbers. Following the inquest, the jury recommended that skips being lowered in mine shafts after blasting operations should be brought to a full stop 200 feet above the blasting bulkhead, and should proceed thereafter on a slow signal and that men with lights be placed in each corner of descending skips to watch for any obstruction below.

Five men were killed and five others injured in an explosion in a coal mine at Hinton, Alberta, on March 30. Until completion of the necessary repairs to the air shaft and ventilation system to restore the mine to working condition, it was necessary to postpone an inspection to determine the cause of the explosion. On August 8 eleven men were fined on charges of infractions of the Alberta Mines Act which grew out of an investigation

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TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	....	....	....	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	9	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	....	1	....	....
B.—Working Machines	1	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	13	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	....	2	..	1
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
2. Conveyors and others	....	....	....	24	23	1	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	....
Total	....	....	....	24	23	1	....	....	5	2	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
2. Explosive substances	12	6	3	18	14	2	1	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Electric current	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	3	....
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	3	....	3	2	2	..	....	....	8	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	4
5. Conflagrations	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Gas fumes, poison, etc	11	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)	....	....	....	12	4	8	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	39	7	6	36	22	12	1	1	21	3	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	....	5	3	4
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	....	1	..	....
2. Being struck by objects	2	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	17	....	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	....	1	..	....
Total	2	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	20	....	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	....	2	..	....
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure	1	....	....	3	1	..	2	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	....	5	....	2	2	..	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	6	7	....	1	1	..	....	....	6	....	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	1	..	....
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries	12	....	....	77	39	22	15	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Falling trees and limbs	1	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Others	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	20	56	....	83	43	22	17	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	....
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc	....	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Sharp objects	2	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	....	2	..	....
Total	2	21	1	1	1	..	....	....	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	....	2	..	....
H.—Tools	....	4	....	1	..	..	1	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1. Derailments, collisions	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines	2	4	....	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....
3. Falling from or in cars or engines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	40	6	33	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	15	11	....	5	4	..	1	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	..	....
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Water craft	1	9	18	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Air craft	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	31	27	18	51	13	36	1	1	5	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	2	..	1

CANADA IN 1938, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	1
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	5
....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	1
....	....	3	1	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	16
....	....	4	2	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	20
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	4
....	....	4	4	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	33
....	....	5	5	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	37
2	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	2	....	..	8
2	....	11	....	....	....	8	3	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	53
1	....	4	2	....	....	2	..	13	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	3	1	..	..	....	2	....	..	30
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	....	2	....	..	..	2	....	....	..	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	14
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	6	6	..	..	....	....	....	..	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	12
5	....	18	2	....	....	12	4	14	9	1	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	4	..	4	....	14	8	..	..	2	4	....	..	168
1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	2	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	5
....	1	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	2	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	..	....	....	3	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	28
1	1	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	4	1	....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	....	..	....	....	3	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	33
....	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	2	1	..	..	....	1	....	..	9
....	....	2	1	....	1	..	..	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	10
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	..	....	3	2	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	2	1	..	..	....	1	....	..	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	89
....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	45
....	....	5	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	9
....	....	14	7	....	1	4	2	....	5	4	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	4	2	..	..	....	2	....	..	191
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	2	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	24
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	10
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	2	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	34
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	10
....	....	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	11	11	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	14
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	38	32	....	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	6	..	6	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	..	55
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	12	12	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	41
1	....	23	3	....	....	20	..	1	27	....	1	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	19	10	9	....	12	6	..	2	3	1	....	..	116
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	16
....	....	3	....	....	....	..	3	....	7	....	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	3	2	1	..	....	....	....	..	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	8	....	....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	9
1	....	28	3	1	....	21	3	1	103	55	1	8	8	29	..	1	1	..	27	10	17	....	19	11	1	2	3	2	....	..	310

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	18	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Other animals	13	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total	31	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations	8	....	1	1	1	..	....	....	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	....	1	1
2. From ladders	....	....	..	1	1	..	....	....	3	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	..	....
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc	2	15	1	12	9	1	1	1	11	....	1	2	1	..	2	1	2	....	1	..	1
4. Into holds of vessels	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
5. On the level	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
6. From loads, etc	5	4	..	....	....	..	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
7. Collapse of support	1	1	..	2	2	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
8. On sharp objects	2	....	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
9. Down stairs and inclines	2	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total	20	20	3	17	14	1	1	1	28	4	3	3	1	..	5	2	4	1	2	1	2
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc	....	....	..	15	14	..	....	1	4	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	..	2
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
4. Shooting and violence	....	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc	1	1	..	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	5	1	2	4	4	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
7. No particulars	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....
Total	6	3	2	19	18	..	....	1	6	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	2	..	2
Grand Total	152	142	30	236	136	74	21	5	125	17	4	5	1	..	36	6	10	2	20	5	10

CANADA IN 1938, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES (*Cont'd*)

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	**Unclassified**	**Total**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	34
....	....	23	21	....	....	2	..	....	5	....	....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	5	2	..	..	..	3	....	..	51
....	....	5	5	....	....	..	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	10
....	....	6	2	....	....	1	3	2	12	....	....	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	....	1	..	62
....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	....	7	....	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	8
....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	4
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	2	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	3	3	..	..	..	....	....	..	18
....	....	12	8	1	1	2	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	3
....	....	48	36	1	2	6	3	3	28	....	....	22	1	3	1	1	..	..	5	..	5	....	13	7	..	..	..	4	2	..	185
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	2
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	..	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	5	3	..	..	2	....	....	..	8
1	....	12	3	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	..	18
....	....	4	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	..	19
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	4	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	6
1	....	20	8	....	....	9	3	1	7	1	....	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	....	8	6	..	..	2	....	....	..	76
8	1	143	65	2	3	58	15	19	161	65	3	37	9	37	5	4	1	..	43	11	32	....	63	37	2	2	8	12	2	..	1,114

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1938											1937 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	2	6	1	36	61	7	14	18	7	.....	152	1	7	2	38	60	7	17	18	6	.....	156
Logging	.....	3	1	28	37	4	.....	1	68	.....	142	.....	2	3	41	30	1	.....	3	69	.....	149
Fishing and Trapping	.....	6	2	1	7	3	.....	1	9	1	30	4	19	2	6	9	.....	.....	4	7	1	52
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	44	2	39	76	7	1	24	40	3	236	.....	35	5	28	67	2	3	22	38	1	201
Metalliferous mining	.....	2	.....	24	73	7	.....	.....	27	3	136	.....	2	.....	18	63	2	3	.....	27	1	116
Coal mining	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	1	20	11	.....	74	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	11	.....	64
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	1	.....	14	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	21	.....	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19
Structural materials	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Manufacturing	.....	4	2	26	55	7	2	8	21	.....	125	.....	8	5	50	64	5	2	3	20	.....	157
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	.....	2	3	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Saw and planing mill products	.....	1	1	10	11	2	1	1	9	.....	36	.....	4	3	27	11	1	1	.....	18	.....	65
Wood products	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pulp, paper and paper products	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iron, steel and products	.....	2	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	4	.....	5	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	31
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction	1	8	1	47	66	5	2	4	9	.....	143	.....	7	4	49	80	7	1	1	21	.....	170
Buildings and structures	1	4	.....	20	30	3	1	3	3	.....	65	.....	3	.....	21	30	2	.....	1	8	.....	65
Railway	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Highway and bridge	.....	1	1	20	29	2	1	1	3	.....	58	.....	4	3	21	41	4	.....	.....	10	.....	83
Miscellaneous	.....	3	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	1	2	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13

Electric Light and Power		1		5	9	2			2		19		2		8	6	3	1		3		23
Transportation and Public Utilities		4	7	43	61	9	14	4	18	1	161		30	7	59	75	2	13	6	35		227
Steam railways		1	2	17	25	6	8	2	4		65		6	2	16	32	1	11	5	19		92
Street and electric railways				1	1				1		3				2	3				1		6
Water transportation		3	3	9	16				6		37		15	3	26	21				6		71
Air transportation					2	1	4		2		9					1		1				2
Local and highway transportation			2	14	14	2	1	2	2		37		8	2	12	17	1	1	1	5		47
Storage				1			1		2	1	5				1	1						2
Telegraphs and telephones					3				1		4				2					4		6
Express				1							1		1									1
Unclassified																						
Trade				13	23		1	2	4		43		2	1	16	19	2	2	1	3		46
Wholesale				4	6				1		11		1		7	8	2	1	1			20
Retail				9	17		1	2	3		32		1	1	9	11		1		3		26
Finance															1							1
Service		1		18	17	4	8	2	13		63		1		20	32	4		5	3		65
Public administration				10	11	1	5	1	9		37				13	20	2		1	2		38
Recreational				1		1					2				1	1			1			3
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning					1				1		2											
Custom and repair		1			2	1	2	1	1		8		1			4			1	1		7
Personal, domestic and business				6	3	1	1		1		12				5	2	2					9
Professional establishments				1					1		2				1	5			2			8
Unclassified																						
Total	3	77	16	256	412	48	42	66	189	5	1,114	5	113	29	316	442	33	39	63	205	2	1,247

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For quarterly reports of accidents see the Labour Gazette for May, August and November 1938, and February 1939.

(b) Revised figures for 1937.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1938 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1938	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1937 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
Agriculture	**6**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**12**	**10**	**22**	**16**	**14**	**20**	**15**	**10**	**152**	**13·64**	**156**	**12·51**	(a) **1,128,188**
Logging	**14**	**7**	**18**	**19**	**18**	**15**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**9**	**16**	**9**	**142**	**12·74**	**149**	**11·95**	(a) **49,960**
Fishing and Trapping	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**30**	**2·69**	**52**	**4·17**	(d) **69,981**
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	**12**	**14**	**34**	**15**	**22**	**13**	**17**	**20**	**18**	**12**	**16**	**43**	**236**	**21·19**	**201**	**16·12**	(c) **105,414**
Metalliferous mining	4	9	16	9	19	12	10	15	10	7	14	11	136	12·21	116	9·31	55,046
Coal mining	6	3	17	6	3	...	5	3	6	1	1	23	74	6·64	64	5·13	27·202
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	9	21	1·89	19	1·52	9,942
Structural materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	·45	2	·16	13,224
Manufacturing	**11**	**16**	**9**	**12**	**10**	**15**	**10**	**9**	**13**	**8**	**8**	**4**	**125**	**11·22**	**157**	**12·59**	**594,359**
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	3	6	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	17	1·52	10	·80	75,190
Animal foods	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	·37	3	·24	34,188
Textiles and clothing	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	·45	4	·32	114,966
Leather, fur and products	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09	1	·08	29,451
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·24	11,881
Saw and planing mill products	1	2	5	3	2	4	7	3	2	2	2	3	36	3·22	65	5·22	37,181
Wood products	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	·54	1	·08	20,304
Pulp, paper and paper products	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	10	·89	13	1·04	39,444
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	·18	1	·08	35,445
Iron, steel and products	2	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	3	2	3	...	20	1·79	31	2·49	107,203
Non-ferrous metal products	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	·45	10	·80	36,935
Non-metallic mineral products	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	10	·89	10	·80	21,974
Chemical and allied products	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	·74	5	·40	19,910
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09	...	...	10,317
Construction	**7**	**9**	**10**	**6**	**8**	**24**	**13**	**20**	**19**	**11**	**12**	**4**	**143**	**12·84**	**170**	**13·63**	(a) **256,282**
Buildings and structures	2	6	3	1	6	15	6	5	10	5	5	1	65	5·83	65	5·21	164,977
Railway	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·18	4	·32	...
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	·27	5	·40	6,312
Highway and bridge	5	1	5	3	2	7	6	10	5	6	6	2	58	5·21	83	6·66	...
Miscellaneous	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	1	15	1·35	13	1·04	...
Electric Light and Power	**3**	**1**	...	**1**	...	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	...	**19**	**1·71**	**23**	**1·85**	(c) **17,018**
Transportation and Public Utilities	**16**	**8**	**11**	**9**	**18**	**12**	**12**	**22**	**17**	**20**	**11**	**5**	**161**	**14·45**	**227**	**18·20**	...
Steam railway	9	4	5	6	7	1	7	5	7	8	3	3	65	5·83	92	7·38	(c) 133,467
Street and electric railways	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	·27	6	·48	(c) 14,347
Water transportation	2	3	4	1	1	3	2	9	3	3	5	1	37	3·32	71	5·69	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	9	·80	2	·16	(a) 745
Local and highway transportation	3	...	2	1	4	5	1	6	7	6	1	1	37	3·32	47	3·77	(a) 96,275
Storage	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	·45	2	·16	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	·37	6	·48	(c) 24,814
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·09	1	·08	(c) 4,611
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade	**6**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**43**	**3·86**	**46**	**3·69**	(a) **387,315**
Wholesale	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	11	·99	20	1·60	326,528
Retail	3	1	7	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	4	2	32	2·87	26	2·09	60,787
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1**	**·08**	(a) **92,317**
Service	**5**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**14**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**63**	**5·66**	**65**	**5·21**	(a) **767,705**
Public administration	3	2	...	3	6	4	8	4	2	1	3	1	37	3·32	38	3·05	116,839
Recreational	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·18	3	·24	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·18	...	...	20,468
Custom and repair	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	8	·72	7	·56	61,142
Personal, domestic and business	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	12	1·08	9	·72	09,3653
Professional establishments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	·18	8	·64	243,666
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**169,263**
Total	**83**	**73**	**102**	**82**	**98**	**104**	**100**	**112**	**98**	**92**	**89**	**81**	**1114**	**100·00**	**1,247**	**100·00**	...

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry 1936. (c) Annual census of industry 1937. (d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry. (e) Revised figure for 1937.

Five mining engineers were killed on July 28, at Bourlamaque, Quebec, when they were dropped 700 feet down a shaft in a runaway hoist cage. The cable snapped as the hoistman applied the emergency braking devices in an attempt to check the rapid descent and the cage plunged to the bottom of the shaft.

At Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on March 15, four miners lost their lives when a stope burst and caved in on them.

At Michel, British Columbia, on July 5, a lightning bolt travelled 3,900 feet into the workings of a coal mine along the steel rails of an underground railway and ignited a

pocket of gas; three miners lost their lives in the resulting explosion.

Three coal miners were also killed at Coal Creek, British Columbia, on September 20, when they were crushed by an avalanche of coal following a "bump" or upheaval in the mine.

Three miners lost their lives when lightning caused a premature dynamite explosion near Val d'Or, Quebec, on May 30.

On March 2, four ice cutters were killed near Stratford, when a train struck their car in a snow storm.

Four men, engaged in the construction of an oratory at Montreal, were killed on June 3, when a hoist in which they were descending crashed about 150 feet to the ground, because the supports of a cross-beam holding the hoist cables at the top of the dome gave way and the cables slipped off.

When an oil refinery still exploded in Turner Valley, Alberta, on February 26, two company officials and a labourer lost their lives from burns and injuries. The finding of the coroner's jury was that the still was just a welded vessel with insufficient supports and it was recommended that the provincial government inspect all oil refineries when being constructed, and when in operation, and make it obligatory to obtain a licence before refining operations were allowed to be started.

On May 16, an engineer, a fireman and a trainman were killed in a derailment, near Schreiber, Ontario.

Three fishermen were killed in an explosion of the gasoline tank of their vessel, off Gore Bay, Ontario, on April 21.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 310, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse drawn vehicles, as well as accidents, caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents in this category 116, appear under the heading "automobiles and other power vehicles and implements," also 55 were caused by persons "being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines," 32 of these being engaged in steam railways; 47 were in connection with watercraft (9 of these were in logging, 18 in fishing and trapping, and 7 were in water transportation); 41 were caused by mine and quarry cars; 16 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements; 14 were due to derailments and collisions (11 of which were in steam railways); 12 by persons "falling from or in cars or engines"; and 9 by aircraft.

Fatalities numbering 191 were caused by "falling objects," of which 89 were from objects falling in mines and quarries, 45 due to falling trees and limbs, 29 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles; 10 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.; 9 to collapse of structure; and 9 to other falling objects.

"Falls of persons" caused 185 fatalities, including 62 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning); 51 falls from elevations, 18 from loads, etc., 18 to collapse of support, 10 from ladders, 8 into holds of vessels, 8 down stairs and inclines, 4 falls on the level, 3 on sharp objects and 3 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.

Next in order as a cause came "dangerous substances," causing 168 fatalities in number, of which 53 were due to explosive substances, 30 to electric current, 27 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 24 to gas fumes, poison, etc., 14 to conflagrations, 12 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc., and 8 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.

Hoisting apparatus caused 37 fatalities; 34 were in connection with the handling of objects; 34 were caused by animals, 21 of which were due to horses; 33 by striking against or being struck by objects; 20 by working machines, 16 by prime movers and 10 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 76 fatalities of which 23 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 19 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, 18 to cave-ins, landslides, ice jams, etc., 8 to shooting and violence, 2 to infection not elsewhere classified, and 6 concerning which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 412 occurred in Ontario. There were 256 in Quebec, 189 in British Columbia, 77 in Nova Scotia, 66 in Alberta, 48 in Manitoba, 42 in Saskatchewan, 16 in New Brunswick, 3 in Prince Edward Island, and 5 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying where there were 76, with 66 in construction, 61 in agriculture, 61 in transportation and public utilities, 55 in manufacturing, 37 in logging, 23 in trade, 17 in service, 9 in electric light and power and 7 in fishing and trapping. In Quebec, the largest number, 47, was in construction, with 43 in transportation and public utilities, 39 in mining, non-ferrous

smelting and quarrying, 36 in agriculture, 28 in logging, 18 in service, 13 in trade, 5 in electric light and power, and 1 in fishing and trapping. In British Columbia there were 68 fatalities in logging, 40 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 21 in manufacturing, 13 in trade, 9 in construction and 9 in fishing and trapping. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 44 and 24 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry experienced many fatalities in these provinces. In Manitoba the largest number, 9, was in transportation and public utilities. In Saskatchewan there were 14 in agriculture and 14 in transportation and public utilities. In New Brunswick the largest number of fatalities, 7, occurred in transportation and public utilities.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,114, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 236, or 21·19 per cent of the total; transportation and public utilities, 161 or 14·45 per cent; agriculture, 152 or 13·64 per cent; construction, 143 or 12·84 per cent; logging, 142 or 12·74 per cent; manufacturing, 125 or 11·22 per cent; service, 63 or 5·66 per cent; trade, 43 or 3·84 per cent; fishing and trapping, 30 or 2·69 per cent; electric light and power, 19 or 1·71 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months indicates that the greatest number, 112, occurred in August, while the smallest total, 73, was recorded in February. The table gives the number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census for 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1936, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1937.

While the latest figures available as to numbers employed are not in any instance those for the year under review, they are included, however, for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation, in which accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions. These are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards were summarized in the following issues: Manitoba and New Brunswick, April, 1938, pages 407-408; Alberta, May, 1938, pages 527-528; Nova Scotia and British Columbia, July, 1938, pages 745-747; Ontario, Septemper, 1938, pages 993-994.

None of the provinces has jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but include to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and also include some preliminary figures for 1938. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1,247 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1937, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 721, exclusive of Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not record accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records only show accidents to employees, while the records of the Department of Labour register accidents to all persons occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, of whom, there are many, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 AND 1938 REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Provincial	Medical aid only *(a)*	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1932					
Nova Scotia	1,441	3,221	326	36	5,024
New Brunswick	1,536	2,582	250	18	4,386
Quebec	15,711	13,482	1,285	165	30,643
Ontario	17,320	15,466	1,805	167	34,758
Manitoba	2,558	2,939	175	23	5,695
Saskatchewan	1,166	1,569	69	13	2,817
Alberta	3,059	5,786	98	31	8,974
British Columbia	9,211	9,066	651	106	19,034
Total	52,002	54,111	4,659	559	111,331
1933					
Nova Scotia	1,387	3,430	318	33	5,168
New Brunswick	2,700	3,606	351	26	6,683
Quebec	14,267	11,235	1,099	122	26,723
Ontario	17,258	14,235	1,511	159	33,163
Manitoba	2,655	2,680	160	10	5,505
Saskatchewan	1,124	1,185	68	13	2,390
Alberta	2,242	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia	.....	7,575	502	97	8,174
Total	41,633	49,786	4,066	481	95,966
1934					
Nova Scotia	1,916	5,644	464	39	8,063
New Brunswick	1,765	5,711	358	24	7,858
Quebec	15,773	14,252	1,390	142	31,557
Ontario	24,552	22,020	1,790	211	48,573
Manitoba	3,205	3,168	190	15	6,578
Saskatchewan	1,559	1,598	58	8	3,223
Alberta	3,212	6,284	77	35	9,608
British Columbia	.....	9,427	451	116	9,994
Total	51,982	68,104	4,778	590	125,454
1935					
Nova Scotia	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec	16,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario	27,904	23,024	992	208	52,128
Manitoba	4,274	3,732	210	21	8,237
Saskatchewan	1,820	1,699	64	14	3,597
Alberta	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total	61,650	73,942	4,178	681	140,451
1936					
Nova Scotia	2,846	6,818	529	53	10,246
New Brunswick	2,303	6,290	339	25	8,957
Quebec	18,353	22,391	1,800	152	43,196
Ontario	30,086	22,954	835	272	54,147
Manitoba	4,860	4,186	216	37	9,299
Saskatchewan	2,183	2,361	84	14	4,642
Alberta	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia	.....	13,547	657	168	14,372
Total	65,361	83,381	4,551	764	154,057
1937 *(c)*					
Nova Scotia	3,168	8,179	546	60	11,953
New Brunswick	3,304	7,863	332	22	11,521
Quebec	24,473	24,667	836	127	50,103
Ontario	34,318	26,427	1,049	248	62,042
Manitoba	4,300	4,787	226	28	9,341
Saskatchewan	1,703	2,188	37	12	3,940
Alberta	6,174	4,993	103	43	11,313
British Columbia	14,457	16,431	594	181	31,663
Total	91,897	95,535	3,723	721	191,876
1938 *(b)*					
Nova Scotia	3,063	7,861	238	63	11,225
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	27,500	23,255	889	281	51,925
Manitoba	4,836	4,286	220	48	9,390
Saskatchewan	2,008	2,234	61	16	4,319
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	12,566	14,028	754	139	27,487
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation: The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.
(b) Preliminary figures.
(c) Subject to further revision.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Conviction for Violation of Lord's Day Act Affirmed in Quebec

On January 20 Mr. Justice Lazure dismissed without costs an appeal by Sable Limited, a firm of fur dyers, from a conviction for violating the Lord's Day Act by requiring some employees to work on Sunday. The firm had been fined $100 and costs (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 597). *R. vs. Sable Ltd.*, Superior Court, Montreal.

Decree under Quebec Collective Agreements Act Held Invalid as Contravening Combines Investigation Act

In the Superior Court of Montreal on February 9 Mr. Justice Gibsone maintained a writ of prohibition ordering the Court and Judges of the Sessions of the Peace of the District of Montreal to discontinue proceedings against Dame Becky Lazarovitch carrying on a shoe-repairing business under the name of La Patrie Shoe Repairing. The petitioner was charged in the Court of Sessions with violating, in October, 1937, the provisions of an order in council issued under the authority of the Collective Labour Agreements Act which made binding on the shoe-repair industry in the District of Montreal certain terms of a collective agreement including the provisions as to wages and hours and the scale of prices to be charged for work done. A further charge was that of violating the regulations of the Joint Committee of Shoe Repairers set up under the Act by displaying signs indicating that shoes would be repaired at prices below the scale fixed by the order in council.

In answer to these charges, the petitioner invoked as defences that the order in council was invalid under the statute and that it was also unconstitutional being in contravention of section 498 of the Criminal Code and of the Dominion Combines Investigation Act. She then obtained a writ prohibiting the Court of Sessions of the Peace from proceeding with the case until these questions were decided. The Attorney-General of Quebec intervened to uphold the validity of the Act.

Before Mr. Justice Gibsone, it was contended, on behalf of the petitioner, that the Act gave no power to fix prices but enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make obligatory only the provisions of an agreement relating to wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, the proportion of apprentices to skilled workmen and those respecting the classification of operations and determining the classes of employers and employees. In reply, it was argued that the section giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to make obligatory such provisions as he "may deem in conformity with the spirit of this Act" conferred authority to make binding a scale of minimum prices in order that the employer would be in a position to pay the wages fixed by the order in council. Mr. Justice Gibsone held that the Act deals only with agreements between employers and employees as such and while it does not limit the matters on which the parties may agree, it expressly restricts the matters which may be made the subject of an order in council applying to all the industry. In his opinion, the Act is not concerned with employers in their relation to their customers and the restriction on prices has to do with this relation. He held the clauses relating to prices therefore to be invalid as going beyond the power conferred by the Act.

As regards the constitutional validity of the Act and order in council, it was argued for the petitioner that they have the effect of contravening section 498 of the Criminal Code by unduly limiting the facilities for dealing in such commodities as leather, rubber and other shoe-repairing supplies, all or the greater part of which used in the petitioner's business are imported from outside the province and that their effect is to restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to these articles. On the ground that the statute and orders in council operate against the interests of the public and unduly lessen competition with respect to the articles mentioned, it was also contended that they contravened the Dominion Combines Investigation Act. Moreover, it was argued, the orders in council delegated legislative power and the provincial Legislature has no authority to confer that power.

On the other hand, the respondents contended that the Act and the order in council dealt with matters of a purely private and local nature and relating to property and civil rights in the province and the statute was not one affecting trade and commerce as those words are used in the British North America Act. They denied that the order restricted trade or competition, that it was detrimental to the public interest or that it was the result of any such agreement as described in section 498 of the Criminal Code relating to combinations. On the contrary, they contended that the order in council was for the benefit of the public and that the fixing of prices for various classes of work was necessary to enable the minimum wage fixed by the order to be paid to the workers;

that the object of the order was not the creation of a combination of producers to dominate the market and prevent free competition but to assure the workers in the shoe-repairing industry a reasonable remuneration. Evidence showed that the scale of prices fixed in the order was "much higher than the prices for those same operations" formerly charged on the Island of Montreal and it was the opinion of the Court that the former prices had been fixed in an open market and through free competition. It was therefore held that the fixing of minimum prices was a violation of the Combines Investigation Act; that the collective agreement was a distinct agreement between associations of employers who were parties to it to fix prices and that the agreement thus operated and was intended to operate against the interests of the public as represented by the customers paying for the repair of shoes. Since the Combines Investigation Act is a federal statute and may not be contravened or nullified by provincial authority, the price-fixing clauses of the order in council were *ultra vires*.

Reference was made to section 15 of the Collective Agreements Act which declares that the gazetting of the order in council making binding a collective agreement shall bar any contestation alleging incapacity of the parties to the agreement, its invalidity, the insufficiency of notice and any other matters and shall create a presumption in law establishing the legality of all proceedings relating to the adoption of the order. On this point the Court held that this section of the Act was not meant to prevent consideration of such a question as that raised by the petitioner, that the order in council in fixing prices is illegal because in contravention of federal legislation.

On the contention of the respondents that recourse to a writ of prohibition was not permissible in the case, since the Court and Judges against whom the writ was sought possessed jurisdiction to decide all matters of fact and law connected with it, Mr. Justice Gibsone held that the Court of Sessions did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate the question of the validity of the statute and orders in council and that the petitioner was entitled to the issue of the writ prohibiting that Court from proceeding with the charges until the question of the validity of the statute had been decided.

As regards the displaying of signs by the petitioner indicating that prices lower than those set out in the decree would be charged for shoe repairs, it was held that under the circumstances this did not constitute an offence.

The Court therefore maintained the petition and the writ of prohibition and dismissed the contestation of the Joint Committee of the shoe industry with costs. The intervention of the Attorney-General was also dismissed with the recommendation that the Crown pay to the petitioner her costs for the intervention. Notice of appeal against this judgment has been given by the Attorney-General of Quebec. *Lazarovitch and the Court of Sessions of the Peace,* and the Joint Committee of Shoe Repairers of the District of Montreal, Superior Court, Montreal, February 9, 1939.

Supreme Court Orders New Trial in Action by Seaman for Injury Suffered through Negligence of Fellow Workman

On December 12, 1938, the Supreme Court of Canada ordered a new trial in an action for damages brought in Quebec by a carpenter who, due to the alleged negligence of the chief officer in not ordering the life lines to be erected earlier, suffered injury while working on board the SS. *Cornwallis* a British ship owned by the appellants and registered in Vancouver. The Quebec Court of King's Bench had agreed with the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec in holding that where there was a conflict between Quebec laws and those of another system of jurisprudence the law applicable was, according to the Merchant Shipping Act, the law of the place of registry, that is, British Columbia. However, the plaintiff had succeeded because no proof was offered to show that the doctrine of common employment, which would release the appellants from responsibility for injury to the respondent caused by negligence of a fellow servant in the course of his duties, is recognized in British Columbia but not in Quebec. Damages to the amount of $4,000 had been awarded.

Before the Supreme Court of Canada the appellants pleaded this doctrine as a common law defence, arguing that as navigation and shipping are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, where the Dominion has no legislation, common law applies and provincial legislation is irrelevant. But the Court held that, in the absence of Dominion or Imperial legislation or some special rule relating to navigation and shipping and dating from Confederation, British Columbia law respecting responsibility of masters for the acts of their servants applies to shipowners.

The plaintiff had proved that an action lay by the law of Quebec, but it was held that since the defendant relied on the difference between Quebec law and that of the locality where the injury occurred, the onus was on it

to prove the difference, in the absence of which the Court presumed the British Columbia law to be as in Quebec, in which case the plaintiff must succeed.

As regards the question of negligence which was for the jury to decide, although the latter stated definitely that in their opinion the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant, they added that if the chief officer had ordered the life lines erected earlier, "the accident might have been avoided," thus appearing uncertain whether the accident was directly due to the alleged negligence or fault. In view of this obscurity in the jury's verdict a new trial was ordered. *Canadian National Steamships Co. vs. Watson* (1939) 1 Dominion Law Reports 273.

B.C. Employer Released on Defective Recognizance May not be Summoned for Sentence

On February 18, an order was granted by Mr. Justice Robertson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia prohibiting a magistrate from sentencing for breach of a so-called recognizance an employer who, after being convicted on July 4, 1938, on a charge of violating the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act, had been released on suspended sentence of one year on entering into a form "recognizance" one of the conditions of which was that he would pay the arrears of wages and pay semi-monthly during the year.

The magistrate has power to suspend sentence only where there is a proper recognizance.

On January 11, 1939, an exactly similar summons was issued, and on it being heard by the same magistrate, he stated that it did not constitute a second charge but related to the previous proceedings. The accused then applied for an order of prohibition. Mr. Justice Robertson held that there had been no proper recognizance: the accused did not appear before the magistrate; neither was there an acknowledgment of an amount owing to the Crown if he failed to carry out the conditions set out in the recognizance or a fixed time within which the accused was to appear and receive judgment. The magistrate therefore had no power to sentence the accused at a later date than the original trial. Moreover, the procedure was wrong since under the Summary Convictions Act, it was necessary to arrest on a warrant any person failing to observe the conditions of his recognizance. *Rex* v. *Eveleigh* (1939) 1 Western Weekly Reports 323.

Manitoba County Court Judge Prohibited From Allowing Amendment to Claim for Wages

On February 7, Chief Justice McPherson of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench granted an order prohibiting a County Court judge from hearing an appeal from a judgment under The Wages Recovery Act, 1936, holding that the latter had acted beyond his jurisdiction in allowing an amendment to the information which in fact constituted a new ground of complaint and action.

The employer had been charged with having neglected and refused to pay $200 wages earned by the plaintiff between January 1 and June 1, 1938. A police magistrate at The Pas who heard the case on June 17, 1938, awarded the plaintiff $141.07 and costs. When the defendant appealed to the County Court the plaintiff was allowed to amend the claim to cover the year 1937 as well as six months of 1938. The defendant thereupon applied to the King's Bench for an order prohibiting the County Court judge from hearing the appeal on the amended complaint and asking that only the claim for six months be considered as heard by the magistrate.

The Act provides that a hiring for more than one year must be in writing and that the maximum wages that may be recovered are $200. Had the claim originally been for a year and a half, it might have been disallowed on the ground that there was no written contract of employment. Also the wage claim as amended apparently exceeded the $200 maximum. The amendment proposed here would constitute new grounds of complaint and it is therefore not within the jurisdiction of a County Court judge to allow it. *Seymour* v. *Morgan* (1939) 1 Western Weekly Reports 317.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was little general change in industrial employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,309 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,027,846 persons, as compared with 1,027,619 in the preceding month. This increase of 227 persons was not sufficient to alter the index number, which stood at 106·5 at both March 1 and February 1, as compared with 107·8 at the beginning of March, 1938. The base used in calculating these indexes is the 1926 average as 100. During the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are based, a very slightly downward trend was indicated in employment at March 1; the small advance at the date under review, which had an imperceptible effect on the crude index, therefore increased fractionally the seasonally-corrected figure, which rose from 110·6 at the beginning of February to 111·0 at March 1. At the same date in recent years of the record, the unadjusted index was as follows:— 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4 and 1928, 102·6.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of March, 1939, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,967 local trade unions with a membership numbering 252,099 persons, 41,410 or 16·4 per cent of whom were without employment, in contrast with percentages of 15·9 at the beginning of February, 1939, and 13·7 at the beginning of March, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted during February, 1939, when the average daily placements were compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain over that of February a year ago. The greatest losses under the first comparison were in farming and services, while the highest gain under the second was in construction and maintenance, with an appreciable increase also noted in services. Vacancies in February, 1939, numbered 27,816, applications 59,631 and placements in regular and casual emloyment 26,834.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was little changed in March from the level of the preceding month the figures being $17.07 for March and $17.06 for February. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are $17.48 for March, 1938; $17.13 for March, 1937; $16.63 for March, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.96 for March, 1930. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued to show little change week by week during March and was 73·3 for the week ended March 31 as compared with 73·2 for the weeks ended March 3 and February 3. Some comparative figures on a monthly basis for earlier dates are, 83·1 for March, 1938; 85·5 for March, 1937; 72·4 for March, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·6 for March, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 364. The index of the physical volume of business in February was 1·2 per cent lower than in the previous month but 4·7 per cent higher than in February, 1938. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index mineral production and construction showed substantial advance after adjustment for seasonal variation while there was also a slight increase in the output of electric power. The advance in mineral production was due mainly to increases in the exports of copper and asbestos and in the production of coal. The

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	102,778,850	125,516,146	140,147,150	107,932,822	121,954,003
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	40,380,234	43,742,684	65,035,450	46,951,619	49,719,835
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	61,727,338	81,046,361	74,219,408	60,155,402	71,021,829
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	5,844,268	6,182,925	9,249,435	6,749,980	6,950,642
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,050,003,522	2,511,881,724	2,370,658,176	2,175,995,261	2,444,600,036
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	94,361,324	90,088,507	100,254,248	101,981,677	98,272,000
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,690,887,277	1,667,403,289	1,623,399,562	1,614,569,798	1,590,927,550
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	787,400,458	791,847,317	752,456,794	737,103,210	731,456,128
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	104·1	102·9	99·2	107·1	107·7
Preferred stocks.....	.....	84·4	85·0	77·5	82·1	83·4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	69·7	68·1	68·5	69·3	69·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number..	†73·3	73·2	73·2	83·1	83·6	83·8
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·07	17·06	17·18	17·48	17·39	17·48
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	60·6	60·7	72·0	62·7	62·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	74·3	76·3	78·2	76·8	78·6
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	106·5	106·5	108·1	107·8	110·4	113·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16·4	15·9	16·2	13·7	12·4	13·0
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	171,016	159,431	157,919	176,343	180,062	179,803
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	.....	13,069,775	13,495,005	14,611,629	13,289,721	13,321,632
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	11,975,550	13,405,721	12,753,368	12,789,305
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	9,195,884	9,699,062	10,467,979	9,382,915	10,315,459
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	8,962,516	9,238,060	10,101,331	9,058,760	9,758,313
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,871,323,999	1,998,472,126	1,760,658,591	2,022,901,310
Building permits..... $	.....	1,894,161	1,706,630	3,562,000	2,364,000	1,859,181
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	9,002,500	11,322,900	7,260,800	10,417,700	6,551,700	9,140,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	40,723	41,333	57,660	66,228	61,447	74,802
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	94,500	77,179	78,198	118,676	98,980	112,307
Ferro-alloys.....tons	3,446	5,299	2,855	4,031	4,436	5,497
Lead.....lbs.	.....	26,301,416	32,106,252	35,176,663	26,786,559	37,522,125
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	25,372,817	30,639,464	33,515,602	29,025,024	34,865,607
Copper.....lbs.	.....	41,218,288	48,257,536	48,089,283	46,835,955	52,454,135
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	17,495,366	14,611,017	17,298,398	16,008,523	20,270,680
Gold.....ounces	.....	390,963	411,328	376,023	340,838	361,086
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,781,624	1,532,922	1,698,215	1,430,848	1,571,052
Coal.....tons	.....	1,290,383	1,178,360	1,222,000	1,404,730	1,448,825
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	47,014,000	56,200,000	61,048,207	40,290,000	47,310,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,250,104	6,423,123	4,756,505	1,377,000	4,008,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	5,998,000	7,422,000	13,125,000	10,881,000	11,933,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,817,000	1,588,000	3,604,000	1,492,000	1,108,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	254,636,443	117,190,941	132,292,703	90,662,492	144,893,804
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,037,466	1,097,822	999,387	849,228	921,285
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	22,869,391	23,004,993	18,572,906	26,038,797	19,951,841	19,962,780
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,853,229	1,520,498	2,109,456	1,777,340	1,462,000
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,069,000	76,992,000	72,844,000	73,486,000	73,590,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	30,588,000	30,101,000	34,785,000	30,935,000	30,291,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	200,631	208,380	224,600	202,600	222,500
Automobiles, passenger, production.	12,689	10,914	11,404	12,276	11,753	13,385
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	111·7	113·0	108·8	106·7	111·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	114·1	114·2	110·2	107·4	113·5
Mineral production.....	.....	190·9	176·8	195·7	188·8	179·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	105·0	111·1	101·8	101·3	108·6
Construction.....	.....	56·2	40·3	58·2	36·1	48·5
Electric power.....	.....	232·3	230·0	222·5	215·9	219·7
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	104·9	109·3	104·7	104·5	106·7
Trade employment.....	.....	133·4	133·8	130·9	130·4	130·6
Carloadings.....	.....	66·7	70·7	75·0	75·0	77·2
Imports.....	.....	71·7	77·6	79·1	79·6	84·8
Exports.....	.....	110·1	141·2	80·3	80·4	91·8

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended March 31, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 1, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 25, February 25, January 28, 1939; March 26, February 26, January 29, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

indexes of the volume of manufacturing, imports, exports and car loadings were lower in the month under review than in the previous month. Comparing February, 1939 with February, 1938, mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power output and exports recorded advances while imports and car loadings were lower. Information available for March shows the number of cars of revenue freight to be greater than in February but smaller than in March, 1938, while the value of construction contracts awarded was lower in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for March was seven, involving 1,628 workers and resulting in time loss of 10,293 man working days, which was the smallest time loss in any March since 1930 with the exception of March, 1938. During February, 1939, there were eight disputes involving 2,643 workers with time loss of 24,791 man working days. A large part of the time loss in both February and March was caused by a strike of 1,000 rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont. In March, 1938, there were 14 strikes, involving 2,258 workers with time loss of 9,391 man working days, the most important being strikes of textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and at Woodstock, Ont. Of the seven disputes recorded for March, 1939, all were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employers concerned, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result in each of three disputes was recorded as indefinite. No disputes were on record as unterminated at the end of the month. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with disputes between the (1) various ocean steamship companies at Saint John, N.B., and their checkers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and (2) the Diamond Truck Company and its truck drivers, members of the Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The texts of these reports, together with a statement respecting other proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appear in the article on page 371.

Statistics of material aid recipients for February

Preliminary figures from the National Registration for February released by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers showed that the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in February was 1,012,000, an increase of nearly 4 per cent over the January figure as revised to date, but slightly more than 3 per cent less than in February, 1938.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in February this year was 190,000, an increase of 5 per cent from the January total of 181,000. The figure for February this year represented an increase of 8·6 per cent over February a year ago.

A total of 694,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in February this year, 4 per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of about 6 per cent from the figure for February, 1938.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from the year before. 70,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 318,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in February. Of these persons 270,000 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan alone. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, while up by 3·3 per cent in February over the January revised figure was over 18 per cent less than in February, 1938. The February total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, while continuing to hold the improvement over a year ago, increased by 2·6 per cent over January, 1939, but was 20 per cent lower than in February a year ago.

Minister of Labour on misrepresentation of relief totals

In the House of Commons on March 15, the Minister of Labour, in introducing a measure to provide for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress, refuted statements in certain periodicals "grossly distorting" certain phases of the relief situation in Canada.

The Minister referred to the fact that with the functioning of national registration it is now possible "to follow the changing trends of the relief situation from month to month and year to year."

In spite of the regular publication of these official figures, declared the Minister, "repeated

references 'to over a million persons on unemployment relief' had been given wide publicity in September last when 553,111 persons across Canada were registered as receiving material aid; and that number included children and aged dependents, unemployable and partially employable persons as well as farmers and their families, whose needs certainly did not arise from any lack of work. Actually at that time the employable persons being assisted numbered 114,460; yet we read of 'hundreds of thousands of Canadian workers on relief'."

The Minister then dealt with misrepresentation in regard to transients. Refuting editorial estimates that transients in Canada numbered anywhere from 100,000 to 185,000, the Minister referred to a survey conducted by the Department of Labour in January as a result of which information obtained from reliable sources—the provincial governments and the two railway companies—indicated that, outside of those being cared for by the joint federal and provincial plan, transients numbered less than ten thousand.

The Minister also took exception to another figure—"grossly distorted, that has been given wide currency"—which placed the number of idle young people at a total of over 400,000. While not questioning that there is a serious youth problem in this country, the Minister did question "the technique of research which was adopted by those who made this astonishing computation of over 400,000 idle young people in Canada." Pointing out that this total was based, not even on a sample census survey, but was obtained by a series of arbitrary deductions from the total number of Canadians between the ages of fifteen and thirty as given in the census of 1931, the Minister emphasized that such a total included those within the 15-30 years bracket who are living on farms in this country and were therefore not in the unemployed category.

Criminal Code Amendment Protecting Workers in Right to Organize

The House of Commons on April 11 gave unanimous approval to the Bill (No. 5) sponsored by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre) to amend the Criminal Code so that employers may be penalized for interference with the right of employees to organize. Earlier in the day, the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in introducing Bill No. 90 to amend the Criminal Code, stated that this measure contained a new section which would meet the objective of Mr. Woodsworth's amendment concerning intimidation and efforts to prevent working people from joining labour unions.

In an explanatory note to Mr. Woodsworth's Bill the object is stated as follows:

> The purpose of this Bill is to prevent employers from refusing to employ, or from dismissing employees, or conspiring with others therefor, for the reason that they are members of a trade union.
>
> As it is lawful for workmen or employees to form themselves into trade unions and to bargain collectively, it should, as a matter of public policy, be unlawful for employers to seek by overt acts or intimidation, threats or conspiracy to prevent them from belonging to such trade unions.

The amendment to the Criminal Code as introduced by the Minister of Justice is to be inserted after Section 502, and is as follows:

> 502A. Any employer or his agent, whether a person, company or corporation, who wrongfully and without lawful authority
>
> (*a*) refuses to employ or dismisses from his employment any person for the sole reason that such person is a member of a lawful trade union or of a lawful association or combination of workmen or employees formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner their interests and organized for their protection in the regulation of wages and conditions of work;
>
> (*b*) seeks by intimidation, threat, or loss of position or employment, or by actual loss of position or employment, or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty, to compel workmen or employees to abstain from belonging to such a trade union or to such an association or combination to which they have a lawful right to belong; or
>
> (*c*) conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other employer or his agent to do any of the things mentioned in the preceding paragraphs;
>
> is guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction, if an individual, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and, if a company or corporation, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Cost of living survey in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued some preliminary figures on the results of the survey of nutrition and family expenditure in cities in Canada begun in October, 1938. (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, p. 967). Information as to quantities and cost of the various items entering into family expenditure of wage earners was secured from families in Charlottetown, Saint John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. Family earnings ranged from $450 to $2,500 per year. A further survey as to food expenditure was made in February and another is expected to be made in May. Figures as to families with incomes over $2,500 are also being secured. The compilations have been made from data for 1,135 wage earning families of British origin, 211 of French origin and

93 of other racial origin. Each family included has from one to five children.

The average family incomes by cities ranged from $1,329 to $1,732. On food, fuel and light, shelter and clothing the percentage of total expenditure was from 59·2 to 65·4. The average family expenditures on food ranged from 25·3 per cent of total income to 31·8 per cent in the various cities, the percentages spent for food being highest in the larger cities. On shelter (rent, upkeep of house, etc.) the average expenditures ranged from 15·1 per cent to 20·8 per cent. On fuel and light the percentages were from 4·5 to 7·7 per cent; on clothing from 9·6 per cent to 12·4; house furnishings, etc., averaged 7 per cent; health 4 per cent; personal care 2 per cent; motor car 4 per cent; other transportation 2 per cent; education and vocation one per cent; community welfare and gifts 3 per cent; recreation from 4·3 to 7 per cent; savings, life insurance, etc., approximately 9 per cent. The proportion of families, covered in the survey, owning motor cars varied according to regions. In the Maritime Provinces about one-third of the families were car owners, in Quebec about one-eighth, in Ontario nearly one-half and in western cities about one-third.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a two page bulletin on Family Living Expenditures in each of the cities mentioned above; price ten cents each.

Relief land settlement in Canada

During the course of the discussion in the House of Commons relative to the motion of Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in regard to unemployment relief measures, the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. R. J. Manion, inquired as to the number of people re-established on the land. The Minister of Labour, as recorded in Hansard of March 15, indicated the situation to be as follows:

". . . Relief settlement agreements continue in force in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

"In Quebec there are at the present time settled on the land 3,123 families with 15,578 dependents, a total of 18,701 individuals. During the present fiscal year 1,452 families have been settled with 6,777 dependents, or a total of 8,229 individuals.

"In Manitoba there are at the present time settled on the land 1,057 families with 4,354 dependents, or a total of 5,411 individuals. During the present fiscal year 275 families have been settled with 1,206 dependents, or a total of 1,481 individuals.

"In Alberta there are at the present time settled on the land 568 families with 2,170 dependents, or a total of 2,738 individuals. During the present fiscal year 136 families have been settled with 520 dependents, or a total of 656 individuals.

"The number of abandonments during the current year is very small. Of those noted above as being settled during the fiscal year the following abandonments have been noted: Quebec, nil; Manitoba, thirteen; Alberta, six."

Comprehensive analysis of Canada's unemployment problem

Canada's Unemployment Problem is the title of the study published recently in book form under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University. As explained by the editor, L. Richter, in his introduction, the work is a co-operative enterprise and in planning it, an attempt has been made "to pool the resources of those persons throughout the Dominion who, as practical administrators, scientists or teachers, have acquired special experience in the handling or studying of unemployment and unemployment relief."

Each of the contributors was allotted a phase of the problem to which he or she had previously given special attention, the objective being to have a complicated subject presented with expert knowledge. As stated in the "jacket," the book aims to take the question out of the political sphere, and to examine the real issues without bias or prejudice. In a comprehensive volume of more than four hundred pages the nature and extent of unemployment are explained as well as the causes which have influenced it. The study gives the facts and figures essential to an understanding of the problem, and it analyses these facts. It acquaints the reader with the measures already taken to relieve distress and with the results obtained by these efforts. The present system of direct relief is described and a critical appraisal given of its methods and results. The plight of unemployed Canadian youth is shown, and the need for increased training facilities and vocational guidance stressed.

Other phases discussed are the transient problem and the possibilities and limitations of public works and land settlement.

The needs of the drought areas in the West are presented with special reference to the farm rehabilitation program. Foreign experience in dealing with unemployment is discussed as far as it has been applied or is applicable to Canada. Finally, some principles concerning an unemployment policy for the future are outlined.

Emphasizing the non-political aspect of the presentation, Mr. Richter's introductory observation declares: "It does not intend to show what ought to have been done nor does it pretend to devise new policies, though some of the chapters do contain suggestions that have grown out of the personal experience of the writers. For the same reason, no critical appraisal has been given of the propositions contained in the final report of the National Employment Commission (Purvis Commission), but its more important recommendations are discussed in various chapters."

Noting that among the contributors to this study are high ranking civil servants of the Dominion and provinces, Mr. Richter states: "Discussion of administrative problems by civil servants has not been a common practice in this country though it is in keeping with the tradition of many European countries. Naturally civil servants are under some restraint when reviewing governmental measures, but their silence on questions of policy is more than compensated by their revealing knowledge of those practical matters of administration that outside observers, however keen, find very difficult to acquire unless by contact with Government officials."

Acknowledgment is made of the special services rendered to the study by two officials of the Dominion Department of Labour—Miss Margaret Mackintosh, of the Research Branch, and Mr. Harry Hereford, Unemployment Relief Commissioner.

There is a foreword to the book by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and the chapter headings and contributors are as follows:

I. Nature and Extent of Unemployment in Canada. S. A. Saunders.
II. Unemployment Aid (Direct Relief). Dorothy King.
III. Unemployed Youth. H. A. Weir.
IV. Relief and Other Social Services for Transients. H. M. Cassidy.
V. Prairie Relief and Rehabilitation. W. L. Jacobson.
VI. Relief Land Settlement. W. M. Jones.
VII. Public Works as a Relief Measure. A. MacNamara.
VIII. The Canadian Unemployment Problem in the Light of Foreign Experience. L. Richter.
IX. What of the Future? Charlotte Whitton.

This book is published by Macmillan and Company, Toronto.

Proneness of young workers to accidents

Young people in industry, because of their youth, are more likely to have accidents than older people engaged in the same work, a report issued this week by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations reveals.

Accident proneness, the report says, is essentially a personal quality differing with each worker. In many cases the nature of dangerous work cannot be altered but working conditions can be made safer; proper lightning, efficient safeguards for machines, reasonable working hours with rest periods, all tend to lower accident rates.

Two important factors in accident liability, according to the survey, are age and experience. Youthfulness is a greater cause of accidents than inexperience, although the two are nearly always linked together. Young people will continue to have accidents no matter what precautions are taken while adults engaged in the same work will have fewer accidents.

It is industry's responsibility, the study points out, to guard the younger generation. It is useless to say the youngsters are careless, inattentive or disobedient. Industry must not condemn young workers for their youth, but must protect them from any special dangers involved in their work.

A study of occupations for young people reveals that they should never be employed in certain types of work because of their normal and natural tendency frequently to be inattentive. Operations of punch presses is not recommended for young people, but should be always assigned to more serious and attentive adult workers who can concentrate on the job in hand and reduce the possibility of an accident through momentary inattention.

Accidents can be prevented among young people, the survey concludes, through proper and sympathetic training period before they begin productive work. Systematic, careful and kindly supervision is essential during the first few months to show young people how machines can be operated without involving themselves and other workers in either minor or major accidents.

New minimum wage legislation in Alberta

Legislation to extend the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act to all kinds of employees except farm labourers and domestic servants was introduced in the Alberta Legislature on March 23. This section of the amending Bill (No. 74) is as follows:—

"This act shall apply to all persons in the province who are employees, except persons who are farm labourers or domestic servants,

who are employed in any capacity under any agreement, whether oral or in writing or whether express or implied by which the relationship of master and servant is created between such person and the person by whom he is employed."

The Bill includes a new definition of overtime as follows:—

"Overtime" means any time worked by an employee:—

(1) During any one day in excess of 10 hours or during any time which is not included in the hours of work prescribed pursuant to the hours of work act as the normal hours of work in a day for any such employee; and

(2) During any one week in excess of 54 hours or during any time which is not included in the hours of work prescribed pursuant to the hours of work act as the normal hours of work in a day for any such employee.

This new measure, known as the Male Minimum Wage Act Amendment Act, also provides for fixing of a minimum wage for overtime, also for prescribing of wage periods, wage pay days and modes of payment generally or with respect to any designated class of employee or any designated employer.

Employment of women in Manitoba

A comprehensive report entitled *Employment of Women in Manitoba* has been published recently as Project No. 18 under the Economic Survey Board of Manitoba, this survey being the work of Mrs. Asta Oddson. In allotting credit for assistance in the preparation of the report, the author states that "responsibility for views expressed is that of the writer alone."

By way of introduction the following general observations are made in the approach to the subject:

No analysis of employment or unemployment is complete until proper consideration is given to the question of gainfully employed women. Throughout industry women have played an important part. The circumstances and conditions surrounding their employment have always been a matter of public, and in more recent years, government concern. While the greatest number of women find full time occupations in the home, there has been a considerable percentage of women who for many years have sought and made a place for themselves in occupations outside of the home. This is true in Canada and in Manitoba where approximately 20 per cent of the female population of employable ages is engaged in industrial or other occupations.

The range of gainful employment for women in Canada is fairly wide. Women to-day are found in the professions, in executive positions, in office work, industrial occupations and in domestic service. Although women enter a wide range of gainful occupations, the relative numbers in many are small. The majority of gainfully employed women are, in the main, concentrated in a relatively small number of occupations.

There are many problems associated with the employment of women, especially in industry. Generally speaking, women work for fairly low remuneration, and often for long hours per day. This being so, there is always the possibility, and in many cases the actuality, of exploitation of female labour. Another factor which affects employment among women is the fact that the female working population at any time is not clearly defined, and under certain conditions and for various reasons the number of women available for employment may increase or decrease sharply. In other words there is not the same rigidity in respect to the supply of female labour that there is in respect to the supply of male labour. For instance, in times of depression more women become available for employment than during periods when economic conditions are better. During the past seven or eight years many women have sought occupations, having in mind primarily not their own maintenance, but rather the express purpose of adding to depleted family incomes. In such cases they sometimes work for less than appropriate returns for their services. It is therefore not at all unusual that the pressure of women upon the labour market becomes more severe when there is widespread unemployment among the male population; this results from the effort on their part to compensate for the loss in income of the male wage-earner.

For these reasons, among others, the question of employment and unemployment as it exists to-day among women is surrounded by special circumstances and conditions and merits separate treatment. It is, therefore, the purpose of this analysis to consider the general question of the position of women in industry, the part they are playing in the economic life of the community, and to indicate some of the problems associated with their employment in Manitoba.

Indicative of the method of analysis adopted are the following chapter headings:—

1. History of women workers in England and the growth of regulations governing their employment.
2. Survey of protective legislation.
3. Brief resumé of certain developments in regulations affecting women workers in Canada.
4. Occupational trends of women workers.
5. Relation of employment of women to that of men: General level of men's and women's wages in chief occupation groups.
6. Responsibility of employed women for the support of others.
7. Education and vocational training of women related to their opportunities for employment.
8. Unemployment.

Unemployment insurance in relation to holidays, etc., in Great Britain

The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain) for March contains a summary of the amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act as indicated in the Unemployment Insurance Bill before Parliament. The purpose of the Bill is to give legislative effect to the recommendations of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in its report of October,

1938, on holidays and suspensions in relation to unemployment insurance.

Clause 1 of the Bill provides that a person on holiday is not to be deemed to be unemployed and is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit for the holiday; it enables regulations to be made for the purpose of deciding, in this connection, when a person is on holiday and whether unemployment insurance and health and old age pensions insurance contributions are payable in respect of payments received by an employed person on holiday; and it makes consequential alterations with regard to the payment of benefit pending a final decision on the claim. These provisions are to come into operation on October 5, 1939.

Clause 2 provides that the receipt of payments from an employer after suspension or termination of employment shall not be a bar to the receipt of unemployment benefit, provided that the payments are made in accordance with prescribed conditions.

Clause 3 extends to twenty weeks the period of ten weeks which, under the existing law, is the maximum interval that may separate two periods of unemployment to permit of their treatment as one continuous period of unemployment. The clause also makes alteration with regard to the computation of continuous periods of unemployment consequential upon Clause 1.

Clause 4 extends the classes of dependents in respect of which an increase of benefit may be paid.

Clause 8 extends the Minister's powers to provide training courses to persons between 16 and 18 years of age, subject to certain conditions, and to members of the armed forces; the clause also extends the Minister's power to make payments to persons attending training and certain other courses.

Clause 15 abolished, after a period of grace, the existing provisions under which farmers and their workers who enter into long hirings can obtain a rebate of unemployment insurance contributions.

Social Measures Before State Legislatures in United States

Labor Standards, the official publication of the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor has compiled a summary of social measures now before various State legislatures of that country. This summary is as follows:

Forty-four State legislatures meet in regular session in 1939—43 of them convened in January. A substantial volume of bills relating to wages and hours is indicated—24 States having already introduced such bill patterned after the Federal act. Separate hours legislation has been proposed in 27 States, and five States will pass on minimum-wage bills. In 4 States bills regulating hours and wages in domestic service are pending.

In five States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, South Dakota, and Texas—bills to ratify the Child Labor Amendment have been submitted.

Legislation pertaining to industrial relations appears on the calendar in 33 States. In 16 States there are bills to create labor relations boards patterned after the Federal act. In 7 States legislative proposals providing for mediation or arbitration of labor disputes have been introduced. One of the labor-relation bills in California provides for mediation and conciliation machinery similar to that created in Wisconsin in 1937. Twelve States have bills to limit the jurisdiction of courts in matters pertaining to injunctions in labor disputes. Bills prohibiting or limiting picketing or restricting union activities have been introduced in 16 States.

Amendments to the workmen's compensaton laws have been introduced in a great many States. Among the more striking proposals are bills to make the laws compulsory and to create State funds. Extension of workmen's compensation coverage to domestic workers is sought in New York and California. Several bills to provide workmen's compensation in Arkansas have been introduced. In 14 States bills relating to occupational diseases are pending.

Twenty-one States are considering either new legislation or amendments strengthening their wage payments and wage collection laws.

In six States bills further regulating employment agencies have been introduced.

In Vermont a bill creating an independent labor department has passed the lower house. Bills reorganizing and strengthening State labor departments are pending in 16 States.

Industrial home-work legislation has been introduced in five States.

Twelve States are considering bills to create permanent apprenticeship councils in the labor departments.

During the month of March there were 4,540 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, as compared with 4,333 during February, and 5,075 during March a year ago.

The benefits awarded amounted to $523,-873.64, of which $426,182.64 was for compensation and $97,691.00 for medical aid.

This brings the number of accidents reported during the first quarter of 1939 to 13,389, as against 15,408 for the same period of 1938, and the benefits awarded during the first three months this year amounted to $1,491,025.38, as compared with $1,622,720.11 during the corresponding period of 1938.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour during March from employees of the Sydney Steel Division of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., Sydney, N.S., to deal with a dispute respecting wages. One hundred and twenty-five employees, members of Lodge No. 1064, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, and 3,400 employees indirectly affected. Inasmuch as the steel industry does not come within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board could be established in this case only with the joint consent of the disputing parties under section 64 of the Act. However, concurrence in Board procedure has been declined by the company.

Through the efforts of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour settlements were effected recently in the case of two disputes which had been made the subject of applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and accordingly in each case Board procedure will now be unnecessary. The parties involved in these disputes were: (1) The Consumers Gas Company of Toronto and 910 employees being members of the National Union of Dominion and Industrial Gas Workers (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1079), and (2) The Canadian National Railways and 210 sleeping car conductors and porters in Ontario and Quebec, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, page 126).

Report of Board in Dispute between Various Ocean Steamship Companies at Saint John, N.B., and their Checkers, Coopers, Etc.

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established recently to deal with a dispute between various ocean steamship companies at the port of Saint John, N.B., and their checkers, coopers, etc., a majority of whom are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (Labour Gazette, March, 1939, page 244), was completed on March 22 by the appointment of Mr. Harold B. Gault, of Saint John, N.B., as third member and chairman. Mr. Gault was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. C. Allan Beatteay, of Saint John, and Tom Moore, of Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

On April 5 the board submitted a unanimous report containing recommendations as to settlement of the various matters in dispute. The text of the report follows.

Report of Board

Saint John, N.B.,
April 3, 1939.

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—This Board of Conciliation and Investigation set up by you to inquire into the dispute between the ocean steamship companies at the Port of Saint John, N.B., and their checkers, coopers, etc., find after hearing the evidence of both sides, also a delegation from the International Longshoremen's Association, Checkers' Union, No. 1571, that a majority of the employees affected is at the present time members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees at Saint John.

The Board held sittings in the County Court House at Saint John on March 29, 30, 31, for the purpose of receiving evidence from all interested parties, at which time all were given full opportunity to state their views.

While this dispute is not one within the scope of the New Brunswick Labour and Industrial Relations Act of 1938, the board, nevertheless, took cognizance of the principles enunciated therein respecting employer and employees relations, viz:

> The right of the employers and employees to organize in associations, trade unions or other groups for any lawful purpose is hereby recognized.
>
> It shall be lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer and to conduct such bargaining through their representatives duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected or through the duly chosen officers of the organization to which the majority of such employees belong.

After reviewing the evidence submitted, it is the recommendation of this board that the steamship companies should negotiate an agreement with a committee of the employees representing the majority of the workers which would not debar employment to those not members of the union of which the majority may be members.

As Saint John is an all year port the agreement should be for a yearly period.

After giving consideration to the wages and working conditions now prevailing at the Port of Saint John as set forth in the employers memorandum dated December 1, 1938, and the proposed agreement submitted by a majority of the employees party to the application, we recommend that the agreement cover the following: Hours of work, wages, overtime rates, holidays, means of dealing with grievances and preference of work.

Holidays and Overtime Rates

We find both parties agree in respect to holidays on which double time should be paid. These to be New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, King's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday and the following Monday is declared a legal holiday by the Government, any work done on Monday to be paid for at holiday rates. All work done on Sunday to be paid for at double time.

Saturday half-holidays to prevail from the first of June to the 30th of September, but men shall work such half-holidays if required and double time rates to prevail from one p.m. on Saturday until midnight Sunday.

Grievances

We also find agreement between both parties as to the procedure which should prevail in the event of grievances, viz.—That an aggrieved employee should continue to work and submit his case through the medium of the employees' committee to the employer concerned, and in case of failure to reach a settlement to the steamship committee at Saint John, N.B.

Hours of Work

In considering the hours of work done by the checkers and coopers at Saint John, we find that the ten-hour day which they are required to work to be longer than that worked by any other class on the water front, railway checkers and truckers working a nine-hour day, and longshoremen working an eight-hour day. In our judgment the checkers' and coopers' work-day should be shortened to nine hours as a step toward the establishment of greater uniformity of hours worked by all classes on the water front.

As a long-established practice has been for work at this port to be paid for in periods, we recommend that the division of the nine-hour day into suitable periods, the matter of meal hours, and the payment of overtime beyond the regular constituted working day be directly settled by the employers and the employees, as we feel that they are better acquainted with the technicalities of the operations at the port than the members of the board.

Wages

Wages paid for the nine-hour day should in all cases be equal to those now paid for the prevailing ten-hour day.

With reference to checkers employed temporarily as head checkers and checkers employed on stowage, it is noticed that the practice of paying additional wages is general but not observed by all companies. We concur in the employees contention that such work involves greater responsibilities and therefore recommend that an addional rate of not less than five cents per hour be paid to those called upon to perform the duties above referred to.

Preference of Employment

Without restricting the right of the employer to engage those who in his opinion, are the most suitable for the work to be performed, we recommend in so doing preference should be given to those who have the longest service with each company at this port, providing that efficiency, merit and other relevant factors are equal.

The Board wishes to express its thanks to the representatives of both parties to this dispute, namely, Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, for the employers, and Mr. F. H. Hall, for the employees, also Mr. John S. MacKinnon, representing the I.L.A. Checkers Union 1571, all of whom expressed their views concisely and courteously and in a manner which assisted the Board very materially in reaching an understanding upon the matters in dispute.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) HAROLD B. GAULT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. A. BEATTEAY,
Representing Employers.

(Sgd.) TOM MOORE,
Representing Employees

Report of Board in Dispute between Diamond Truck Company and its Truck Drivers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Diamond Truck Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., and 40 employees being truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., members of the Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, reported to the Minister of Labour early in April. The dispute related to the employees' request for an agreement embodying increased wages and improved working conditions. The report of the board was signed by the chairman, Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, K.C., and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, and recommended adoption of the agreement proposed by the employees. The company's nominee on the board, Mr. N. Charbonneau, submitted a minority report. The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between Diamond Truck Company Limited, employers, on the one hand, and the truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., members of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, on the other hand.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation authorized by you on the 9th day of July, 1938, to inquire into the dispute between the Diamond Truck Company Limited and its truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics, and mechanics' helpers, convened on August 30, 1938, at the office of the Chairman of the Board.

At a subsequent meeting held on the 31st of August, 1938, and also on September 8, 1938, at the office of the Chairman, Mr. Poitras was present on behalf of the Diamond Truck Company Limited and the men were represented by Mr. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The basis of the dispute is the demand of the employees for the signature by the Company to an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions as shown in the schedule attached to the application.

Bearing in mind the fact that the duty of the Board was to conciliate the dispute if at all possible, the various sections of the proposed agreement were discussed informally with the representatives of both the Company and the men and it seemed to the members of the Board that the main objection of the Company to the agreement was the adoption of the schedule of wages and hours proposed. However, after some discussion it was decided to arrange a further meeting between Mr. Mosher on behalf of the men and Mr. Poitras on behalf of the Company. This further meeting was held but as no agreement was reached, the Board determined to proceed with the investigation of the dispute.

At the first public meeting of the Board held at the Court House in Montreal, a petition was presented by Mr. Paul Langlois on behalf of the Company requesting the recusation of Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, K.C., the Chairman. The Board unanimously dismissed the petition.

In the ensuing examination of some fourteen employees of the Company, it was shown that the wages varied from $12 to $20 per week, the majority being paid $14 per week. One employee was in charge of special work of piano moving and his pay is $24 per week, but his case is quite exceptional.

It appeared to the Board that the men were engaged in arduous work requiring long hours in many cases, with small remuneration.

One witness claimed that he had worked one hundred hours in one week and his wages were $14 per week. Another witness swore that he had worked as high as thirty hours at one stretch. His wages also were $14 per week. Another chauffeur, receiving 25 cents per hour stated that his wages were so small that he had to attend a free clinic close to his home for medical attention, and that he could not carry on at all except that he was in receipt of assistance from relatives who lived with him.

While several of these men are paid by the hour, their wages appear to be very constant whether they worked more or less than the number of hours required to make up the weekly pay. One of the witnesses told of being allowed eight hours for a trip although it actually took ten hours.

Evidence submitted to the Board as to wages and hours of employees of two other trucking concerns showed a startling disparity when compared with the wages of Diamond Truck employees. One of these concerns pays from $24 to $32.50 per week for out-of-town truck drivers, while the other firm had signed the proposed agreement and the lowest paid man is in receipt of forty cents per hour. This latter company pays its truck operators on a basis of $4.50 per trip which actually takes eight hours but they are allowed ten hours.

With six trips per week, the weekly wage is, therefore, $27. There was no evidence to show that these men employed by these other firms competing with the Diamond Truck Company were working any harder or in fact as hard as those employed by the Diamond Truck Company. It was, therefore, contended on behalf of the employees that they should receive similar wages for doing similar work in competition with these other firms.

The objections of the Company to the proposed agreement appeared to be two in number. The first was that, inasmuch as the Company was paying the minimum wages set out in Ordinance number four set by the Fair Wage Board of the Province of Quebec, the employees were, therefore, not legally entitled to, nor could demand, more. Secondly the Company's financial position showed that the Company could not afford to pay higher wages. The reply of the men to the first contention of the Company was that the Ordinance sets only the minimum wage but it is not in any sense to be taken as the maximum rate. That furthermore, it is little short of disgraceful to employ men at a wage of $12 to $14 a week for sixty or more hours. Witnesses on behalf of the Company filed a copy of the Fair Wage Act and also a copy of the Ordinance number four covering salaries.

In this connection reference was made by the representative of the employees to the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation for the Province of Ontario, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. R. E. Chevrier, which states regarding a minimum permissible wage in trucking operations: "Having regard to all the circumstances, the Commission would recommend that for drivers residing in average Ontario urban centres the minimum wage be an hourly rate such as to yield not less than $24 to highway drivers for a week of sixty hours, and not less than $20 to pick-up and delivery drivers. . . . Wages for helpers, warehousemen and mechanics should be proportionate to those mentioned for drivers."

Furthermore, the said Chevrier Commission with reference to the maximum permissible hours of work recommended that the "basic day for drivers be considered ten hours with an allowable twelve hours on any one day, providing the total of sixty hours per week is not exceeded."

The Board is of the opinion that these conclusions of the Chevrier Commission have substantial merit, as the conclusions of its report are based on a most exhaustive study of the whole transport business. It is, therefore, illuminating to note that the wages as suggested in the Chevrier Commission are practically those which are asked for under the proposed agreement. It was submitted on behalf of the employees that this report was simply further evidence of the justice and equity of their demands.

It was further shown to the Board that in the course of the examination that a large number of the employees of the Company carry on their work in the Province of Ontario where they are in competition with employees of other companies which are paying the same rates as are requested in the proposed agreement. It was contended that unless the employees of the Company working in Ontario were paid the same rate as other employees doing the same type of work that the Company was in a position to compete unfairly with the Ontario firms.

The Board is of the opinion that wages of $12 and $14 per week for an employee doing the work of a truck driver with the consequent long hours and heavy labour are much too low. It may be argued on behalf of the Company that the Minimum Wage Act does not force it to pay more but this viewpoint takes into consideration only the legal responsibility with no regard for any humanitarian considerations as to the well-being of the employees, and a decent standard of living. It is no answer to say that the rates charged for the services rendered are too low to warrant payment of higher wages. After all, the employees have nothing to do with the rates set. The inescapable fact is that the Company must pay for its gasoline, oil and trucks the prevailing market price and only in the matter of the wages paid its employees can it reduce its overhead to make more profit.

The Company furnished to the Board a financial statement and the lengthy examination of this statement together with discussion which took place with regard to the items making up this report convinced the Board that the Company's financial structure would not be endangered if the men were paid the wages requested in the agreement.

The financial statement also showed that a large amount is put aside for depreciation which, when taken into consideration with the items for repairs and maintenance, is surprisingly large when compared with the item of wages. In any event, the Board is satisfied that the proportion of the wages to the other expenses shows too great a discrepancy to warrant any opinion other than that the wages paid are too low.

The Board, therefore, in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case, recommends that the collective agreement

regarding wages and working conditions as submitted by the employees be accepted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Charlemagne Rodier
Chairman

(Sgd.) Clinton H. Dowd

Dated at the City of Montreal,
Province of Quebec.
This 31st day of March, 1939.

The undersigned Chairman wishes to express his gratitude to his associates, Clinton H. Dowd, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., B.C.L., and Neopold Charbonneau, Esquire, B.A., B.C.L., both eminent members of the Bar, for their whole-hearted co-operation, their knowledge and their fairness.

The Diamond Truck Company supplied the Board with all the required information, papers, documents, reports and figures through its president, Mr. S. Poitras, and its secretary-treasurer, Paul Langlois, Esquire, B.A., LL.L., a member of the Montreal Bar.

The representatives of the employees, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Mr. M. M. Maclean, secretary-treasurer of the same Brotherhood, and Mr. J. Wall, special delegate, greatly impressed the Board with their ability and understanding of the situation.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Board to effect a compromise of the dispute, and for some time we had every hope of success. We feel that, with the facts brought out in the enclosed report, the intervention of the Honourable Minister of Labour may bring about an amicable settlement of the matter.

(Sgd.) Charlemagne Rodier.

Text of Minority Report

This Board of Conciliation, formed as a result of an Application in virtue of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, Ch. 112, was asked to enquire into the matter of the dispute between the Diamond Truck Company Limited and its employees.

The whole matter was fully set forth in the copy of Application, but previous to and during the whole course of the hearing the matter has apparently been confined to two points: the length of the working hours and the salary paid, and in this respect the latter question appeared to be the most debated and important one.

As regards the rest of the demands, it seemed to be more or less assumed by everyone that all the conditions could readily be agreed upon if an understanding could be arrived at on the question of salary.

[*At this point in his report Mr. Charbonneau summarizes the discussion at private meetings of the board, as well as the evidence given at the board's public hearings.*]

The applicants claim that the company should be required to sign the proposed agreement, and claim that, according to the proof made, the salaries paid are inadequate.

I am more or less told that the complaint about bad working conditions has been abandoned. As a matter of fact, it has not been proven that any such conditions existed, and it has, on the contrary, been shown that the employees were properly and decently treated.

Some of the employees, Mr. Poitras stated, were at times accommodated when in need of money, and nothing was ever taken off the salary of employees working by the week for absence due to sickness.

There only remains, therefore, the question of salary.

Apparently, the company has been paying the chauffeurs on a weekly basis, because the chauffeurs themselves preferred this. Some surprise has been expressed at the statement that some chauffeurs received only $14 per week on the highway, but it is to be noted that they were allowed living expenses besides. In the case of chauffeurs working on the Toronto-Gananoque route, the additional amount for expenses was $7.50 per week, and besides they were getting free rooms. I believe that this expense money should be taken into account in the salary, because these people have to live at any event wherever they are.

These, apparently, were the lowest rates, as some chauffeurs received as much as $24 per week, and even $40 at times (Abraham Lelievre), others $25 (H. Clarke, Toronto).

It is very hard to compare these salaries with others paid in similar lines. Hardly any proof has been made in this connection and I believe that the making of such proof would call for exorbitant expense.

The applicants have called the Norman Transport, who are paying higher wages, but Mr. Emblem was careful to explain that he could not compare his line of business with that of the company.

They also had the Martin's Transport, operating in the Province of Ontario, but the proof by this Company was not very conclusive, as this firm was unable to meet its obligations.

It seems quite evident that some of the employees working for the company now were before or after they left the employ of the company in receipt of much lower wages. For instance: Antonia Cantera, previously earning, with his expenses, $21.50 per week, is now employed by the City of Verdun and earns $12.80 per week. Another witness, Jogues,

was previously employed in the taxi business and apparently earning very much less.

Nevertheless, without expressing any opinion on the subject, because I do not believe it is necessary or even advisable, it would seem from my general knowledge of working conditions in other lines that the salaries paid to these responsible operators (as a highway truck driver certainly needs proper qualifications) do not compare favourably with salaries fixed by certain Ordinances in other lines, as, for instance, the building trades, where an ordinary labourer has a right to 35 cents per hour. It is true that in that line the working hours are very unsteady and that for this reason a higher rate might have been fixed.

I believe that it would be unfair and unjust, and unadvisable to oblige this Company amongst others to pay wages which the others are not paying. It would mean the ruin of this firm, which would be unable to meet the rates of competitors who are paying less. The matter should be dealt with for all transport Companies and uniform minimum rates enforced.

This has been done in part in this Province and will be completed more extensively within a properly short period, and it is also about to be dealt with in the Province of Ontario.

In the Province of Quebec, the Fair Wage Board, by its Ordinance No. 4, has already fixed for truck drivers as a fair wage a rate of 25 cents per hour, and it is proved that the Company has been paying at least that amount.

Moreover, a special report has been made to the Government, and this report will probably result in a special decree with respect to all truck drivers in this Province.

There is no doubt that the Fair Wage Boards have made a much more extensive enquiry than the one presently made. They have properly studied the question from all angles and are certainly in a better position to establish a fair rate of salary. At any event, the salary fixed will be for every one and will not put a certain employer at an unfair disadvantage with respect to others; if, as a consequence of a higher salary, they cannot meet their obligations, they will have to increase their transportation rates.

On the other hand, if special rates were inflicted upon one company only, it would mean bankruptcy for that company.

I understand that if the employees were complaining of adverse working conditions with this very firm, it would be proper for such Board to recommend an arrangement, if possible, of any such abuses, but we are dealing now with salary conditions which are similar, apparently, all over the Province.

Without admitting all this, it appears that the applicants would have been more or less satisfied to comply with the rates that will probably be shortly put into effect, but they have contended that this would only apply to the Province of Quebec, and that they should be allowed to have their contract accepted in the Province of Ontario.

First, I do not think that it would be fair and just to discriminate between the Ontario and Quebec employees and that the latter, who unquestionably form the largest number, would have reason to object to such treatment, and this might result in most serious difficulties.

Moreover, we are faced with practically the same situation for Ontario. There has been an extensive study of all matters relative to transportation by a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice E. R. E. Chevrier. I have taken cognizance of the summary of this report, which deals with all matters relative to transportation, but also deals with the question of wages. It is most probable that this will result in the establishing of certain rates of wages just as in the Province of Quebec, and the result will be a fixed rate for every one, with no unfair advantages.

With respect to garage employees, a decree has been, in fact, passed in the Province of Quebec, under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. It is the Order-in-Council No. 764 amended by Nos. 1014, 1980 and 2069. This determines the rates and all other working conditions. It is the expression of the agreement of all employers and employees and definitely settles the question with respect to garage employees.

For the above reasons, I am of opinion that the Diamond Truck Company should not be requested to sign the proposed Agreement.

(Sgd.) N. Charbonneau,
Commissioner.

Montreal, March 20, 1939

The Pennsylvania State Department of Labour and Industry has issued Bulletin No. 45 in its research studies of the problems of women and minors in industry. The Bulletin is entitled "Earnings of Women Workers in Pennsylvania Manufacturing With Special Reference to the Clothing Industry." As defined in the introductory paragraph, the purpose of the study is "to indicate the status of women workers in terms of actual earnings, and also in terms of the relationship of those earnings to an adequate living cost."

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JANUARY 1, 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1939

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period January 1, 1939, to March 31, 1939. (An article covering the period October 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, appeared in the Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 30.)

Gas Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Early in October an application was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, being members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to deal with a dispute arising out of the employees' request for a signed agreement providing increased wages and improved working conditions. The application stated that 910 employees were directly affected.

The employing company challenged the application on the ground that it did not meet the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Considerable correspondence followed, and, finally, as the result of a conference early in February between conciliation officers of the Department of Labour and officials of the company and representatives of the employees the basic principles of an agreement were mutually accepted, certain minor details remaining to be worked out between the parties directly concerned.

Coal Miners, Blairmore and Bellevue, Alta.—Following a unanimous report received in the Department of Labour on December 13, 1938, from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute relating to wages and working conditions of the coal miners in the employ of nine coal producing companies in Southern Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia, members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, a strike occurred on January 16, 1939, of miners employed by two of these companies, namely, the West Canadian Collieries, operating mines at Blairmore and Bellevue, Alta., and the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, operating at Bellevue, Alta. Approximately 730 coal miners, members of Division 18, U.M.W.A., were involved.

The contract miners at these properties desired to be paid on a tonnage basis instead of on a yardage basis as had formerly been the custom. Although the mine operators were agreeable to this change, a difference of opinion developed between the respective parties as to what rate on a tonnage basis would equate the existing yardage basis of payment. The miners were unwilling to continue work and permit the dispute to be adjusted through conciliation or by arbitration.

A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour arrived in Calgary on January 17 and was in conference daily with the representatives of the miners and operators over a lengthy period for the purpose of finding a basis of settlement. On February 10 an agreement was finally consummated which was ratified by the miners on February 14, and the strike accordingly terminated.

Telegraph Messengers, Toronto, Ont.—A statement with respect to a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and its messengers in the City of Toronto, members of Division No. 264, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, appeared at page 32 of the January, 1939, issue of the Labour Gazette.

Following further conferences between the parties, in which officers of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour participated, a settlement of this dispute was made early in the month of January and the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly withdrawn.

Unlicensed Personnel, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service.—A statement appeared in the January, 1939, issue of the Labour Gazette at page 32 concerning a dispute between the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees comprising unlicensed personnel in the British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service.

Negotiations between the parties concerned were still continuing at the end of March. It appeared, however, that an agreement would be consummated within a very short period.

Sleeping and Dining Car Services, Canadian National Railways (Ontario and Quebec).—On January 26, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour from sleeping car conductors and porters in the employ of the Canadian National Railways' Sleeping and Dining Car Services, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute concerning an increase in hours of service on certain runs. The application stated that there were 210 employees directly, and 400 indirectly, affected by the dispute.

Officers of the conciliation service of the Department conferred with representatives of the respective parties, and at a joint conference on February 15 the way was paved for a direct settlement which was consummated directly thereafter. Consequently there was no necessity for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Truckers and Helpers, Winnipeg, Man.—An application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on February 23, 1939, from the National Cartage and Storage, Limited, of Winnipeg, to deal with a dispute involving a change in hours and a reduction in wages of truck drivers.

The application stated that from 28 to 40 truckers, depending on the seasonal volume of business, were directly affected. The employees are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Departmental conciliation officers visited Winnipeg early in March and conferred with representatives of the respective parties. They were successful in finding a basis of settlement which was mutually acceptable, thus rendering Board procedure unnecessary.

Steam and Operating Engineers, Toronto, Ont.—Four steam and operating engineers employed in the plant of Silverwood Dairies, Limited, Toronto, ceased work on March 2, due to the refusal of the management to concede to their request for a signed agreement and union recognition.

At the request of representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers for the assistance of this Department in effecting an adjustment of this dispute, an officer of the conciliation service discussed this matter on March 27 with the manager of the Toronto plant. The manager stated that the company had no objection to its employees being members of a union, but objected to signing a union agreement. The manager further advised that the positions held by the strikers were kept open for several days to give them an opportunity during that period of returning to work, and upon their failing to do so the positions, through necessity, had been filled by others who at the time were holding steady positions with other firms. In view of these circumstances the manager was emphatic in his stand that nothing could be done at this time towards the reinstatement of the former employees.

Statistics of Electric Railways in Canada, 1937

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual report on Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada,* covering the year ending December 31, 1937. This report includes figures as to motor buses and trucks operated by electric railway companies.

The mileage of track was reduced from 1,800 in 1936 to 1,771 in 1937 but the number of buses was increased from 605 to 653.

The number of passengers carried rose from 614,890,897 in 1936 to 631,894,662 in 1937, a considerable increase over the figure for 1933 which was 585,385,094. Gross earnings from operations were $42,991,444 and operating expenses were $29,545,641 leaving net operating revenues of $13,445,803. Total dividends were $2,693,287, while interest on funded debt totalled $7,602,512. The number of employees was 14,347 with total compensation of $19,778,118. There were 6,824 motormen, conductors and conductor-motormen, their total earnings being $9,209,471. There were 680 motor bus, coach and truck drivers whose earnings were $1,264,550.

Accidents to employees were two fatal and 249 non-fatal; to passengers none fatal, 1,566 non-fatal; to other persons 43 fatal and 679 non-fatal.

Figures are given for each electric railway as to capital, receipts and expenditures, trackage, equipment, traffic, employees, accidents, etc.

*Price 25 cents.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Mar. 1939.....	7	1,628	10,293
*Feb. 1939.....	8	2,643	24,791
Mar. 1938.....	14	2,258	9,391

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of disputes was slightly lower in March than in February, the number of workers involved and the time loss were considerably less as a strike of 1,000 rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., which commenced on February 8 and was not terminated until March 10, was the only dispute involving a large number of workers for a considerable time. In February strikes of coal miners at Blairmore, Alta., and Cumberland, B.C., also caused considerable time loss. In March, 1938, more than one-half the time loss resulted from two disputes involving textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and Woodstock, Ont.

Three disputes, involving 1,204 workers, were carried over from February and four disputes commenced during March. All seven disputes were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement being reached in one case and the results of three disputes being recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no active strikes or lockouts on record.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., June 2, 1938, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer, the last two being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute involved fifteen ice cutters and haulers near Three Rivers, P.Q., in a stoppage about March 1. It was reported that as a result of storms it became necessary to go farther for the ice but the employer refused to pay more for hauling than the piece rate agreed upon for the shorter distance. As the operations were almost completed for the season the employer finished the work alone.

A minor dispute involved thirty employees of a cotton textile factory in Montreal, P.Q., who ceased work for one hour on March 24 in protest against a reduction in piece rates of wages. It was alleged that the reduction was in violation of an order of the provincial Fair Wage Board. Work was resumed in about an hour as a result of conciliation by an officer of the provincial Fair Wage Board, the wages to remain unchanged from the rates in effect prior to the dispute.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to March

Rubber Factory Workers, Kitchener, Ont. —A settlement of this dispute, noted in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, was reached on March 10, the union employees having voted to accept proposals which had been agreed upon at joint meetings of the management, the union representatives and conciliation officials of the Ontario Department of Labour. The agreements signed by the representatives of the United Rubber Workers of America and of the employers are summarized elsewhere in this issue. They provide

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for collective bargaining and the establishment of grievance committees, regulation of hours, pay for overtime, seniority rules, and for arbitration of the dispute as to the workers' demand for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Work was resumed in one factory on March 13 and in the other on March 14.

Steel Mill Workers (Bar Mill), Sydney, N.S.—As noted in the Labour Gazette for March, work was resumed as a result of conciliation by the Deputy Minister of Labour for Nova Scotia. The demand of the workers for an allowance per ton in addition to the hourly wages was rejected by the management of the company and the employees returned to work on March 7 and later applied to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.—Following the rejection of the proposals of a conciliation committee in February by the strikers, it was reported in March that 30

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to March, 1939				
Manufacturing—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	2	1,000	8,000	Commenced Feb. 8, 1939; for union agreement, increased wages, etc.; terminated March 10, 1939; conciliation (provincial); union agreement signed, wage increase to be arbitrated; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers (bar mill), Sydney, N.S.	1	100	500	Commenced Feb. 23, 1939; for tonnage bonus for certain workers; terminated March 6, 1939; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Non-Metallic Minerals, etc.—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	800	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain workers and as to union recognition; lapsed by March 31, 1939; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1939				
Mining, Etc.—				
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.	1	300	300	Commenced March 4, against discharge of workers; terminated March 4; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Manufacturing—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	1	42	189	Commenced March 6; against alleged reduction in piece rates, dismissal of union workers and against working overtime; terminated March 10; negotiations; piece rates to be settled by joint committee; compromise.
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	78	468	Commenced March 10; for union agreement with increased wages and 44-hour week; terminated March 16; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Trade—				
Stationary engineers (dairy), Toronto, Ont.	1	4	36	Commenced March 2; for union agreement and increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by March 11; replacement; in favour of employer.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

out of 104 on strike had secured work with other employers, leaving 74 still involved. As the strikers have to a considerable extent been replaced from time to time since the strike began on June 2, 1938, the dispute is recorded as having lapsed by the end of March and is included in the list above of disputes not called off by the union concerned although employment conditions are no longer affected.

Disputes Commencing During March

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on March 4 in protest against the discharge of two miners for an alleged breach of mine regulations in neglecting to notify the foreman of their departure from the mine before the end of the shift on the previous day when mining operations ceased due to a power breakdown. Following conciliation by a provincial government official work was resumed on March 6, the next working day, pending investigation of the cases of the discharged employees by a committee composed of a representative of the miners, the mine manager and a provincial official.

Clothing Factory Workers (Dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.—Dresscutters and dressmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in one establishment ceased work on March 4 against new piece rates of wages, alleged to involve reductions, against discharge of union employees and against working overtime. The employer stated that the piece rates were reduced following a change in production involving simpler operations and that earnings were increased since the change and that overtime was worked at the employees' request. Work was resumed on March 10 following negotiations. It was agreed that the union agreement would be observed by both parties, piece rates to be fixed by a joint committee, and that all workers would be reinstated.

Hat Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 10, when their demands for a union agreement providing for increased wages and a forty-four hour week were refused. As a result of conciliation by an official of the provincial Department of Labour a settlement was reached on March 16. It was reported that a preliminary agreement between the company and the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers' International Union was signed establishing the forty-four hour week and providing that the wage scale and other working conditions would be settled by a joint committee representing both parties to the dispute with a provincial conciliation officer as chairman.

Stationary Engineers (Dairy), Toronto, Ont.—A number of employees of a dairy company ceased work on March 2 when their demand for increased wages and an agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers was refused. Reinstatement of an engineer recently dismissed was also requested by the union. Toward the end of the month the union requested the representative of the federal Department of Labour in Toronto to bring about a settlement of the dispute. The manager of the dairy stated that the strikers had been replaced a few days after the commencement of the strike and could not be reinstated. Employment conditions being no longer affected the dispute is recorded as having lapsed during March and is included in the list above of disputes not called off by the union concerned although working conditions are no longer affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain and incomplete.

Great Britain

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during February was 68 and 9 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 77 during the month, involving 28,400 work-

ers with a resultant time loss of 116,000 man working days.

Of the 68 disputes which began during February, six arose out of demands for increases in wages, six out of proposed wage decreases and 13 were over other wage questions; 23 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 10 over questions of working conditions and 10 arose over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during February numbered 56. Of these, 14 were settled in favour of the workers, 27 were settled in favour of the employers and 15 resulted in compromises. In the case of five other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during February was that of employees in an aeroplane and motor engine factory at Coventry, which began on January 31. (Labour Gazette, March, 1939, page 285). The strike was in protest against the employment of juveniles on work claimed by adults. Work was resumed on February 2 on conditions existing prior to the stoppage. Revised figures show that there were 3,780 workers directly involved and 199 indirectly affected.

On February 21 at Sunderland in Durham, 2,149 colliery workers ceased work, objecting to stonemen assisting cuttermen when cuttermen's assistants were absent; 308 workers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed the next day when it was agreed to appoint certain stonemen to form a class of stonemen-cuttermen.

On February 20, 2,000 workers at a colliery at Worsley, Lancashire, ceased work as a result of grievances in regard to working conditions. Two days later they resumed work after some of their grievances had been adjusted and negotiations in regard to the others were to be continued.

The introduction of a new system of payment at a colliery near Dover led to a strike of 908 workers and indirectly affected 703 others. After one day the workers accepted the new system.

Employment of two non-unionists, alleged to be unskilled, as fitters, led to a strike of 800 workers in an aircraft factory at Yorkshire, on February 15. Work was resumed on February 22, pending negotiations.

The strike of officers, crews and shore staffs of fishing trawlers at various ports on the Firth of Forth (Labour Gazette, March, 1939, page 285) which had been in progress since January 4 was settled at the end of February, when a new bonus system was conceded.

At Chorley, Lancashire, the dismissal of certain shop stewards led to a strike of electricians in construction work on February 10. By February 13, the strikers numbered 500. Work was resumed on February 23, on the advice of union officials, following assurance that the position of the stewards would be discussed.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports seven strikes as having begun during January. All but one, which was settled in favour of the workers after half a day, were unterminated at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in these strikes was 295 and the resultant time loss was 2,733 man working days. One strike was against a reduction in wages, while the remainder arose out of demands for increases in wage rates.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics of industrial disputes during 1938. During the year there were 72 disputes which affected 103 firms. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 11,388 and the resultant time loss was 35,456 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was approximately £42,104.

Twenty strikes in coal mining involved 4,367 workers or 38·3 per cent of the total number involved in all strikes; in the meat freezing industry there were 11 strikes which involved 2,980 workers, 25·3 per cent of the total; shipping and cargo working accounted for 17 strikes which involved 1,643 workers, 14·4 per cent of the total; and 11 strikes in the chemical, clay working, glass and allied industries involved 1,189 workers or 10·4 per cent of the total.

In 1937 there were 52 disputes which involved 11,411 workers with a resultant time loss of 29,916 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in January, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 170 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 100 unterminated at the end of December, made a total of 270 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 75,000 with a resultant time loss of 640,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 249 strikes in progress, involving about 51,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 475,000 man working days.

The contract between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian coal fields expired on March 31. Negotiations were carried on during March in which the workers demanded increases of 50 cents per day in wages, a 30 hour week, a guarantee of

200 working days per year, and two weeks vacation with pay. The operators offered a contract similar to that in effect prior to March 31, 1937, which would have involved a reduction of 50 cents per day in wages and continuance of the 35 hour week. About the middle of the month the union offered to contiue work under the terms of the expiring agreement until such time as the new agreement should be signed but the operators refused this offer. Negotiations continued throughout the month but no agreement was reached. On April 3, the first working day of the month, miners estimated to number 340,000 ceased work. On April 5 it was reported in the press that the workers' representatives had offered to renew the old agreement for two years with the elimination of the penalty clause against certain strikes. No settlement has been noted.

In Alabama about 20,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America also ceased work when their agreement expired at the end of March.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of five cases settled recently by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, December 1938, page 1346, and in previous issues.

The issue of August 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board, was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "clerks and other classes of employees herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. The ruling of the arbitrator becomes the decision of the Board.

Case No. 201.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—This case concerned the claim of a freight clerk at the Moncton freight office regarding a difference in rate of pay. The clerk in question was required to assist at billing for a number of hours each day without any change in his rate of pay. The employees contended that the clerk should have been paid at the biller's rate of $126 per month, such rate to be retroactive to the date that clerk's grievance was submitted in writing to the superintendent. The railways did not consider that "work of two or three hours per day assisting what might be regarded as the assistant biller, and so classified on the payroll, should be paid at a higher rate than the employees' regular rate," and therefore requested that the claim be declined. Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence of their respective contentions. The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 202.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—In this case, which closely paralleled the preceding case, the Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 203.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—This dispute arose as a result of the removal of a shed foreman at Moncton, N.B. from his position on account of allegedly unsatisfactory performance.

The employees contended that the shed foreman was improperly displaced due to the fact that such disciplinary action was taken against him without first being accorded a proper investigation under the provisions of the schedule, and therefore the employees maintained that the claimant should be restored to his former position of shed foreman. The employees further contended that, as there was no reduction in staff at Moncton and as the shed foreman was not displaced by a senior employee, he did not have any right under the schedule to exercise his seniority to the position of baggagemaster at Amherst, N.S.

The railways contended that owing to the high cost of handling freight at Moncton,

it had been intimated to the shed foreman on a number of occasions that unless an improvement took place a change would be necessary. After an investigation it was reported that "the men are as good as anywhere on the system but that lack of leadership in the person of the foreman resulted in Moncton costs being too high." The railways also maintained that the principle of a demoted employee displacing a junior employee in his group in the same way as if he was laid off, had always been recognized.

Both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence. The Board decided that in view of the extenuating circumstances of the case, the claimant "should be returned to his former position of baggagemaster at Moncton; that the present occupant of the baggagemaster's position at Moncton be transferred back to his former position in the freight office at Moncton, and that employees who were displaced at Amherst as a result of the claimant being permitted to exercise seniority at that position shall be returned to their respective positions which they held prior to the claimant going to Amherst."

Case No. 204.—Operating Department, Central Region.—In this case, the freight office employees at Bonaventure Station, Montreal, claimed payment of the schedule rate ($131 per month) for an employee assigned to the position of special collector effective December 16, 1938. The position was bulletined on November 17, 1938, at a rate of $116 per month. The employees contended that the management had violated the schedule "by arbitrarily reducing the rate of this position from $131 to $116 per month, and that the occupant of this position should be paid the scheduled rate of $131 per month, retroactive to December 16, 1938."

In their contention, the railways referred to a change which had been made in the method of collecting freight revenues at Montreal, resulting in the majority of accounts being forwarded by mail. For this work, one collector rated at $131 per month and four collectors at $120 per month were assigned to handle the collection work in the freight office. The subsequent reclassification and rerating of these five positions resulted in the submission of the case to the Board of Adjustment No. 2, the case being heard on February 23, 1931. The Board denied the claim of the employees on that occasion and recommended that an offer made by the company should be accepted. The offer was not accepted by the representatives of the employees. The railways therefore considered that as the recommendation of the Board on that occasion had been carried out, there was no justification for the claim for the rate of $131 per month on the position in question.

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in support of their contentions, and the Board expressed the opinion that "no conclusive evidence was submitted that an agreement had been made between the company and the employees' representative that when the two collectors' positions rated in the schedule at $131 became vacant, the rate thereafter would be $116 per month." The Board also stated that it was not within its purview to change schedule rates of pay.

The Board's decision sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 205.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—When the position of staff and record clerk in the superintendent's office, Halifax, was bulletined, the second assistant export clerk, port agent's office, with seniority dating from August 4, 1914, became an applicant for the position. On the expiration of the bulletin, the position was awarded to a lady-member of the assistant superintendent's staff at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

The employees contended that the successful candidate for the position was not an employee within the meaning of the schedule, and she therefore held no seniority under the schedule and was not entitled to the position. It was pointed out by the employees that the bulletin calling for applications stated that the successful applicant would have to be proficient in shorthand and typewriting. The employees protested the action of the superintendent in demanding this qualification for a number of reasons.

The railways contended that the assistant export clerk's application for a transfer from the port agent's office to the superintendent's office did not constitute an application for the position of staff and record clerk when it was bulletined, and that the claimant did not make application for the position in the prescribed manner. The railways pointed out that the successful applicant had previously exercised seniority from the position at Bridgewater to other schedule positions and that her name appeared on the 1938 seniority list. On account of reductions in staff, it was stated that the position of staff and record clerk was not a full time one, and it was desirable that the person holding this position should have a knowledge of stenography in order to perform other duties in the superintendent's office. The railways maintained that the requirement of stenography was not an unreasonable qualification to include in the bulletin.

Representatives of the parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and submitted oral evidence in support of their contentions. The Board's decision sustained the claim of the employees.

ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL AID STATISTICS FOR 1938

REVISED figures now available from the National Registration of persons on Aid to which the Government of the Dominion contributes show that in the final month of last year the aggregate number of persons receiving either Urban or Agricultural Aid was 896,477, compared with 956,924 in December, 1937, and 1,115,309 in December, 1936. In this comparison the decreases to December, 1938, from the two preceding Decembers were 6·3 from 1937 and 19·6 from 1936.

Numbers on Urban Aid (including fully employable, partially employable, unemployable and non-worker type dependents) stood at 604,666 in December, 1938, which was an increase of 4·2 per cent from the figure of 580,341 in December, 1937, but was lower by 24·9 per cent than the 805,357 in December, 1936.

Persons on Agricultural Aid (farmers and their families) numbered 291,811 in December, 1938, a substantial decrease from the 376,583 in December, 1937, and a reduction, though of smaller proportions, from 309,952 in December, 1936. Thus numbers on Agricultural Aid in December, 1938, were less by 22·5 per cent than in December, 1937, and by 5·9 per cent than in December, 1936.

Fully employable (but unemployed) persons among those on Urban Aid numbered 162,331 in December, 1938, an increase of 5·5 per cent compared with the 153,918 in December, 1937, but a decrease of 31·7 per cent from the December, 1936, total, which was 237,694.

Explanatory Notes re Tabular Statistics

The tables which follow provide a resumé of numbers of persons on Material Aid throughout Canada in the year 1938, as derived from the National Registration, with some comparisons with figures pertaining to the year 1937. Material Aid refers only to direct relief, so that in the sense here used the term does not include persons being provided with work on relief projects paid for at wages, even though such work was undertaken to alleviate unemployment. Material Aid is divided into Urban Aid and Agricultural Aid. Agricultural Aid refers to assistance given to resident farm operators and their dependents for human subsistence, where such farmers would normally derive their livelihood from the land which they occupy. Urban Aid refers to all persons other than farm operators and their dependents, and thus includes the unemployed and unemployable persons. "Head of Family" is used to designate a person who is socially responsible for the support of one or more dependents. An "Individual Person" is one who is neither a dependent of a head of family nor has any one dependent upon himself. The term "wife" refers to the member of a family unit who performs the housekeeping duties and "wives" are a sub-classification of dependents. "Dependents" are all who look to the head of a family for their support and, thus, "dependents" include some adult employable persons still living under the parental roof.

Subsequent to April 1, 1937, the Province of New Brunswick had substituted a works program for Material Aid, and consequently that province does not contribute to the Registration totals on Material Aid as shown in these tables, for the months after the date mentioned. Moreover, in the case of all provinces the present figures include only persons receiving Aid to which the Government of the Dominion contributed financially.

The tables in Group A—*Numbers of Persons on Material Aid*—relate to the main outlines of the problem. Table I shows a monthly average of 870,103 persons on Material Aid across Canada in 1938, of whom 64·1 per cent were on Urban and 35·9 per cent on Agricultural Aid; the comparable monthly average for 1937 was 965,907, of whom 68·3 per cent were on Urban and 31·7 per cent on Agricultural Aid. Table II shows the percentage distribution by provinces of the average monthly number on Urban Aid, the average monthly number on Agriculture Aid, and the average monthly number on Material Aid (i.e., Urban and Agricultural Aid combined) in the years 1938 and 1937. Table III gives an analysis of the Dominion totals for the month of December, 1938, showing a distribution by provinces and by the main domestic classifications. It may be noted that within each class of Aid, i.e., Urban and Agricultural, the numerical relationship of the number of dependents to the number of heads of families remains virtually constant month after month. Table IV separates each of the groups "Heads of Families" and "Individual Persons" on Urban Aid in December, 1938, into Fully Employable, Partially Employable and Unemployable. While the percentage division of heads of families and individuals varies materially from month to month when the volume of employment is fluctuating, due to the absorption of fully employable persons into employment, or due to the reverse process, a comparison of the Decembers in 1938 and 1937 in the case of family heads and individuals from this point of view does not show any major relative change:

	Heads of Families				Individual Persons			
	Total	Fully Employable %	Partially Employable %	Unemployable %	Total	Fully Employable %	Partially Employable %	Unemployable %
December, 1938 ..	132,482	80·0	11·2	8·8	45,804	53·0	25·1	21·9
December, 1937 ..	127,310	78·4	13·3	8·3	41,381	52·5	27·7	19·8

Table V provides a classification of dependents of heads of families on Urban Aid in December, 1938, from the viewpoint of employability and non-employability.

The tables in Group B—*Fully Employable Persons on Urban Aid*—relate to those persons who are reported by the local authorities issuing Aid as fully employable, that is to say, to the unemployed on Aid. The separation on degree of employability is made in respect of persons in receipt of Urban Aid only, as resident farm operators and their dependents on Agricultural Aid are not seeking industrial employment, and are the victims of distress due to climatic or other conditions quite apart from unemployment or unemployability. For the purposes of this employability classification the following domestic categories are considered as available for employment, if reported fully employable by local authorities: heads of families, individual persons and dependents (other than wives) 16 years of age and over. Table VI shows that in 1938 the average monthly numbers of fully employable persons unemployed on Aid throughout Canada were 148,289, of whom 119,358 were males and 28,931 were females; in 1937 the monthly average total was 187,203, of whom 148,413 were males and 38,790 were females. Table VII shows the distribution by provinces in December, 1938. Table VIII shows a separation of fully employable persons on Aid in September, 1938, by age groups, with a comparison for September, 1937, September in both instances being the month when the re-registration was taken. Table IX shows a separation of the fully employable persons by occupational groups in September, 1938. Table X makes comparison of the distribution of fully employable persons by industry of last normal employment in December, 1938 and 1937.

Group C—*Persons on Aid in Cities*—consisting only of Table XI, shows total numbers of persons (of all domestic categories) and total numbers of fully employable persons only, on Aid in cities of over 25,000 population in December, 1938, with averages for the years 1938 and 1937. The columns "Fully Employable Persons Only" thus represent, in each respective column, a portion of the persons shown under "Total Persons on Aid."

GROUP A.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON MATERIAL AID

TABLE I.—DOMINION TOTALS OF PERSONS ON MATERIAL AID, BY MONTHS, 1938 AND 1937 SHOWING SEPARATION BY URBAN AID AND AGRICULTURAL AID

	1938			1937		
	Numbers on Urban Aid	Numbers on Agricultural Aid	Totals on Material Aid	Numbers on Urban Aid	Numbers on Agricultural Aid	Totals on Material Aid
January	631,974	383,191	1,015,165	858,456	319,775	1,178,231
February	654,529	389,419	1,043,948	879,283	328,176	1,207,459
March	652,690	392,036	1,044,726	878,143	330,759	1,208,902
April	632,294	391,928	1,024,222	833,800	325,867	1,159,667
May	575,960	380,492	956,452	737,748	300,152	1,037,900
June	520,880	363,687	884,567	636,290	264,495	900,785
July	497,127	339,429	836,556	563,899	229,372	793,271
August	471,099	286,536	757,635	511,390	232,844	744,234
September	444,732	108,872	553,604	455,839	269,076	724,915
October	473,262	167,795	641,057	470,811	331,235	802,046
November	534,893	251,936	786,829	513,475	363,073	876,548
December	604,666	291,811	896,477	580,341	376,583	956,924
Monthly average	557,842	312,261	870,103	659,956	305,951	965,907

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES OF 1938 AND 1937 MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBERS ON URBAN AID, ON AGRICULTURAL AID, AND ON MATERIAL AID

	Percentage Distribution of Monthly Average, 1938			Percentage Distribution of Monthly Average, 1937		
	On Urban Aid	On Agricultural Aid	On Material Aid	On Urban Aid	On Agricultural Aid	On Material Aid
Dominion (monthly average)	557,824	312,261	870,103	659,956	305,951	965,907
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Prince Edward Island	0·4	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2
Nova Scotia	1·5	—	1·0	1·7	—	1·2
*New Brunswick		No registration		0·3	—	0·2
Quebec	23·4	1·4	15·5	32·4	8·4	24·8
Ontario	38·7	2·5	25·7	34·2	5·2	25·0
Manitoba	8·5	0·7	5·7	8·6	3·4	6·9
Saskatchewan	12·1	86·4	38·7	8·1	71·1	28·1
Alberta	6·6	6·6	6·6	6·2	9·2	7·2
British Columbia	8·8	2·3	6·5	8·2	2·6	6·4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

*New Brunswick was distributing Material Aid only in January, February and March, 1937.

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF TOTALS ON MATERIAL AID IN DECEMBER, 1938, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY DOMESTIC STATUS, AND BY PROVINCES

	Heads of families	Individual persons	Dependents of heads of families		Total	Percentage distribution of Dominion totals
			Wives	Others		
Prince Edward Island—						
Urban	545	174	366	1,620	2,705	0·5
Agricultural	49	2	42	204	297	0·1
Total	594	176	408	1,824	3,002	0·3
Nova Scotia—						
Urban	2,218	455	1,938	6,167	10,778	1·8
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,218	455	1,938	6,167	10,778	1·2
New Brunswick			No registration			
Quebec—						
Urban	26,969	6,044	22,963	78,187	134,163	22·2
Agricultural	848	95	694	3,738	5,375	1·8
Total	27,817	6,139	23,657	81,925	139,538	15·6
Ontario—						
Urban	55,341	15,628	44,730	126,919	242,618	40·1
Agricultural	1,946	281	1,790	7,451	11,468	3·9
Total	57,287	15,909	46,520	134,370	254,086	28·3
Manitoba—						
Urban	11,112	5,229	9,639	24,395	50,375	8·3
Agricultural	518	30	474	1,893	2,915	1·0
Total	11,630	5,259	10,113	26,288	53,290	6·0
Saskatchewan—						
Urban	15,600	4,777	12,574	38,533	71,484	11·8
Agricultural	50,203	5,785	45,930	149,860	251,778	86·3
Total	65,803	10,562	58,504	188,393	323,262	36·1
Alberta—						
Urban	7,700	4,398	6,439	17,043	35,580	5·9
Agricultural	2,275	381	2,083	7,416	12,155	4·2
Total	9,975	4,779	8,522	24,459	47,735	5·3
British Columbia—						
Urban	12,997	9,099	11,331	23,536	56,963	9·4
Agricultural	1,665	341	1,582	4,235	7,823	2·7
Total	14,662	9,440	12,913	27,771	64,786	7·2
Dominion—						
Urban	132,482	45,804	109,980	316,400	604,666	100
Agricultural	57,504	6,915	52,595	174,797	291,811	100
Total	189,986	52,719	162,575	491,197	896,477	100

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF HEADS OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1938, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY REPORTED DEGREE OF EMPLOYABILITY

Province	Heads of Families				Individual Persons			
	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable	Total	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable	Total
Prince Edward Island	374	60	111	545	51	13	110	174
Nova Scotia	2,096	101	21	2,218	379	66	10	455
New Brunswick	No registration							
Quebec	24,200	2,145	624	26,969	4,895	913	236	6,044
Ontario	42,674	6,185	6,482	55,341	7,311	3,772	4,545	15,628
Manitoba	9,555	1,280	277	11,112	2,780	2,154	295	5,229
Saskatchewan	11,249	2,177	2,174	15,600	1,672	1,389	1,716	4,777
Alberta	5,768	1,173	759	7,700	2,278	1,046	1,074	4,398
British Columbia	10,119	1,713	1,165	12,997	4,934	2,128	2,037	9,099
Dominion	106,035	14,834	11,613	132,482	24,300	11,481	10,023	45,804

TABLE V.—ANALYSIS OF DEPENDENTS OF HEADS OF FAMILIES ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1938, SHOWING CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Province	Fully Employable Dependents		Partially Employable Dependents	Non-worker Type Dependents			
	Previously gainfully employed	Not previously gainfully employed	Previously gainfully employed	Wives	Children under 16 years	Dependents (other than wives) of non-worker type, 16 years and over	Total
Prince Edward Island	140	140	2	366	1,219	119	1,986
Nova Scotia	168	532	7	1,938	5,069	391	8,105
New Brunswick	No registration						
Quebec	4,018	5,946	315	22,963	64,604	3,304	101,150
Ontario	3,697	7,950	153	44,730	107,597	7,522	171,649
Manitoba	997	1,162	97	9,639	20,081	2,058	34,034
Saskatchewan	913	2,815	34	12,574	31,396	3,375	51,107
Alberta	373	906	22	6,439	14,176	1,566	23,482
British Columbia	386	1,853	21	11,331	19,300	1,976	34,867
Dominion	10,692	21,304	651	109,980	263,442	20,311	426,380

GROUP B.

FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID

TABLE VI.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID, BY MONTHS, 1938 AND 1937

	1938			1937		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	136,533	31,955	168,488	203,173	51,016	254,189
February	142,218	32,714	174,932	208,829	51,564	260,393
March	142,097	32,452	174,549	208,273	51,207	259,480
April	137,234	31,443	168,677	196,452	48,571	245,023
May	124,456	29,557	154,013	170,527	44,091	214,618
June	110,489	27,689	138,178	142,343	39,346	181,689
July	105,717	26,557	132,274	124,348	35,228	159,576
August	98,788	25,537	124,325	110,937	32,024	142,961
September	89,481	25,137	114,618	89,865	26,825	116,690
October	97,880	26,006	123,886	94,541	27,081	121,622
November	115,339	27,852	143,191	108,070	28,216	136,286
December	132,060	30,271	162,331	123,603	30,315	153,918
Monthly average	119,358	28,931	148,289	148,413	38,790	187,203

TABLE VII.—TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1938, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES

Province	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Prince Edward Island	517	188	705	0·4
Nova Scotia	2,647	528	3,175	2·0
New Brunswick		No registration		
Quebec	31,069	7,990	39,059	24·1
Ontario	48,683	12,949	61,632	38·0
Manitoba	12,082	2,412	14,494	8·9
Saskatchewan	13,620	3,029	16,649	10·3
Alberta	8,108	1,217	9,325	5·7
British Columbia	15,334	1,958	17,292	10·6
Dominion	132,060	30,271	162,331	100

TABLE VIII.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN SEPTEMBER 1938 AND 1937, SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS

	September, 1938			September, 1937		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16 to 19 years	8·4	28·9	12·9	9·3	30·9	14·2
20 to 29 years	20·9	23·0	21·3	21·3	24·6	22·1
30 to 39 years	25·9	14·9	23·5	25·4	14·6	22·9
40 to 49 years	21·4	15·1	20·0	21·4	14·7	19·9
50 to 59 years	16·5	11·5	15·5	16·0	10·1	14·6
60 to 69 years	6·7	6·5	6·6	6·3	4·9	6·0
70 and over	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2
Unspecified	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1
Total	89,481	25,137	114,618	89,865	26,825	116,690

TABLE IX.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN SEPTEMBER, 1938, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4,177	16	4,193
Clerical	2,795	388	3,183
Construction	10,668	18	10,686
Finance, insurance	50	3	53
Fishing and hunting	593	1	594
Labourers and unskilled (not agriculture, mining or logging)	29,413	429	29,842
Logging (and lumber mills)	2,023	1	2,024
Manufacturing	13,488	1,185	14,673
Mining and quarrying (and smelting)	1,744	1	1,745
Service—Professional	804	222	1,026
Personal (including hotel, restaurant, hospital, cleaning)	2,594	13,765	16,359
Miscellaneous (recreational, governmental, etc.)	537	219	756
Trade	8,829	672	9,501
Transportation and communication	3,855	59	3,914
Unspecified	5	10	15
Never gainfully occupied young persons (16-29 years)	7,906	8,148	16,054
Total	89,481	25,137	114,618

TABLE X.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1938 AND 1937, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY REPORTED INDUSTRY OF LAST NORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Industry of last normal or usual employment	December, 1938			December, 1937		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In Primary Industries—						
Farming	10,877	34	10,911	11,273	57	11,330
Fishing	1,019	2	1,021	1,080	10	1,090
Hunting	208	—	208	111	—	111
Logging	2,305	6	2,311	1,229	8	1,237
Mining	2,544	1	2,545	2,169	7	2,176
Sub-total	16,953	43	16,996	15,862	82	15,944
In Secondary Industries—						
Communication	275	57	332	399	96	495
Construction	24,598	12	24,610	25,556	44	25,600
Finance	619	22	641	694	43	737
General Labour	25,987	—	25,987	17,954	38	17,992
Manufacturing	23,708	1,959	25,667	20,201	2,542	22,743
Service	6,815	6,936	13,751	8,306	7,865	16,171
Trade	10,635	986	11,621	12,288	1,452	13,740
Transportation and Storage	11,295	20	11,315	11,177	54	11,231
Sub-total	103,932	9,992	113,924	96,575	12,134	108,709
All Industries, Total	120,885	10,035	130,920	112,437	12,216	124,653
Unclassified	392	9,715	10,107	435	7,316	7,751
Never gainfully employed	10,783	10,521	21,304	10,731	10,783	21,514
Sub-total	11,175	20,236	31,411	11,166	18,099	29,265
Grand Total	132,060	30,271	162,331	123,603	30,315	153,918

GROUP C

PERSONS ON AID IN CITIES

TABLE XI.—NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON URBAN AID AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS REPORTED FULLY EMPLOYABLE ON AID IN DECEMBER, 1938, WITH AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1938 AND 1937, IN CITIES OF OVER 25,000 POPULATION

	Population (1931 Census)	Total Persons on Aid			Fully Employable Persons Only		
		December, 1938	Average for year 1938	Average for year 1937	December, 1938	Average for year 1938	Average for year 1937
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	59,275	5,738	5,192	5,737	1,659	1,481	1,700
Quebec—							
*Hull	29,433	404	394	4,755	31	29	1,191
Montreal	818,577	111,550	110,371	135,837	33,240	32,057	43,734
Quebec	130,594	10,665	10,712	14,806	2,955	2,975	4,374
Sherbrooke	28,933	184	281	816	34	56	159
Ontario—							
Brantford	30,107	4,571	3,841	3,764	1,106	786	863
Fort William	26,277	2,019	1,278	1,709	710	345	459
Hamilton	155,547	16,639	13,594	12,477	4,072	3,067	2,825
Kitchener	30,793	1,774	1,706	1,729	378	334	354
London	71,148	5,386	4,830	4,743	1,149	970	1,075
Ottawa	126,872	12,662	13,477	16,978	2,354	2,594	4,011
Toronto	631,207	67,811	65,129	67,150	23,985	22,786	24,785
Windsor	100,000	11,856	12,331	14,934	2,246	2,267	3,644
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	218,785	28,576	28,054	31,132	9,341	9,388	10,134
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	53,209	12,332	10,871	10,540	3,074	2,589	2,580
Saskatoon	43,291	5,685	6,107	6,286	1,154	1,285	1,308
Alberta—							
Calgary	83,761	10,725	11,567	14,260	3,183	3,638	5,646
Edmonton	79,197	12,378	11,466	12,511	3,516	3,247	4,142
British Columbia—							
Burnaby	26,000	4,099	4,011	4,370	1,391	1,407	1,482
Vancouver	246,593	24,007	21,646	25,182	7,558	6,836	8,278
Victoria	39,082	1,645	1,311	2,517	440	366	736

*Note:—Hull was distributing Urban Aid in October to December, 1938, and January to August, 1937.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Report of an Investigation into an Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers and Related Products

THE report of an investigation into an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of paperboard shipping containers and related products, made by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act, was tabled in Parliament on March 31, by the Minister of Labour.

The Commissioner found price-fixing agreements of manufacturers of paperboard shipping containers and related products throughout Canada to be in violation of the Combines Investigation Act. The report follows an investigation commenced in 1938 into the activities of two trade associations: Container Materials, Limited, which is reported to include or to have associated with it all but one of the manufacturers of corrugated boxes in Canada, and Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association, which comprises four manufacturers of the paperboards which are used by the makers of corrugated boxes. Both associations have their headquarters in Toronto and operate under the secretarial management of Messrs. Hardy and Badden. The finding of the Commissioner is that "Both these associations have operated and are likely to operate to the detriment and against the interest of the public and are therefore combines within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act." Parties to the alleged combine of box manufacturers are stated to be located in Ontario and Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The four manufacturers of paperboard, who constitute Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association, have their head offices in Toronto and Montreal. The two Toronto firms also manufacture paperboard boxes and are members of both combinations.

Hearings in the investigation were held in Toronto and Montreal, the two principal manufacturing centres for corrugated boxes, and in Ottawa. J. C. McRuer, K.C., and J. L. McLennan, of Toronto, acted as commission counsel in the inquiry.

The development of the price-fixing agreements among manufacturers is traced in detail in the report, which states: "since September, 1931, all the leading manufacturers of corrugated paper boxes in Canada have been either members of Container Materials, Limited, or associated with it under arrangements to fix prices and regulate conditions of sale." In regard to the combination of paperboard manufacturers it is reported that: "Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association has operated since January, 1935, to regulate prices, conditions of sale and standards of quality of paperboard used for shipping containers."

Elimination of Competition

In reviewing the activities of the combination of corrugated box manufacturers, the Commissioner states in his conclusion that

"it would be difficult to devise a more complete elimination of price competition in any industry than has been achieved through the operations of Container Materials, Limited, in connection with the manufacture and sale of shipping containers. Certainly nothing more complete in this respect has been the subject of investigation under the Combines Investigation Act since it was passed in 1923."

The methods employed by the combination of box manufacturers to eliminate price competition are stated to have commenced with a series of written agreements binding the members to absolute adherence to the prices fixed and to have developed into a system of control to prevent any possible deviation from the agreements. Amounts ranging from $500 to $10,000 were deposited as guarantees that prices would be maintained and other regulations observed. Through additional levies these deposits have increased to a quarter of a million dollars. Salesmen and sales managers have been required to file each month affidavits that they have made no discount or other inducement to any customer, and fines have been imposed whenever infractions have been discovered. "The giving of any advantage to a customer by means of improved quality or service at the agreed price is checked by a fixing of the qualities of materials used and restrictions on the services that may be rendered." Enforcement of the combination's regulations, according to the report, "has involved constant check and review of the records and transactions of the member companies and affiliated manufacturers by auditors acting for the management of the associations."

System of Zone Prices

A system of zone prices has been established for paperboard shipping containers through Container Materials, Limited. One price schedule applies to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, another to the Prairie Provinces and another in British Columbia. All companies associated with Container Materials, Limited, must charge exactly the same

price for any container sold in any of the three zones. This uniformity applies not only to regular prices but also to quantity discounts, printing charges, and period of time within which order must be shipped to avoid extra charges. There is only one manufacturer of corrugated boxes in British Columbia. The report shows that this company signed the price agreement "with the full understanding that quotations in British Columbia are to be made only from the Price Schedule furnished by ourselves and not according to any Eastern schedule." Instances of manufacturers being fined by the officers of Container Materials, Limited, for charging or even quoting prices lower than those fixed are cited by the Commissioner.

Sales Allotments

The report gives details of a scheme of sales allotments which has been developed "under which each member subject to the quota arrangement is allotted a certain percentage of the total business, paying a penalty if he sells beyond his quota or receiving cash compensation if he sells below." These penalties on excess sales were increased from 15 per cent to 25 and 30 per cent. This latter rate was maintained from 1934 until October, 1938, when it was reduced to 10 per cent. Up to the end of 1937 approximately $500,000 had been paid in and distributed under the quota arrangement. A few companies made large payments in this period, $186,000 in one case and $80,000 in another. According to the report:

"it is manifest that the continuance of the sales allotment or quota system by the combination of manufacturers of shipping containers throughout Canada has been possible because the prices which have been agreed upon have been sufficient not only to permit the relatively efficient firms in the industry to make large returns upon their investment, but to provide for the payment of the substantial charges for pool tax, purchases of machinery, and other restrictions on competition which have been effected through the price-fixing controls operated under the name of Container Materials, Limited."

The report states that the quota system does not apply to all manufacturers in the combination, but that the sales of quota companies form about 80 per cent of the entire production in Canada.

Inducements To Competitors

The Commissioner reports that "where new competition has developed, financial or other inducements have been offered the new companies to persuade them to conform to the price agreement, with the result that at present only one company, and that one established in 1938, is not maintaining these prices." In one instance it is stated that the combination induced the O. and S. Corrugated Products Company, of Toronto, to agree to its fixed prices "by offering the company a sales allotment and a guarantee that even if the company produced nothing it would be compensated to the extent of $30,000 for its first nine months with the group." The report goes on to show that at the end of the 25-month period ending April 30, 1938, the compensation received by this new firm amounted to almost $70,000 or more than 80 per cent of the value of its sales in the same period. The Commissioner states this payment was made

"largely if not altogether as a return for its undertaking to refrain from any competition in price with the members of the combination. This amount was paid to this Ontario company in several instalments by all the members of Container Materials, Limited, including those whose plants are located in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia."

Another instance reported is the joint purchase of the fibreboard box business of Building Products, Limited, at Portneuf, P.Q., for which the combination paid about $86,000, of which amount only $5,655 was recovered through the sale of the machinery to the member companies.

Arbitrary Fixing of Prices

The report states:

"It was claimed by counsel for Container Materials, Limited, that the prices set by that association must be considered reasonable because they were based on cost. This contention has been met in the discussion of the so-called cost method of setting prices earlier in the present report. It is clear that the prices fixed were not established on the basis of actual costs and that the method pursued was an arbitrary fixing of prices by the group. With respect to shipping case materials, no evidence was put forward which would indicate that the prices set by Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association were based on costs. Even if it were possible to determine accurately each manufacturer's actual cost of producing each class of corrugated box or paperboard at a given time, question would remain as to what part of these costs had developed because of the absence of competitive conditions. In reports made by Jenkins and Hardy, auditors for the corrugated box combination, figures are submitted showing 'that the individual member's cost of doing business varied widely. Total costs of members in 1937 ranged from 79 per cent to 97 per cent of sales, on the basis of the accounting methods adopted by the association's auditors in their surveys. Cost variations to this extent are found even though the agreements among the member companies embrace types of materials which may be used and though the cost of principal materials is fixed by the price agreement of the manufacturers of paperboard."

Conclusions

In reviewing the methods of the alleged combine in maintaining control of price, the report concludes:

"When these facts are considered, and when it is realized that the industry has operated until recently under a tariff protection which

worked out to between forty and fifty per cent, it is apparent that price competition as a public safeguard in this industry has been all but completely suppressed by the operations of this association."

"In the case of the combination of manufacturers of paperboard, known as the Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association," the report states,

"the objective, the elimination of price competition, has been the same as that sought by the manufacturers of corrugated boxes. The method of the incorporated company has not been followed and no quota system has been adopted. . . . In all other important respects the measures of price control adopted by the two combinations are of the same character. Written price agreements form the basis of the combination of paperboard manufacturers. Infringement of these agreements brings upon a member the financial penalties which the secretary of the association is authorized to impose, and a substantial deposit is required of each company as a guarantee that these penalties will be accepted. The machinery for enforcement is substantially the same as in the case of Container Materials, Limited."

In the Commissioner's report the parties to the alleged combine of corrugated box manufacturers are stated to be the following shareholders or quota members of Container Materials, Limited, and the associated companies which have agreed to maintain its prices:

Shipping Containers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Standard Paper Box, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Martin-Hewitt Containers, Limited, Peterborough, Ont.
Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Gair Company, Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Hygrade Corrugated Products, Limited, London, Ont.
Hilton Brothers, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Martin Paper Products, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Boxes, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
Maritime Paper Products, Limited, Halifax, N.S.
Wilson Boxes, Limited, Fairville, N.B.
Dominion Corrugated Paper Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
O. and S. Corrugated Products Company, Toronto, Ont.
G. W. Hendershot Corrugated Paper Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Kraft Containers, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Superior Box Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont.
Container Materials, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
H. J. Badden, President and Secretary-Treasurer, Container Materials, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Those reported to be parties to the alleged combine of manufacturers of paperboard are:

Bathurst Power and Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Gair Company, Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Messrs. Hardy & Badden, Secretary-Treasurer, Shipping Case Material Manufacturers Association, Toronto, Ont.

Copies of the report and evidence have been remitted to the Attorneys-General of Ontario and Quebec, for such action as they may decide to take in view of the conditions disclosed by the investigation. Copies of the report have been sent also to the Attorneys-General of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Proceedings in Alberta against Alleged Tobacco Combine

Preliminary hearings of charges under section 498 of the Criminal Code against tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers were commenced before Magistrate A. I. Miller, K.C., in Edmonton on March 20. These charges were laid following the report of the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act of an investigation of an alleged combine in the distribution of tobacco products in the Province of Alberta and elsewhere in Canada which was reviewed in the October number of the Labour Gazette, pages 1090-1092. The prosecution is being conducted by A. L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary, and H. J. Wilson, K.C., Assistant Deputy Attorney-General of Alberta.

Dismissal of Action to Quash Report on Alleged Tobacco Combine

Mr. Justice Hogg of the Supreme Court of Ontario, in a written judgment delivered on March 14, dismissed an application, by way of certiorari, by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and the Imperial Tobacco Sales Company of Canada, Limited, for an order directed to F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act, to remove into Court all records, proceedings, papers and the report of the Commissioner, dated August 31, 1938, relating to an investigation into an alleged combine in the distribution of tobacco products in the Province of Alberta and elsewhere in Canada, and to quash the report. (A summary of this report appeared in the October number of the Labour Gazette, pp. 1090-1092.)

The grounds alleged by the companies in seeking the Court order were (1) that the investigation and proceedings were held, and the report was made, without jurisdiction or in excess of any jurisdiction conferred upon the Commissioner by the statute; (2) that no reasonable notice of the proceedings or investigation or of any charge against the applicants was given to them, and the applicants were not allowed to be heard in person or by counsel, as required by the Act and by sections 12 and 13 of the Inquiries Act, and (3)

that the investigation and proceedings and the report made following the same were contrary to natural justice.

The following were some of the grounds on which certiorari was opposed: (1) that the Commissioner had full jurisdiction to hold the investigation and to make the report in question, and that he had complied with all the requirements of the statute; (2) that if the Commissioner failed to do an act required by the statute and such failure might have deprived him of jurisdiction, such irregularity was waived by the applicants in express terms by their conduct and by their electing to treat the inquiry as valid and in attempting to obtain from the Commissioner an opinion favourable to them; (3) that certiorari cannot be directed to the Commissioner for the reason that his functions are purely administrative, and not judicial, the object of the investigation being merely to obtain information, and that he is not given authority to determine, nor does the report made by him determine or affect, the rights of or impose obligations upon, those whose activities are the subject of the investigation.

In view of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Proprietary Articles Trade Association* v. *Attorney-General of Canada,* (1931) A.C. 310 and *O'Connor* v. *Waldron,* (1935) A.C. 76, Mr. Justice Hogg held that the question as to whether the investigation made by the Commissioner into the affairs of the applicant companies is a judicial proceeding or not, and whether the report of the Commissioner could or does affect the rights of the said companies, is not open to consideration. Mr. Justice Hogg said:

"The investigation is an administrative and not a judicial proceeding. It is conducted for the purpose of obtaining information which, with the conclusions of the Commissioner based upon such information, are submitted to the Minister of Labour. No rights of the persons whose business activities have been investigated are determined or affected by the report itself, and some further action outside of, and apart from the report, is required before such rights are affected.

The principle has been firmly established by the judgments in several outstanding cases in the Courts in England and in the Judicial Committee, that certiorari will not be granted in respect to proceedings that are not judicial in their nature and the result of which does not determine or affect the rights of the subject of such proceedings."

In dealing with the contentions advanced on behalf of the applicant tobacco companies, Mr. Justice Hogg said:

"I do not think that the absence of counsel for the applicants upon the examination of the several persons in Alberta and British Columbia or of Mr. Spafford in Ottawa, nor the refusal of the Commissioner to give the applicants a copy of the evidence taken upon these examinations in the West, deprived the applicants of a fair hearing in accordance with the terms of substantial justice, and that the applicants held a similar view could not be expressed more clearly than is set out in the letter of the 28th July of the President of the Imperial Tobacco Company to which I have already referred.

Nor, in my opinion, can it be held that the applicants were prejudiced because they were not informed before the investigation was actually commenced, of the complaints made in the application received by the Commissioner in February, 1938, upon which the investigation was founded. The applicant companies had ample time and full opportunity to present their case and to meet all of the allegations made against them, and they placed before the Commissioner such arguments and such material as they thought might cause him to form the opinion that they had not contravened the terms of the Combines Act.

The statement of Duff J. (now C.J.) in *Wilson* v. *Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. Co.,* (1922) 1 A.C. 202, at pages 213 and 214, may, in my opinion, be applied to the point now under consideration.

I cannot reach the conclusion that the Commissioner acted, during the course of the investigation in question, in a manner which was unfair to the applicants or that he was not impartial.

The further ground advanced in support of the application . . . must now be considered, namely, that the Commissioner acted in excess of his jurisdiction in that he did not carry out, or acted contrary to, the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the Inquiries Act because of the fact that he did not allow the applicants, against whom a charge was made, to be represented by counsel in the course of the investigation; that he did not give reasonable notice to the applicants of the charge of misconduct alleged against them, and, furthermore, that he did not give the applicants full opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel before making his report.

If the statute itself, under the terms of which an investigation such as that now under consideration is authorized, prescribes the procedure to be followed, the official or body by whom the investigation is made, must comply with the terms of the statute.

Lord Shaw said in the *Arlidge* case, referring to the inquiry made by the Local Government Board, 'If a statute prescribes the means it must employ them.'

It is to be noted again, that the provisions of the Inquiries Act are to be applied to an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act only if they are not repugnant to the provisions of the latter Act and except in so far as any such powers may be inconsistent with the provisions of the Combines Act.

All of the procedure prescribed by the Inquiries Act does not adapt itself to an investigation under the Combines Act having regard to the fact that the proceedings before the Commissioner are to be conducted in private unless he orders otherwise.

This provision is necessary to protect the business interests of those who may be involved in, or who may be examined in the course of the investigation, in order that their affairs and the details of their business may not be exposed to the public to their detriment.

. . .

It was argued on behalf of the Commissioner that the application for an investigation made in pursuance of section 11 of the Combines Act

is not a specific charge of misconduct such as is contemplated by the Inquiries Act but that the applicants merely advance as their opinion that a combine exists and give the names of those who are believed to be concerned therein.

But if it be assumed that the application for an investigation is a charge of misconduct against the companies who are parties to this motion, can it be said that the Commissioner was prohibited by said section 12 of the Inquiries Act, from conducting an examination under oath of the several persons whose testimony was taken in Alberta and British Columbia unless the applicant companies were represented at such examinations by counsel so that such persons might be subject to cross-examination?

I do not think it consistent with the plain intention of the Combines Act to protect from unnecessary publicity, the business affairs of persons from whom the Commissioner may desire information, that the parties who are believed to be concerned in an alleged combine should, on all such examinations be represented by counsel.

. . .

In so far as the provisions of section 13 of the Inquiries Act are concerned, I must conclude that the report of the Commissioner was not made until the applicant companies had reasonable notice of the allegations made against them and until they had full opportunity to be heard before the Commissioner in person or by counsel. Such being the case, the terms of this section were complied with."

The decision of Mr. Justice Hogg was that the applicants were not entitled to an order of certiorari, and that the application must be dismissed with costs. The applicants have filed notice of appeal against this judgment. *Re Investigation under the Combines Investigation Act and Re Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited* and *Imperial Tobacco Sales Company, Limited.*

Industrial Home Work under U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act

The March issue of *Labor Standards,* published monthly by the United States Department of Labor, contains a review of industrial home work under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The summary referred to the "Interpretative Bulletin" (No. 1) wherein Administrator Andrews of the Wage and Hour Division held that "employees otherwise coming within the terms of the act are entitled to its benefits whether they perform their work at home, in the factory, or elsewhere," and outlines the recent amendment as follows:

In recognition of the difficulties of regulation peculiar to the home-work practice, however, the Wage and Hour Division has amended its general record-keeping regulation by requiring employers to keep special records for industrial home workers. During the hearings, which were held prior to the issuance of the new regulation, all aspects of the application of the act to home work were examined. It was generally agreed that home work is an old evil which has recently shown a tendency to increase in a number of fields.

In making the new regulation public, Mr. Andrews said, "The regulations, which we are putting into effect for a 6-month period beginning March 15, represent the best judgment of those who participated in the conferences on this subject. Those who participated feel that these regulations will at least test practicability of this kind of control of industrial home work and perhaps answer the question as to whether we can enforce the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as it now stands with respect to work of this nature."

The new regulation requires each home-work employer to keep a record showing the name and address of each worker, his date of birth if under 19 years of age, and the name and address of each agent, distributor, or contractor through whom home work is distributed.

With respect to each lot of work issued, the records must show the date and hour on which work is given out and returned, the amount of work given out and returned, the kind of articles worked on and the operations performed, the piece rates paid, the hours worked on each lot of work returned, deductions for Social Security taxes, the amount of wages paid for the lot returned and the date of payment.

The records must also show, with respect to each workweek, the total number of hours worked, the wages earned at the regular piece rates, extra pay for overtime, the total wages earned during the week and the amount deducted for Social Security taxes.

The regulation further requires the employer to keep a duplicate record in a handbook which will remain in the possession of the home worker. The employer, however, must make all entries and assume responsibility for the items. The handbooks are numbered serially, and employers, for their own protection, have been urged to keep a record of each number. A separate handbook must be kept by each employer for whom work is performed, and when more than one worker in a family work on a consignment of materials a separate handbook must be kept for each individual worker.

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RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Canada Shipping Act—Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act—New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act—Ontario Public Health Act—Quebec Fair Wage Act—Quebec Limitation of Hours of Work Act

NEW orders made recently amend Dominion regulations concerning mates on home-trade vessels and the by-laws for certain pilotage districts. In Alberta, overtime for male workers must be paid at the rate of time and a half and changes have been made in the minimum wage orders applying to inexperienced workmen. Other provincial regulations include wage orders for woodsmen in New Brunswick, the fixing of a maximum compensation in Ontario for persons deprived of their means of livelihood by being declared carriers of typhoid fever, a table of percentages to enable the application of certain wage orders in Quebec, changes in the orders relating to municipal and hospital employees and an increase from eight to nine a day in the maximum hours for unskilled workers in the building trades in the Montreal Division of the Province.

Canada Shipping Act

Recent regulations include a change in the experience required for mates on home trade vessels, amendments in the by-laws for the Pilotage Districts of Sydney, Halifax, Saint John and British Columbia and new by-laws for the District of Digby, Annapolis and Bear River in Nova Scotia. From February 22, 12 of the 36 months' service at sea required for mates on home-trades vessels by regulations of November 5, 1936, must be spent as a wheelsman or as a seaman performing wheelsman's duties. The fees for pilot licences in the Sydney District have been increased but the Pilotage Authority may renew licences issued prior to February 13 under the old terms.

Orders in Council of March 4 applying to the above Districts except Digby and Annapolis, re-define the powers of the Pilotage Authority and Superintendent with respect to fines and suspension and set out the conditions under which pilots are liable to such discipline.

By-laws for the Pilotage District of Digby, Annapolis and Bear River were adopted on February 15 and approved by order in council on March 7. Provision is made for a Secretary-Treasurer to be appointed by the Authority with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and charged with the collection of pilotage dues, payment of pilot's wages and other duties. The number of licensed pilots in the district is to be determined by the Pilotage Authority. A pilot must be 21 years of age, pass a prescribed examination, have satisfactory eyesight, and be physically and mentally fit.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

A new Order, No. 6, relating to overtime and an amendment in Order 1 (Labour Gazette, 1937, p. 1100) under this Act came into force on February 28. Order 6 provides that all male workers in the province, except farm labourers, domestic servants and certain employees in the lumbering, logging and the railway tie industry in rural districts, must be paid time and a half for work in excess of the maximum hours of nine a day and 54 a week fixed in the Hours of Work Act. In the case of workmen engaged in drilling or operating oil and gas wells in the Turner Valley and of taxi drivers in Edmonton and Calgary, special maximum hours are fixed by regulation and the overtime provision applies to an eight-hour day and 48-hour week in the Turner Valley and to a 12-hour day and six-day week for taxi drivers.

Order No. 1 is amended with respect to rates for inexperienced workmen. The original order distinguished between inexperienced workmen over 21 years of age and those under 21 and different rates were established for each of these classes below the minimum for experienced workmen. As amended, the Order requires all workmen over 21 to be paid at least 33⅓ cents an hour if hired by the week or longer period or 40 cents an hour if hired for a shorter period. These rates apply to all male workers in the Province except farm labourers, domestic servants, men employed in box factories, woodworking plants, logging and the railway tie industry in rural districts, indentured apprentices, workmen governed by schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act or by codes drawn up under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, persons paid on a commission basis and hired by contract approved by the Board of Industrial Relations, workers hired for temporary work not for the purpose of the employer's business and persons engaged in fighting prairie or forest fires.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

Wage rates in force for certain woodsmen under this Act since March 20, 1937, were replaced on April 1. For the first time a minimum rate per day has been fixed for stream drivers and the average wage of $3 a day and board formerly required to be paid by any employer, is reduced to $2.50 and board. The new order stipulates that no stream driver shall be paid less than $2.25 a day and board. All employers must keep a time book showing the name, days of employment and rate of pay of each workman. Provisions remaining unchanged include a maximum charge to boomers and sorters of 50 cents a day for board and lodging, the exclusion of the wages of cooks, foremen, bookkeepers and clerks for the purpose of determining the average wage and the stipulation that all payrolls must be submitted to and, if necessary, audited by the Commission and that the industry may be investigated from time to time by the Fair Wage Board.

Ontario Public Health Act

Regulations of December 10, 1937, for the control of typhoid and paratyphoid fever were amended on March 7 to give effect to a 1938 amendment in the Act providing for the payment of compensation by the Department of Health to persons pronounced "carriers" of a communicable disease and thereby deprived of their means of livelihood. The amount of and eligibility for compensation are to be determined by the Minister of Health. In no case may compensation exceed $20 a month for an unmarried person or $20 for a married man with an additional $5 for each dependant under 16 years of age.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Certain orders under the Fair Wage Act fix three or four minimum rates for workers in the establishments governed by each Order. Each rate applies to a proportion of the workmen, the lower rates to not more than a certain percentage and the highest rate to not less than a certain percentage. For example, under Order 4, where workers are required to be classified there is a specified rate for not more than 15 per cent, a slightly higher rate for not more than 25 per cent and the highest minimum fixed in the Order applies to not less than 60 per cent of the workers. Subsequent orders also establish different rates for a minimum or maximum proportion of the workers and there is some variation in the proportions.

Where the number of workers in an establishment is such that they cannot be classified in the exact proportion fixed in the Order governing the industry, the Fair Wage Board has drawn up tables indicating the number of workers to be assigned to each class. Three new tables of this kind issued by the Board were gazetted on March 11 and another on March 25. Two tables published earlier were referred to in the Labour Gazette, October, 1938, at p, 1097.

Several changes in Orders under this Act were gazetted on March 3. From May 3 the minimum wage fixed by Order 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512) for municipal and school board employees need not be paid by any such corporation unless the majority of its members so decide. This exemption is stated to be a result of representations to the Government to the effect that the minimum wages impose a considerable burden on the taxpayers without guaranteeing employment to the workers involved.

Order 11 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1098) applying to all employees in hospitals not covered by other orders except the St. Jean-de-Dieu Hospital, Gamelin and those in the cities of Quebec and Levis and adjacent counties, is repealed from January 1. It was to remain in force until June 30, 1939. Order 6 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 624) governing stationary engineers is also repealed in so far as it applies to hospitals. In the repealing order it is stated that the application of these Orders created a difficult situation since the hospitals' funds are insufficient to make the required adjustments in wage-rates and the provincial Government is unable to give additional financial assistance.

Quebec Limitation of Hours of Work Act

Regulations effective March 15 repeal and amend certain orders under this Act, in force since May 1, 1937, governing the building industry in the Montreal Division which includes the judicial districts of Montreal, Montcalm, Hull, Pontiac, Terrebonne, Joliette, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, Iberville and Richelieu. The maximum weekly hours of 44 for skilled and 48 for unskilled workers in this area are no longer imposed and the daily maximum of eight hours, which remains unchanged for skilled workers, is increased to nine hours for labourers.

As before, any contractor may use two shifts of six hours a day and 36 a week each. From May 1 to October 1 such a system is compulsory on works costing more than $20,000 undertaken for a municipal or school corporation, fabrique or parish trustees or for the Provincial Government or on works half the cost of which is borne or guaranteed by the Provincial Government or a municipal corporation, or by both.

LEGAL MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CANADA

IN the accompanying table are set out the minimum ages for the employment of children in mines, factories and shops under provincial statutes. In no province is there a general child labour law prohibiting any employment below a specified age and regulating the hours of labour or other working conditions of juveniles. In Alberta and Manitoba the Child Welfare Acts, in a section taken from the English Education Act, forbid the employment of a child under 16 in any occupation likely to injure his life, limbs, health, education or morals.

Conventions of the International Labour Conference would prohibit employment under 14 years of age in agriculture, or under 15 at sea or in industrial undertakings, including mines, quarries, manufacturing establishments, shipbuilding, construction and engineering works and the transport by road, rail or inland waterway, or in any non-industrial undertaking. The employment of school children outside school hours would also be subject to regulation under the Convention relating to non-industrial employment. The Dominion Government ratified the Convention of 1920 fixing a minimum age of 14 on sea-going vessels but has not yet given effect to the revised Convention of 1936 raising the age-limit to 15.

Few changes have been made in child labour legislation in Canada in recent years except in relation to mines. In 1935 and 1937, British Columbia raised the ages for the employment of children in metal and coal mines respectively and in 1935 Saskatchewan also raised the age for work below ground. In 1933, New Brunswick fixed a minimum age of 16 for work underground. A minimum age for work in shops was established in Quebec for the first time in 1934. The provisions which have applied to industrial establishments for some years were applied to shops, hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of business. No child under 14 may be employed at any time and, as before, no boys or girls under 16 may be employed unless they are able to read and write fluently or unless they are attending night school. In 1936 and 1937 Manitoba, by means of regulations made under the authority of the Minimum Wage Act, prohibited employment in shops of children under 15 years of age instead of under 14 as stipulated in the Shops Regulation Act.

In New Brunswick, no statutory age is in effect throughout the province for any class of employment but the Factories Act, which was passed in 1937 but which has not yet been proclaimed in force, would establish a minimum age of 15.

Street selling by children is less generally and effectively regulated and enforcement of the law is left to the local police in most provinces. In all provinces municipal authorities have power to pass by-laws regulating street work and in British Columbia and Manitoba such employment as that in billiard rooms and bowling alleys. In Alberta employment in these latter places is prohibited under 18 years of age. No girls under 18 may be employed as ticket sellers, ushers or cleaners in theatres, moving-picture houses or dance halls in Alberta and Manitoba. The Child Welfare Acts in these two provinces contain clauses forbidding the habitual employment of a child under 18 between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning. In Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, work on the streets and in places of amusement is governed by the Children's Protection Act or Child Welfare Act and children selling articles on the streets are "neglected" children within the meaning of the statute and may be taken into custody by the Children's Aid Society or other authority. Further, there is a penalty provided for any person causing a child to be neglected.

In Ontario, the Children's Protection Act directly prohibits any boy under 12 or any girl engaging in a street trade such as selling newspapers or magazines at any hour and any child under 16 being so employed between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Compulsory school attendance laws applying to all children in the province are in effect in all provinces but New Brunswick and Quebec. In Prince Edward Island attendance is only required in rural districts for 60 per cent of the school term but in Charlottetown and Summerside children must attend for the full term. Except in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the school laws prohibit the employment of children of school age during school hours unless they are exempt from attendance. The British Columbia Act makes no provision for exemption from school attendance. There is no regulation in Canada of employment of school children outside the regular hours for school attendance except that the Ontario Adolescent School Attendance Act forbids the employment, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., of any child who is over 14 and under 16 years of age and who has not a certificate exempting him from school attendance. In Quebec there is no school attendance law. In New Brunswick the statute requires attendance for the full term of children under 14 in Fredericton, Saint John, Newcastle, Chatham, Marysville, Edmundston and Campbellton. In other

towns, the municipal council may make a by-law requiring attendance for at least 120 days of the school year of children under 16 years of age. In rural districts children under 12 may be required to attend school for at least 60 per cent of the term if the rate-payers adopt a resolution to that effect.

The statutory school-leaving age is 13 in Prince Edward Island; 14 in the rural districts of Nova Scotia and in Manitoba unless the school district raises it to 15 or unless the child is unemployed when the age is 16; 15 in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan; and 16 in Ontario and in cities and towns in Nova Scotia. In all these provinces, children who have attained a certain academic standard are not required to attend until they reach the school-leaving age and in all but British Columbia they may absent themselves from school, usually for not more than six weeks in the term, if their services are deemed necessary for the maintenance of themselves or others. In Ontario children over 14 and in Nova Scotia children over 13 may be given employment certificates and freed from any obligation to attend school. Neither does the law impose any limit on the absence from school of a child in Saskatchewan if his own or others' needs require him to work.

MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN MINES, FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN CANADA

—	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
Mines	16, above. 16, below ground	—, above. 16, below.	—, above. 15, below.	16, above. 18, below.	.....	Coal: 14 in workings. Metal: 14, above. 16, below.	17, above. 17, below.	Coal: 16, above 18, below. Metal: 15, above. 18, below.	12, above. 12, below
Factories	14, except during fruit and vegetable canning season, July-Oct.	.....	14; 16 unless able to read and write fluently or attending night school.	14; 16 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except with permit.	15	14, boys; 15, girls.	15	15, except with per-	.....
Shops	.....	.....	As for factories.	As for factories.	15	.....	15, in towns of over 5,000 population.	.....	.....

REPORT OF NOVA SCOTIA ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ACADIA COAL COMPANY

A COMMISSION to investigate the affairs and operations of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, at Stellarton in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, was appointed by the provincial government on August 2, 1937. The coal miners in Pictou County had asked for an investigation of the relationship of the company with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and an inquiry of a wider scope was decided upon. The commission consisted of the Honourable W. F. Carroll, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Nova Scotia Economic Council, and Frederick H. Sexton, LL.D., Principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College. Dr. Mackenzie died during the preparation of the report but the other commissioners stated in the report that they believed he agreed with the views expressed and the recommendations made.

The Acadia Company, which employs about 1,200 miners, is controlled by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company which in turn is controlled by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation which succeeded the British Empire Steel Corporation as a result of a reorganization in 1928. The corporation also controls the Dominion Coal Company and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. In 1933 the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was unable to pay its bond interest and was placed in the hands of liquidators who therefore managed also the Acadia Coal Company. The wage rates in the mines of these companies were reduced thereafter much more than those of the other coal companies. In 1934 Mr. Thomas Graham, a mining engineer, was appointed by the provinical government to investigate the operations of the Acadia Coal Company and reported that a wage reduction

was necessary in order to carry on operations. In recent months the receivership has been terminated and the two companies again came under the management of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. The United Mine Workers of America had agreements with the corporation's mining companies since 1919 and contended that the miners of the Acadia Coal Company should now receive a wage increase, which was given to those of the other companies in 1937, and also advocated that a new seam should be opened to replace operations at one of the mines worked out and closed down at the end of 1937.

The provincial government at the request of the miners' union engaged Dr. Geo. S. Rice, formerly chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, who had been engaged to deal with coal mining problems also in France and the western provinces in Canada. Dr. Rice visited each mine, accompanied by the miners' pit committee, provincial inspectors, etc., and discussed difficulties with the miners. He reported to the Commission that the mines were most difficult and expensive to operate owing to the irregularity of the coal seams, the softness of the coal and of the overlying strata, fire damp, etc. These difficulties and the precautions necessary for safety accounted for the low output per man and high cost per ton as compared with other mines. With reference to the opening of the new seam it was reported that this would be needed later when the other seams now operated became worked out but that in the meantime these could produce more coal than could be marketed. The equipment in the mines was found to be efficient and well maintained, though not modern owing to lack of capital. In regard to mine safety, the government inspectors, mine officials and miners were commended. Some additions to the equipment for rescue work were recommended.

In regard to wages it was considered that it was not possible for the company to pay more as there had been losses of $200,000 to $300,000 annually in recent years and the company had kept the mines in operation only with the assistance of the provincial government, royalties and assessments for the Workmen's Compensation Board had been waived and taxes had not been paid. The company had continued part time operation of all its mines instead of concentrating on one mine in order to give some employment to all the employees but the annual earnings were found to average only from $750 to $950 except for the pumpmen, etc., who were constantly employed and these averaged about $1,300. It was reported that the best prospect for the mines lay in the promotion of the use of Pictou coal in household furnaces, with blowers, as unlike most other Nova Scotia coal, it is non-coking and has little tendency to form clinker. It was also suggested that if a household furnace were devised to burn the coal instead of anthracite or coke a better market might be developed.

In dealing with the relations of the company and the holding companies the commission reported that prior to 1933 the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had taken nearly two million dollars which was in excess of net earnings and left the company without working capital. It was considered that the present difficulties would have developed even if this had not been done as the reserves would have been exhausted soon in the subsequent years. It was recommended that the provincial authorities should secure legislation in regard to the powers of all holding companies in dealing with subsidiary companies, as being in control through the common stock they may sacrifice the interests of the real owners of the property, the owners of bonds, debenture stock, etc. For companies dealing with the public domain it was recommended that the payment of dividends should be controlled in the interest of the industry and to safeguard the assets of the province.

The liquidators had retained the services of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation as to sales, engineering and accounting services, etc. The Commission approved of this as it would have cost the company very much more to have set up its own organization for these purposes. It was found that no discrimination in sales had occurred, and that the company had received good service although the annual fee of $12,500 had not been paid since 1935.

The Commission reported that co-operation between the management and employees in promoting efficient operation of the collieries was most important as had been reported by the Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan in 1925, Labour Gazette, January, 1926. It was considered that this co-operation was still being prevented by the prejudices and animosities resulting from the long and bitter struggle for collective bargaining prior to 1919. The Commission quoted with very strong approval, from a handbook on "Production Problems," issued by the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the union of the United Mine Workers of America was affiliated, making suggestions for co-operation of workers and management in the steel industry, and also from an address by Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, President and Managing Director of Canadian Industries Limited on the "Social Responsibility of the Employer," before the Institute of Public Affairs at Halifax on October 28, 1939. (Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1196.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, 1938

THE report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, covering the administration of the various activities under its jurisdiction for the year ended April 30, 1938, has been received recently in the Department. As indicated in the introduction, this report is the eighteenth since the original Bureau of Labour and Industries was organized, and the fourth since the present Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare was organized.

After reviewing the legislative recommendations of the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress (Labour Gazette, February 1938, page 160) and presenting the approved fair wage schedule for government work, the report details the inspections under provincial labour laws, viz.: The Factories Act, One Day's Rest in Seven Act, Minimum Wage Act, etc.

Apprenticeship Agreements.—Twelve apprenticeship agreements were approved during the year, covering the trades of electric repairing, millinery, radio repairing, jewellery repairing, stonecutting, motor mechanics, baking, knitting, beautician and fur finishing.

Strikes and Lockouts.—During the period under review there were three industrial disputes, involving 24 employees and a total time loss of 190 working days.

Industrial Standards Act.—The report characterizes the Industrial Standards Act as "the most effective means produced by legislation of the province, of maintaining fair wages for workers." During the year four prosecutions were instituted in the courts against alleged violators of the schedules. Three cases were dismissed by the magistrate. In the other case, a verdict of not guilty rendered by the magistrate's court was appealed, the decision of the lower court reversed and a fine imposed upon the defendant.

The report lists the industries and zones for which schedules have been approved under the Act.

Employment Service.—The report of the employment service, maintaining nine offices in the province, indicated the volume of transactions for the year ended April 30, 1938 to be as follows: Applications, 65,493; vacancies, 52,101; placements, 50,406.

Farm Wages.—The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: Winter—$5 plus government bonus; spring—$10 to $25 per month; harvest—$1.50 to $3 per day; fall, after threshing to freeze-up—$10 to $20 per month. Wages for men working in the lumber camps averaged $13 per month.

Youth Training.—During the period November 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, 676 boys and 650 girls in the province took advantage of practical free courses for young men and women, which were arranged by the federal and provincial governments in co-operation with the Regina Rehabilitation Committee and were known as the "Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program." The length of these courses was from two to five months and young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30, who were unemployed and in necessitous circumstances, were eligible.

"This plan" states the report, "undoubtedly proved a success as we are informed by a number of these students that they have been able to secure employment and, if suitable employment was not available for some of the students at the completion of their course, they undertook the study of another subject."

Farm Improvement and Employment.—In a section on operations under the Dominion and Provincial Farm Improvement Plan, a statistical summary is presented showing the number of persons benefited and the total expenditure. This summary indicates that placements totalled 31,747 and that disbursements to the individuals thus placed amounted to $1,308,799.62. In addition $783,336.28 was paid to 31,747 employers; $1,365.16 in transportation issued to 1,019 persons and $7,008.89 in clothing issued to 2,309 persons.

Minimum Wages

The report contains an account of the administration of the Minimum Wage Act and reference was made to the revision of certain Board orders applicable to both men and women.

During the year under review, there were 2,640 general inspections made and 345 special investigations. The number of business places affected were 2,023, in which there were 2,682 experienced female employees and 617 inexperienced female employees, together with 7,710 experienced male employees and 789 inexperienced male employees. In addition to these, there were 305 females and 332 males employed on part time. There were 74 overtime permits issued as follows: 28 to factories and 46 to retail stores.

By negotiating with employers the inspectors were successful in collecting $6,507.73 in back wages to the benefit of 210 women and 308 men.

In order to bring about compliance with the orders, it was necessary to take to court eighteen charges against employers. Of these charges six were withdrawn, nine upheld and three dismissed. In those instances where the employer was found guilty fines were imposed.

The full text of the six orders of the Board, together with statements showing the number of women and men employed in different cities and the rate of wages paid, are given in tabular statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 11,309, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,027,846 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,967, having an aggregate membership of 252,099 persons, 16·4 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,309 employers throughout Canada show that there was little general change in industrial employment at the beginning of March, improvement in manufacturing being largely offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close. The reported staffs of these 11,309 establishments aggregated 1,027,846, compared with 1,027,619 at February 1. This increase of 227 employees was not sufficient to alter the index number, which stood at 106·5 at both March 1 and February 1, 1939, as compared with 107·8 at the beginning of March, 1938, and 102·8 at March 1, 1937; in calculating these indexes, the base used is the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms as 100.

In the last eighteen years, employment, on the average, has shown little change between February 1 and March 1, increases in some years just about offsetting declines in others. In the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the seasonal variation factors are calculated, the trend at March 1 was very slightly downward; the small advance at the latest date, which had an imperceptible effect upon the crude index, increased fractionally the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 110·6 at the beginning of February to 111·0 at March 1.

Moderate improvement was reported in manufacturing at March 1, 1939; the advance was smaller than the average in the years since 1920, but largely exceeded the gain indicated by the establishments furnishing data for the beginning of March of last winter. The most pronounced increases from February 1, 1939, were in leather, lumber and textile factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity; the additions to staffs in the last-named resulted, in the main, from heavy snow falls. On the other hand, logging reported large seasonal declines; communications, building construction and services showed moderate declines, while trade was decidedly slacker, the curtailment being seasonal in character.

For March 1, 1938, statistics had been received from 10,416 employers with a combined working force of 1,027,992 persons, compared with 1,052,699 in the preceding month. The index number then was slightly over one point higher than at the latest date.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment at March 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1939, 106·5; 1938, 107·8; 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4; and 1928, 102·6.

Employment by Economic Areas

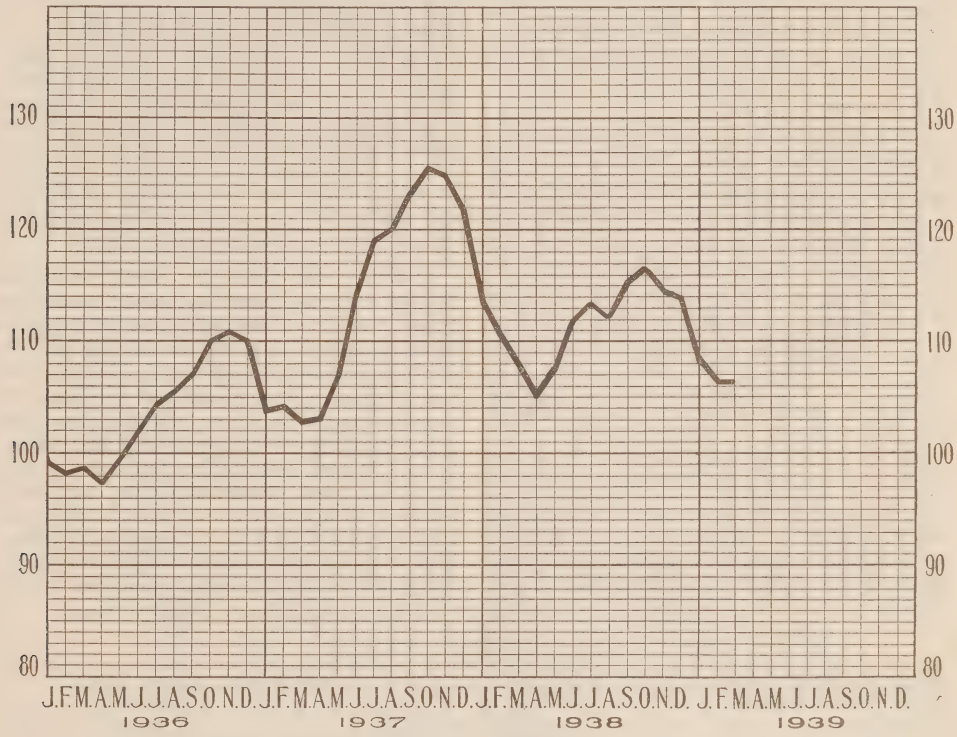
The trend at the beginning of March was moderately upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but employment declined in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Al-

berta. In Quebec, the Prairie Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the indexes were rather higher than at March 1 of last year; the change in British Columbia in this comparison was fractional. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, however, the situation indicated was not so favourable.

Maritime Provinces.—On the whole, there was an increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces, the 812 reporting employers enlarging their staffs from 73,913 at February 1, to 74,366 at the beginning of March; the improvement took place in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while curtailment was reported in New Brunswick. Construction and maintenance afforded more employment, mainly due to snow-clearing operations, and mining, transportation and trade were also slightly more active. On the other hand, manufacturing was quieter, and logging showed a considerable seasonal decline. General curtailment had been indicated at March 1, 1938, but the index then was several points higher than that of 101·2 at the date under review.

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 719 firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 78,250 persons, compared with 81,192 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a slight decrease, which was decidedly smaller than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1938, and was also less than the decline which has been the average change between February 1 and March 1 in the last eighteen years. There was improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in leather, lumber and textile plants; mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the additions to staffs in the last-named were mainly due to snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, logging recorded a substantial contraction as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in building and highway work and in trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,826 firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 320,154 employees, as against 320,714 at the beginning of February. The index, at 112·8, was slightly higher than



EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

at March 1, 1938, when it stood at 110·1; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,509 establishments, with 306,764 persons on their pay-rolls, a decrease of 12,478 from their staffs at February 1, 1938.

Ontario.—A slackening was noted in Ontario, where the 4,918 co-operating employers released 494 persons from their forces, bringing them to 428,734 at March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The March 1 index, at 109·1, was a few points lower than at the same date in 1938, when it had stood at 113·7; the 4,615 firms whose returns were then tabulated had employed 443,444 workers.

There was some improvement in factory employment at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 1,759 workers to their staffs. The increase occurred mainly in textile, iron and steel, leather and tobacco works, while animal food factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation and trade showed declines, those of a seasonal character in the first-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, railway and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, largely as a result of heavy falls of snow.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a moderate increase in employment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but in Alberta slight curtailment was shown; on the whole, industrial activity in the Prairie Provinces gained slightly at March 1; the trend has been downward at that date in fifteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available, so that the advance at the beginning of March was contra-seasonal in character. The index number, at 94·3, was slighty higher than that of 92·2 at the same date in 1938, when a small increase from the preceding month had also been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,632 establishments with 121,539 employees at March 1, 1939, compared with 121,150 in their last report. The manufacturing industries in the Prairie Provinces reported a moderate reduction, declines in the animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions rather more than offsetting gains in lumber mills. Construction and maintenance showed heightened activity, chiefly in the railway division, as a result of snow-clearing operations. Logging also recorded improvement. On the other hand, trade released some employees.

The 1,498 employers making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 117,703 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 117,076 at the first of February, 1938.

British Columbia.—The manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power was more active, while other plants reported little general change; factory employment as a whole considerably advanced and there was also improvement in building, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in mining and trade. The working forces of the 1,121 co-operating employers aggregated 83,053 persons, as compared with 82,614 in the preceding month. This increase was not equal to the average gain indicated at March 1 in the period, 1921-1938, although it compared favour-

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	104·5	99·7	101·6	98·6	93·8
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	93·1	86·5	91·8	88·2	78·7
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	76·8	74·1	79·8	80·0	67·7
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	103·2	89·1	97·8	83·8	85·6
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
Mar. 1, 1936	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Mar. 1, 1937	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Mar. 1, 1938	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
Relative weight of employment by economic areas as at Mar. 1, 1939	100·0	7·2	31·2	41·7	11·8	8·1

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ably with the reduction reported at that date in each of the last three years. The index, at 96·7, was fractionally higher than at March 1, 1938, when it had stood at 96·2; the 1,075 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 81,831 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment decreased slightly in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing curtailment, while the tendency in Quebec City, Ottawa and Hamilton was upward. The indexes in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver were higher than at March 1, 1938, but in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg employment was not so active; the change in Toronto over the year was very slight.

Montreal.—Reductions in staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal. There was improvement in manufacturing (chiefly in leather, textile and iron and steel factories), and transportation was also brisker. On the other hand, road work and trade showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,652 firms employing 156,380 workers, as compared with 158,287 in the preceding month. For March 1 of last year, 1,434 employers had reported 148,149 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 98·5, as compared with 101·4 at the latest date.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather and textile groups, while transportation also showed improvement. Construction, trade and services, however, were quieter. The working forces of the 205 co-operating establishments totalled 16,478 persons, compared with 16,361 at February 1, 1939. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1938, when a rather larger advance had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 178 firms with 13,320 workers.

Toronto.—Activity increased moderately in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in the textile, vegetable food and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in animal food and printing and paper factories. Transportation, construction, services and trade also released employees. Returns were received from 1,692 firms, employing 133,514 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 134,048 at February 1. The index, standing at 105·3, was fractionally lower than that of 105·6 at March 1, 1938, when a similar falling-off had been reported by the 1,576 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 131,464.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed improvement; manufacturing and transportation were rather slacker, and work on the roads increased, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 223 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 14,277 persons at the date under review, as compared with 13,985 at February 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of March, 1938, when a downward tendency had been indicated by the 202 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,222 men and women.

Hamilton.—Some recovery was noted in Hamilton, mainly in construction and manufacturing; in the latter, the greatest gains were in the non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone industries. Trade, on the other hand, was rather slacker. An aggregate staff of 31,396 was reported by the 315 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 31,209 in their last report. A reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher, the index standing at 106·1, as compared with 97·4 at March 1, 1939. For the beginning of March, 1938, 296 employers had made returns showing 34,216 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.—The trend was downward in Windsor, there being a falling-off in the iron and steel division of manufacturing, while trade and construction also released some employees. Data were received from 190 establishments, with 19,119 workers, or 195 fewer than at February 1. Employment was quieter than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had also been recorded; the 183 firms whose statistics were received for March 1, 1938, had a staff of 20,912.

Winnipeg.—Reduced activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 511 concerns reported 38,325 persons in their employ, as against 38,592 in the preceding month. There was a decline in manufacturing, principally in iron and steel and printing and publishing works; construction, however, was slightly more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than at March 1 of last year, although a moderate gain had then been registered by the 486 co-operating employers whose personnel had included 38,642 men and women.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, and construction and services were rather more active; transportation and trade, however, showed curtailment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 115 persons in the payrolls of the 484 co-operating firms, who had 34,700 employees. A larger contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 460 employers had

reported 33,780 workers; the index was then some two points lower than that of 106·4 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trend in this group was again favourable; although the increase was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, it was decidedly larger than that reported at March 1, 1938. Statistics for the date under review were furnished by 6,265 manufacturers having 546,268 operatives, as compared with 541,129 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in leather, lumber and textile factories, but improvement was also shown in fur, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, activity declined in food, musical instrument, chemical, electrical apparatus and electric light and power plants.

Table II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1937	Mar. 1 1936	Mar. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	53·1	107·0	106·0	110·5	107·6	99·5	92·7	86·5
Animal products—edible	2·3	119·6	122·2	119·6	117·8	107·2	101·7	96·0
Fur and products	0·2	87·7	77·9	82·0	81·2	81·3	75·4	71·8
Leather and products	2·2	111·7	107·1	108·4	114·2	111·7	104·0	97·0
Boots and shoes	1·5	114·8	110·5	113·5	118·2	116·3	108·4	105·1
Lumber and products	3·8	72·7	69·8	74·5	71·6	65·9	63·3	59·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	61·1	58·8	61·7	59·3	55·3	51·2	48·0
Furniture	0·7	84·1	84·3	84·1	86·0	77·6	72·1	72·9
Other lumber products	1·1	100·7	93·5	107·4	98·7	89·7	93·4	85·1
Musical instruments	0·1	39·8	47·4	42·5	44·4	42·0	33·0	33·2
Plant products—edible	3·1	104·2	105·1	103·1	100·4	96·7	90·9	88·0
Pulp and paper products	6·3	104·9	103·7	103·8	103·9	96·3	91·1	88·2
Pulp and paper	2·6	90·2	87·0	92·2	95·1	84·8	78·4	75·6
Paper products	1·0	130·9	130·5	129·6	127·4	114·5	106·4	100·4
Printing and publishing	2·7	114·9	115·7	110·1	107·3	105·3	102·6	100·8
Rubber products	1·3	103·6	102·1	98·5	101·1	95·5	94·1	91·0
Textile products	10·1	119·8	117·5	124·6	124·5	116·9	110·1	106·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	127·9	128·0	136·6	139·3	132·3	125·7	122·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	93·9	93·7	100·2	100·5	93·8	86·8	88·1
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	128·5	129·2	137·6	147·5	139·7	133·9	132·2
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	494·7	501·6	530·4	545·5	519·0	509·3	460·1
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	118·7	117·4	124·4	124·1	123·0	114·9	116·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	116·3	111·4	120·3	115·7	105·9	97·7	91·7
Other textile products	1·0	108·0	103·9	101·3	107·1	94·8	93·8	90·6
Tobacco	1·3	163·8	160·2	150·1	123·7	138·8	118·5	119·9
Beverages	0·8	159·9	159·4	153·8	150·2	129·9	120·9	120·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	153·6	155·0	158·3	145·5	132·5	123·2	116·1
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	71·7	70·9	76·1	76·7	67·5	55·5	55·5
Electric light and power	1·5	123·9	125·3	116·0	112·3	111·5	105·8	104·7
Electrical apparatus	1·6	123·9	125·7	142·0	127·9	115·9	105·2	97·5
Iron and steel products	12·0	94·6	94·3	105·3	101·4	90·6	82·9	70·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	114·2	118·3	126·6	128·1	110·6	91·8	83·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	114·2	112·8	127·5	117·1	98·0	85·5	71·1
Agricultural implements	0·5	62·6	62·9	81·1	67·5	65·5	56·0	44·1
Land vehicles	5·3	90·3	90·0	100·3	98·5	91·3	88·4	74·6
Automobiles and parts	2·1	151·3	150·0	161·2	161·8	135·8	152·0	96·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	62·2	53·1	77·9	63·8	63·5	65·1	45·4
Heating appliances	0·4	118·7	106·4	110·1	116·6	99·6	88·5	82·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	97·1	99·4	118·5	102·8	81·8	63·0	50·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	98·5	102·1	116·1	111·9	98·6	88·4	70·7
Other iron and steel products	1·9	98·0	97·2	102·9	100·6	85·9	77·3	70·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	152·6	151·3	153·4	143·8	127·1	114·2	99·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	146·3	147·3	149·6	139·3	130·2	126·7	128·3
Miscellaneous	0·5	134·2	131·7	133·0	124·2	117·7	114·2	102·8
LOGGING	3·1	108·8	143·0	212·7	193·3	147·0	166·9	153·3
MINING	7·3	160·9	160·5	153·9	145·8	129·1	118·8	108·9
Coal	2·5	93·4	93·5	94·3	93·8	92·1	91·5	94·4
Metallic ores	4·0	334·6	333·3	307·4	280·6	234·9	204·6	163·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·8	117·7	116·8	116·6	111·2	89·8	77·0	71·0
COMMUNICATIONS	2·1	80·8	81·2	82·2	80·8	77·7	77·5	76·7
Telegraphs	0·5	88·6	89·8	90·8	90·3	85·6	85·6	81·9
Telephones	1·6	78·7	78·8	79·9	78·3	75·6	75·4	75·3
TRANSPORTATION	9·5	80·3	79·4	79·0	79·6	78·9	76·5	78·0
Street railways and cartage	2·7	119·8	119·6	110·4	115·6	113·6	108·2	109·5
Steam railways	5·6	72·6	71·6	73·8	72·5	72·7	69·8	70·8
Shipping and stevedoring	1·2	64·6	63·5	62·8	65·7	63·3	66·1	70·8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·0	94·3	89·4	71·4	52·8	78·2	94·2	100·8
Building	1·7	43·3	44·2	44·9	32·7	52·1	43·3	36·8
Highway	6·6	177·3	172·9	108·8	67·9	112·6	183·4	202·1
Railway	2·7	68·9	57·2	63·2	59·3	72·9	63·0	72·3
SERVICES	2·7	128·5	129·5	127·1	118·9	117·5	111·7	109·3
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	124·8	125·2	122·5	110·6	113·6	108·9	107·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	134·9	136·8	134·3	130·5	120·9	113·6	109·6
TRADE	11·2	128·9	131·0	126·0	126·1	123·1	116·7	112·5
Retail	8·3	133·5	136·3	130·7	132·6	130·4	122·5	118·7
Wholesale	2·9	117·5	118·3	115·5	111·2	106·3	103·1	98·2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	106·5	106·5	107·8	102·8	98·9	96·4	92·7

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 1.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 106·0 at February 1, 1939, to 107·0 at the date under review, as compared with 110·5 at March 1, 1938, and 107·6 at March 1, 1937. As already mentioned, the gain at the latest date was not so large as usual in the experience of past years; the seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined slightly, falling from 110·0 in the preceding month to 109·3 at the beginning of March.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers at March 1 in the years since 1926: 1939, 107·0; 1938, 110·5; 1937, 107·6; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 92·7; 1934, 86·5; 1933, 75·8; 1932, 87·0; 1931, 97·6; 1930, 110·9; 1929, 115·7; 1928, 104·7 and 1927, 99·8.

A review of the data for March 1, 1938, shows that returns had then been received from 6,019 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 561,906, compared with 560,949 in the preceding month. The index then was 3½ points higher than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Animal Products—Edible.—Employment in these industries showed a further decrease, mainly in meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 119·6, the same as at March 1, 1938; the curtailment then noted had been on a similar scale. The working forces of the 304 reporting establishments aggregated 23,129 persons, as compared with 23,639 at February 1, 1939.

Leather and Products.—There was a considerable advance in employment in this division at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 315 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 22,881 men and women, compared with 21,957 in the preceding month. The gains occurred mainly in footwear and clothing factories in Quebec and Ontario. An increase of much the same size had been noted in the leather industries at the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was lower than at March 1, 1939.

Lumber and Products.—The trend continued favourable in the lumber group; statements were tabulated from 902 employers, whose staffs totalled 38,683 workers, compared with 37,142 at February 1. Improvement was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces, that in Quebec being most pronounced. Employment was in rather less volume than at March 1, 1938, although the advance then reported had provided work for a smaller number of additional employees.

Plant Products—Edible.—A decline was recorded in the edible plant products group, chiefly in fruit and vegetable preserving, while, geographically, the greatest curtailment was in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 517 in number, had 31,659 persons in their employ, or 266 fewer than at the beginning of February. A larger loss had been indicated at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 103·1, compared with 104·2 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this division showed considerable improvement, chiefly in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing houses were slacker; the largest gains were in New Brunswick and British Columbia. A combined working force of 64,914 was recorded by 697 co-operating manufacturers, who had 64,150 employees at February 1. The index was slightly higher than at March 1, 1938, when a marked reduction, on the whole, had been reported.

Rubber Products.—The movement was favourable in the rubber industries; 54 factories reported 12,953 workers, as compared with 12,755 in their last return. The index number, at 103·6, was a few points higher than at March 1, 1938, a decrease having then been indicated.

Textile Products.—Heightened activity was registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear and hosiery and knitting factories. On the other hand, silk mills released some employees. The level of employment was lower than at March 1, 1938, despite the fact that the gains then occurring had been on a smaller scale. The payrolls of the 1,152 co-operating establishments included 103,982 men and women, as compared with 101,930 at February 1, 1939. Most of the improvement was in Quebec and Ontario.

Tobacco.—Additions to staffs were noted at March 1 in tobacco works, 45 of which reported 13,510 employees, compared with 13,211 at February 1. The index, standing at 163·8, was higher by nearly 14 points than at the same date of a year ago; a decline had then been noted.

Beverages.—Little general change was shown in beverage manufacturing at March 1, when 26 extra persons were reported on the payrolls of the 141 co-operating plants, whose employees numbered 8,479. The index was several points higher than at the same date last year. The tendency had then been unfavourable.

Chemical Products.—Statistics tabulated from 295 chemical factories showed that they employed 17,827 persons, compared with 17,998 in the preceding month. Employment in this division was not quite so brisk as at March 1 of a year ago, when improvement had been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a small advance in the building material industries, in which employment was at a lower level than at the corresponding date in

1938. Statements were compiled from 211 manufacturers with 7,969 employees, as against 7,883 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Activity in plants producing electric power showed a moderate recession, according to the 99 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,683 workers, compared with 15,849 at February 1. Most of the falling-off took place in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while improvement was recorded in British Columbia. The Dominion index number, at 123·9, was higher than that of 116·0 at March 1, 1938, when a similar loss had been noted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical appliances was slower than in the preceding month; 126 factories reported 16,779 men and women on their pay-rolls, or 239 fewer than at February 1. Curtailment had also been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, but the index number then was some eighteen points higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued, but much smaller advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in less volume than in the late winter of 1938. There were gains in the automobile and other land vehicle, steel shipbuilding and repairing, heating appliance and machinery divisions, while the crude, rolled and forged, structural iron and steel and some other branches were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 915 establishments having 123,760 persons in their employ, or 377 more than in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries released employees, but the precious and the base metal manufacturing industries showed moderately heightened activity; 185 firms had 24,023 workers on their pay-rolls, as against 23,811 at the beginning of February. There were additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario. The index of employment was fractionally below that of March 1, 1938, although a contraction had then been indicated.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 100 employers in this group showed a slight falling-off in their forces, which aggregated 11,822. Little general change had been recorded at the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was somewhat higher.

Logging

There were marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 414 firms had 31,533 men in their employ, or 9,889 fewer than in their last report. The decline did not involve so many workers as that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, but the index then was many points higher than at March 1, 1939.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in the mining of coal showed little change on the whole, there being slight gains in the Maritimes and small declines in the Western coal-fields. One hundred and five operators lowered their labour forces from 25,536 persons at February 1, to 25,499 at the beginning of March, 1939. A larger loss in personnel had been indicated at March 1, 1938; the index number then, however, was fractionally higher.

Metallic Ores.—There was moderate improvement in the situation in this group at the date under review. Data were received from 233 mines employing 41,085 workers, as against 40,930 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 334·6, as compared with 307·4 at March 1, 1938, when a small reduction had been noted.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in these industries showed an upward movement, according to statistics from 99 firms having 7,873 persons on their pay-rolls, 65 more than in the preceding month. A rather larger gain had been indicated at March 1 of a year ago; the index then was slightly lower.

Communications

A decline was indicated in the staffs of telephone and telegraph companies; returns were received from 86 employers with 21,590 workers, compared with 21,679 in the preceding month. Although a greater decrease had occurred at March 1, 1938, employment was then at a somewhat higher level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics were tabulated from 273 firms in this division, whose personnel included 27,372 men and women, as compared with 27,322 at the beginning of February. A small loss had been shown at the same date in 1938, when employment was rather quieter.

Steam Railways.—A considerable increase was registered in steam railway operation, in which 807 more workers were employed than in the preceding month; 100 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents reported 57,769 persons on their pay-rolls. A falling-off had been indicated at March 1 of last year, when the index number was slightly higher. Curtailment was noted at the date under review in Ontario, but improvement was indicated in Quebec, while little general change was recorded in the other provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a gain in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was rather brisker than at the corresponding date in 1938. For March 1, 1939, 121 employers reported a staff of 11,947, or 210 more than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—A moderate contraction was noted in building activity at the beginning of March, the largest loss being in Quebec. The 810 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 18,166 employees, as against 18,543 at February 1. The level of employment was slightly lower than in the late winter of 1938, although a much greater decline had then taken place.

Highway.—Highway construction showed improvement at March 1, 1939, when 367 employers reported 67,587 workers, as compared with 65,916 at the beginning of February. Gains were indicated in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, but there were reductions in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment in this group at March 1, 1938, was not so active as at the date under review, the increase from the preceding month then reported having been on a smaller scale.

Railway.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance considerably increased, according to data received from 34 companies and divisional superintendents employing 27,557 persons, or 4,663 more than in their last report. Heightened activity was recorded in all five economic areas; the gains were partly due to snow-clearing operations. A smaller advance had been noted at the beginning of March of last winter, and the index then was nearly five points lower.

Services

In the service group, 580 establishments reported a staff of 28,203, as compared with 28,407 at February 1. Most of the falling-off in employment was in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Activity generally was slightly greater than in the same month of 1938. A rather greater decrease had then been indicated.

Trade

Retail trade showed a substantial decline, while the tendency was also downward in wholesale establishments; the curtailment in the former was seasonal. On the whole, there was a reduction of 1,937 in the personnel of the 1,822 firms furnishing data in the trade group, who had 115,397 employees. The index stood at 128·9 at March 1, 1939, compared with 126·0 at the beginning of March, 1938, when a contraction had also been recorded in the group as a whole.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the accompanying article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The level of unemployment among local trade union members at the close of February varied but slightly from the preceding month, though the tendency was towards retarded activity, as apparent from the reports forwarded by 1,967 labour organizations embracing a membership of 252,099 persons. Of these, 41,410 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 16·4 as compared with 15·9 per cent of idleness in January. Prevailing conditions were also somewhat less favourable than in February last year, when unemployment stood at 13·7 per cent. In Manitoba moderate improvement in the situation was noted during February from January, the garment trades and steam railway division accounting in large measure for this better employment movement, and in British Columbia and New Brunswick minor gains occurred. On the contrary, Alberta members reported the most noteworthy recessions in activity, which were almost entirely confined to the coal mining districts. In the remaining provinces there was but a slight lowering in the volume of work afforded. When contrasted with the returns for February, 1938, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta unions all recorded rather important losses in available employment during the month reviewed and in Ontario and Saskatchewan curtailment of a

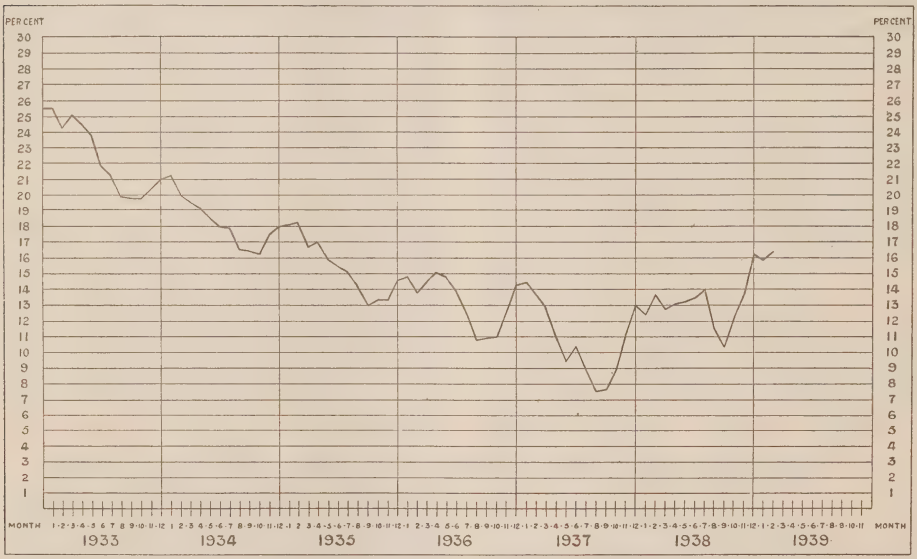
somewhat lesser degree was manifest. The trend was also adverse in Quebec and Manitoba, though the changes from February, 1938, were small. British Columbia unions alone showed a better volume of employment, the gains registered, however, being merely nominal.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Winnipeg and Saint John unions indicated heightened activity on a moderate scale during February from the previous month and in Vancouver lesser increases were noted. Employment in Montreal also tended upward, though the change from January was but fractional. Some falling off in employment, however, was manifest by Edmonton unions and a less favourable situation prevailed for Halifax, Toronto and Regina members. Vancouver unions were the only ones to register a higher level of employment than in February a year ago, while of the recessions indicated in the remaining cities those reflected by Edmonton and Halifax were the most pronounced. Contractions in employment of minor importance were evident among Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg unions. In Regina the variation from February last year was very slight, though in an unfavourable direction.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the course of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The curve at the close of February showed little change in level from the preceding month, though the tendency was upward, an evidence of decreasing employment. In this movement the curve paralleled the course of February a year ago, when the trend was also less favourable, but the point reached at the close of the month reviewed remained somewhat above that of February, 1938.

The manufacturing industries, with 578 local unions reporting for February and involving a total of 99,353 members, showed that 14,171 or a percentage of 14·3 were idle on the last day of the month, in comparison with a percentage of 14·0 in both the preceding month and February last year. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various trades and industries. Glass workers registered marked gains in employment from January and conditions for garment workers, and meat cutters and butchers were considerably improved. Employment advancement on a smaller scale was apparent among brewery, and hat, cap and glove workers, general labourers and printing tradesmen. Of the contractions in employment which were of a slightly more than offsetting nature, the most important were registered by fur and wood workers, and papermakers. Jewellery, and textile and carpet workers showed more moderate losses in employment and the situation declined slightly for bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, iron and steel, cigar and tobacco, and leather workers, and mill and smelter men. Compared with the returns for February, 1938,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



hat, cap and glove, and wood workers, and general labourers were much busier during the period surveyed and substantial increases in employment were evident among meat cutters and butchers and leather workers. Activity in the garment trades and among paper makers, printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, and cigar and tobacco workers also tended favourably, though the variations from February a year ago were slight. A distinctly unfavourable situation, however, prevailed for glass workers but the losses suffered in the iron and steel trades involved the greatest number of members. Conditions for jewellery and brewery workers were considerably quieter than in February last year and among textile and carpet workers, and metal polishers activity was moderately restricted. Minor declines in work available were reported by fur workers and mill and smelter men.

The situation in the coal mining industry during February was less favourable than in either the preceding month or February a year ago, according to the returns compiled from 60 local unions with an aggregate of 22,157 members. Of these, 2,312 or a percentage of 10·4 were without employment on the last day of the month, in comparison with percentages of 8·0 in January and 5·4 in February last year. Alberta members, due largely to seasonal slackness, showed pronounced slowing up in employment from January and in Nova Scotia slight losses were recorded. British Columbia members, however, indicated noteworthy improvement in conditions. When a comparison is made with the returns for February, 1938, Alberta members, as in the previous comparison, were considerably less active during the month reviewed, and more moderate contractions were evident among Nova Scotia and British Columbia miners. In addition to the members reported as entirely out of employment, a number were shown as working at greatly reduced time.

Continuing the unfavourable movement of the past few months in building and construction operations employment in these trades showed some slight falling off in February, the 220 reporting unions with 28,729 members indicating 44·6 per cent of inactivity at the end of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 43·8 in January. Decided increases in slackness were registered by electrical workers and granite and stonecutters from January and activity for carpenters and joiners was moderately retarded. Recessions, on a small scale, were shown by steam shovelmen, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers. The situation for tile layers, lathers and roofers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers, was, on the contrary, considerably better than in January and improvement of much lesser degree was manifest by bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Unemployment in the building trades, as a whole, was also at a higher level than in February, 1938, when 42·5 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison conditions were much more depressed during the period under review for steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, hod carriers and building labourers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers. Activity for carpenters and joiners was also somewhat curtailed. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, however, showed a substantially improved situation and noteworthy gains were recorded by tile layers, lathers and roofers. Employment advances on a smaller scale were manifest by plumbers and steamfitters.

From unions in the transportation industries 838 reports were received at the end of February, covering a membership of 66,565

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada]
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Feb., 1929.....	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	6·8
Feb., 1930.....	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	11·5
Feb., 1931.....	6·7	8·5	15·7	17·1	15·6	19·0	18·2	16·3	15·6
Feb., 1932.....	8·3	14·9	23·1	23·0	19·6	19·5	20·2	21·1	20·6
Feb., 1933.....	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	24·3
Feb., 1934.....	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	20·0
Feb., 1935.....	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	18·2
Feb., 1936.....	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Feb. 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar. 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug. 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan., 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Feb., 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	16·4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	....	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	....	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
February, 1931	19·2	32·4	6·2	10·6	12·8	10·7	18·7	7·1	....	30·0	11·6	19·1	11·2	7·6	12·0	7·9	7·9	20·3	0	38·0	47·1	10·4	28·3	11·9	1·0	7·0	7·2	0	1·5	8·7	1·9	15·7	15·6
February, 1932	0	21·2	6·9	17·4	13·9	16·4	24·6	13·0	....	54·1	9·1	17·2	7·1	35·1	16·3	16·7	13·8	5·8	0	66·4	65·3	13·5	46·7	15·5	·8	8·2	8·4	0	·7	12·3	6·3	20·6	20·6
February, 1933	13·2	31·4	6·8	25·6	15·3	17·5	18·6	17·1	0	43·8	21·6	28·1	21·3	20·	30·5	29·4	27·9	8·9	0	60·1	71·7	15·4	28·7	18·2	1·0	15·5	15·8	0	2·0	12·7	7·5	22·5	24·3
February, 1934	2·1	19·8	8·2	19·7	13·1	13·3	12·6	13·6	0	13·8	15·9	12·9	10·2	48·7	24·1	22·9	36·7	44·5	0	34·9	69·2	12·5	46·7	12·7	1·1	12·9	13·1	·5	5·1	9·1	4·2	18·5	20·0
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4

persons, 8,767 or 13·2 per cent of whom were idle, compared with 12·9 per cent in January and 9·0 per cent in February last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were afforded a slightly better employment volume than in January, though conditions for these workers were less favourable than in February last year. Among street and electric railway employees the tendency was upward, the same degree of improvement being shown in each comparison. Navigation workers, on the other hand, suffered losses in employment in substantial measure, more especially when compared with the returns for February a year ago, and among teamsters and chauffeurs some slowing up in employment was apparent both when contrasted with the January reports and those of February, 1938.

Retail shop clerks, with 4 unions comprising a membership of 1,840 persons, at the end of February indicated that only 6 or a percentage of 0·3 were unemployed, in contrast with 0·2 per cent in January and a fully engaged situation in February last year.

Little variation in conditions was reflected among civic employees during February from either the preceding month or February, 1938, the 80 locals making returns with 10,370 members showing that 155 or a percentage of 1·5 were out of work, as compared with 1·1 per cent in January and 1·7 per cent in February a year ago.

Slight improvement was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades during February as shown by the reports compiled from 145 local unions with an aggregate of 11,830 members. Of these, 1,248 or a percentage of 10·5 were idle at the end of the month, compared with 11·1 per cent in January. The unemployment percentage, however, exceeded that of February, 1938, when 7·8 per cent of the members reported were idle. Barbers indicated a considerably better volume of work during February than in the previous month and slight gains were noted by hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers. Activity for theatre and stage employees was, however, moderately curtailed and among stationary engineers and firemen the trend was toward reduced employment. Contrasted with the returns for February, 1938, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all showed a more favourable tendency during the month under review, though the variations were quite small. Extensive losses in employment, however, were evident among unclassified workers.

Fishermen registered a slight increase in employment during February from the previous month and a much improved situation from February last year. This was apparent from the reports furnished by 8 unions during February, involving a membership of 2,050 persons, 282 or 13·8 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 14·7 in January and with 38·4 per cent of inactivity in February last year.

The percentage of idleness for lumber workers and loggers stood at 55·6 at the close of February as compared with percentages of 60·3 in January and 4·7 in February, 1938. The February percentage this year was based on the reports tabulated from 4 unions of these workers with a membership numbering 1,820 persons.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and for each month from February, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1939

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1939, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 13 per cent from that of the preceding month, but a gain of 18 per cent over that of February a year ago. From January, a heavy loss was reported in farming, a more moderate one in services and a minor decline in manufacturing, but the total decrease shown in these three divisions much more than counterbalanced the nominal gains recorded in all remaining groups. In comparison with February a year ago, increases were registered in construction and maintenance, services, trade, mining and transportation, that in construction and maintenance being very substantial, but logging recorded a marked decline, followed by others of smaller proportions in manufacturing and farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation in the first half of February, being slightly downward in trend, but during the

latter half of the month under review both curves followed a decidedly upward course and at the close of the period had reached levels about 2 points above those recorded at the end of February a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 44·1 during the first half and 49·5 during the second half of February, 1939, in comparison with the ratios of 46·2 and 47·2 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42·9 and 47·3, as compared with 44·2 and 45·3 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada during February, 1939, was 1,159, as compared with 1,334 during the preceding month and with 991 in February a year ago.

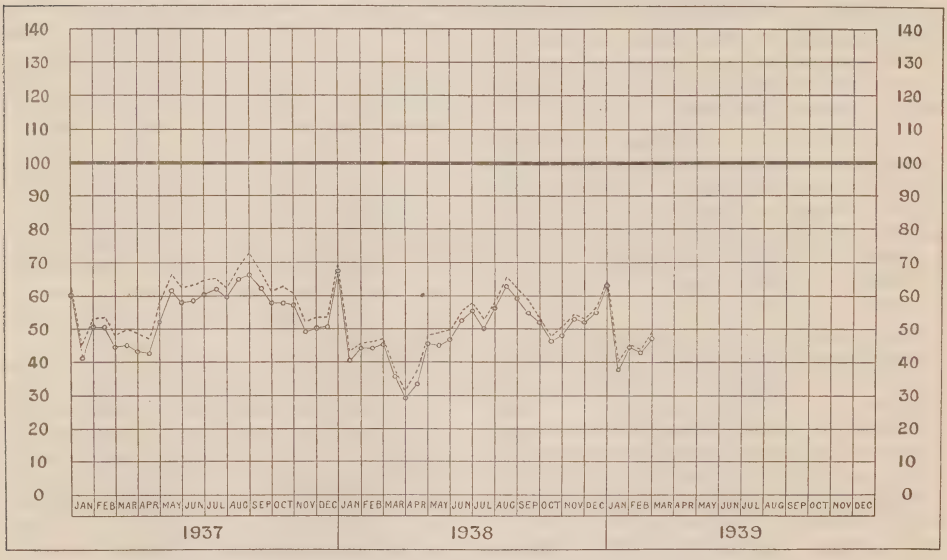
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,485, as compared with 3,126 in January, 1939, and with 2,121 during February last year.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during February, 1939, was 1,119, of which 580 were in regular employment and 539 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,286 during the preceding month. Placements for February a year ago averaged 949 daily, consisting of 636 placements in regular and 313 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 28,284 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 26,834 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,910, of which 9,800 were of men and 4,110 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 12,924. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,639 for men and 8,177 for women, a total of 27,816, while applications for work numbered 59,631, of which 44,554 were from men and 15,077 from women. Reports for January, 1939, showed 33,349 positions available, 78,133 applications made and 32,132 placements effected, while in February, 1938, there were recorded 23,767 vacancies, 50,894 applications for work and 22,776 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (2 months)	33,337	25,629	58,966

Nova Scotia

During February, orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for over 11 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 31 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of 11 per cent when compared with January, but an increase of nearly 30 per cent when compared with February, 1938. The increase in placements over February of last year was largely made up of gains in services and construction and maintenance, as the changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 50; construction and maintenance 271 and services 490, of which 412 were of household workers. There were 88 men and 135 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during February when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 4 per cent less than in January, but over 20 per cent above February, 1938. The increase over February of last year was due to a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance, made up largely of snow shovellers, as a small increase in services was offset by declines in manufacturing and logging. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 351 and in services 524. Of the latter, 428 were of household workers. During the month 14 men and 87 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during February, were nearly 19 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 14 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 19 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with February, 1938. The most important decline in placements from February of last year was in construction and maintenance, although small losses were also reported in manufacturing, trade and farming. All other groups showed improvement, but none of the gains were important, the largest being in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 78; logging, 356; construction and maintenance 2,043 and services 2,348, of which 2,160 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,056 of men and 1,467 of women.

Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during February called for over 8 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 66 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 71 per cent in comparison with February, 1938. The substantial increase in placements over February of last year was largely due to casual employment, removing snow from the streets and roads. Moderate gains were also reported in services and trade, but there were fairly large reductions under logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 344; logging 380; farming 524; transportation 90; construction and maintenance 5,682; trade 300 and services 2,962, of which 2,002 were of household workers. There were 3,384 men and 1,260 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

There was a decline of 60 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during February, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 35 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. With the exception of a small increase in trade, fewer placements were made in all other industrial divisions than during February, 1938, the largest declines being in farming, logging, services and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 114; farming 800; construction and maintenance 123 and services 624, of which 530 were of household workers. There were 1,047 men and 302 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 63 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 78 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 63 per cent in placements when compared with January but an increase of over 83 per cent in comparison with February, 1938. A substantial increase in farm placements accounted for the gain over February of last year, although

there was also a fairly large increase in services. Small losses were reported in construction and maintenance and trade, but the changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements in farming numbered 742 and in services 594, of which 437 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 743 of men and 390 of women.

Alberta

There was a decline of nearly 37 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during February when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 38 per cent in comparison with January and of over 14 per cent in comparison with February, 1938. Moderate losses in farming, construction and maintenance, logging and mining accounted for the decrease in placements from February of last year, although small declines were reported in nearly all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 47; logging 130; farming 490; construction and maintenance 123 and services 360, of which 300 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 753 of men and 268 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during February, were 19 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. A substantial gain under construction and maintenance was responsible for the increase in placements over February, 1938, but was largely offset by a decline in logging. Of the changes in other groups, the most important was an increase in services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 1,102; farming 82; construction and maintenance 3,618 and services 596, of which 388 were of household workers. During the month 1,715 men and 201 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,910 placements in regular employment, 7,599 of which were of persons for whom employment was found outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 212 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 206 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 6 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during February one certificate was issued at the Quebec City office to a plumber bound for Chicoutimi. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during February 164 persons travelled to situations within the province. From Port Arthur 47 bush workers, 33 highway construction workers, 3 mine workers, 3 survey employees and one fisherman, and from Fort William 21 bush workers proceeded to centres within their respective zones. At Sudbury 12 bush workers secured certificates for transportation to Port Arthur and 3 bush workers to points in the Sudbury zone. Destined to the Sudbury zone, also, were 35 bushmen sent from North Bay. The Pembroke office despatched 2 highway construction workers to Timmins and one highway construction worker to North Bay. The Kenora zone received 2 mine workers from Timmins and the Oshawa zone one farm hand from Toronto. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during February were 9 in number, 3 provincial and 6 interprovincial. All of these were effected by the Winnipeg office which was instrumental in despatching one miner, one bushman and one farm hand within its own zone, while of the workers going outside the province 2 miners, 2 highway construction workers, and one hotel general were bound for Port Arthur and one farm hand for Estevan. On certificates received at Saskatchewan offices during February, one teacher travelled from Regina to a situation within the territory covered by that city office, and one farm domestic from Saskatoon to Yorkton. The labour movement in Alberta during February involved the issue of 34 reduced rate certificates to provincial centres. These were granted at the Edmonton office which transferred 14 bush workers, 5 transportation company employees, 5 fishermen, 3 farm hands, 3 hotel workers, 2 housekeepers, one miner and one saw mill worker to employment within its own zone. Two persons benfited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during February, one a miner shipped from Prince Rupert

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**891**	**26**	**986**	**871**	**223**	**647**	**2,266**	**173**
Halifax	240	25	301	219	69	150	1,060	42
Kentville	107	0	140	107	44	63	255	31
New Glasgow	198	1	198	199	92	106	382	94
Sydney	346	0	347	346	18	328	569	6
New Brunswick	**921**	**2**	**938**	**926**	**101**	**825**	**1,188**	**112**
Chatham	345	0	345	345	0	345	34	1
Moncton	220	2	230	225	64	161	503	63
Saint John	356	0	363	356	37	319	651	48
Quebec	**5,648**	**506**	**11,993**	**6,158**	**3,523**	**1,394**	**5,479**	**4,630**
Bagotville	82	16	236	95	95	0	100	224
Chicoutimi	402	0	747	401	399	2	205	652
Hull	661	6	1,099	661	274	386	321	693
La Tuque	117	0	196	117	116	1	63	72
Matane	84	20	307	111	95	4	330	63
Montreal	2,370	308	5,971	2,744	1,087	673	3,252	1,521
Quebec	1,182	115	1,726	1,230	744	302	368	441
Rouyn	228	3	588	224	211	18	210	155
Sherbrooke	145	15	253	164	134	5	56	115
Three Rivers	245	14	604	260	234	3	337	675
Val d'Or	132	9	266	151	134	0	237	19
Ontario	**10,488**	**168**	**26,594**	**10,489**	**4,644**	**5,728**	**59,270**	**4,058**
Belleville	207	0	525	207	122	85	754	70
Brantford	93	1	319	92	73	19	1,642	51
Chatham	275	0	410	275	41	234	612	63
Fort William	445	0	535	445	162	283	1,403	190
Guelph	46	6	211	47	37	4	673	61
Hamilton	350	27	1,425	343	144	171	5,491	207
Kenora	43	0	260	41	27	14	435	38
Kingston	52	0	123	52	4	48	555	512
Kitchener	204	9	483	210	64	135	1,088	75
London	372	15	670	426	217	162	2,707	266
Niagara Falls	61	5	165	62	52	10	1,104	162
North Bay	703	0	793	751	709	41	1,264	190
Oshawa	204	44	497	160	28	132	1,782	32
Ottawa	2,386	2	3,397	2,386	406	1,980	4,353	184
Owen Sound	94	2	196	93	38	54	437	.....
Pembroke	240	0	1,061	240	182	58	386	66
Peterborough	160	0	246	160	101	59	860	100
Port Arthur	973	0	971	933	121	812	951	272
St. Catharines	105	10	312	103	64	39	2,276	48
St. Thomas	39	0	85	38	26	12	273	94
Sarnia	143	1	201	144	65	79	561	87
Sault Ste. Marie	354	0	637	354	300	54	570	34
Stratford	65	0	325	66	51	15	1,220	90
Sudbury	228	0	1,024	218	207	11	819	144
Timmins	537	0	1,058	525	158	369	1,148	175
Toronto	1,500	20	9,674	1,497	950	547	20,025	567
Welland	21	8	64	41	10	5	553	.....
Windsor	386	15	655	380	164	217	4,815	189
Woodstock	202	3	272	200	121	79	513	91
Manitoba	**1,721**	**20**	**3,544**	**1,741**	**1,349**	**366**	**15,327**	**2,398**
Brandon	64	10	133	54	48	6	750	69
Dauphin	124	0	123	124	121	3	1	.....
Portage la Prairie	29	0	29	29	24	5	0	.....
Winnipeg	1,504	10	3,259	1,534	1,156	352	14,576	2,329
Saskatchewan	**1,454**	**315**	**2,003**	**1,390**	**1,133**	**257**	**2,445**	**439**
Estevan	31	10	106	24	13	11	182	.....
Moose Jaw	188	49	236	187	99	88	513	59
North Battleford	81	8	100	81	65	16	130	11
Prince Albert	163	28	198	156	113	43	76	41
Regina	461	110	727	419	390	29	425	181
Saskatoon	193	30	273	174	154	20	783	64
Swift Current	40	33	40	35	34	1	153	23
Weyburn	49	18	49	43	29	14	81	.....
Yorkton	248	29	274	271	236	35	102	60
Alberta	**1,248**	**51**	**4,247**	**1,205**	**1,021**	**184**	**8,306**	**1,095**
Calgary	327	12	1,192	331	284	47	3,390	341
Drumheller	50	1	224	47	34	13	158	40
Edmonton	652	8	2,357	630	602	28	3,820	613
Lethbridge	61	22	182	48	44	4	472	49
Medicine Hat	158	8	292	149	57	92	466	52
British Columbia	**5,445**	**13**	**9,326**	**5,504**	**1,916**	**3,523**	**16,994**	**2,352**
Kamloops	27	0	90	27	19	8	255	6
Nanaimo	452	2	525	448	448	0	757	280
Nelson	155	0	164	155	16	139	34	21
New Westminster	49	0	110	49	24	25	715	16
Penticton	38	0	87	38	14	24	295	18
Prince George	0	0	10	0	0	0	9	4
Prince Rupert	102	0	127	102	43	59	254	13
Vancouver	4,410	11	7,609	4,473	1,261	3,147	13,008	1,761
Victoria	212	0	604	212	91	121	1,667	233
Canada	**27,816**	**1,101**	**59,631**	**28,284**	**13,910**	**12,924**	**111,275**	**15,257**
Men	19,639	243	44,554	19,606	9,800	9,749	92,985	11,232
Women	8,177	858	15,077	8,678	4,110	3,175	18,290	4,025

and the other a companion help sent from Vancouver to situations within their respective zones.

Of the 212 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February 170 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 39 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1939

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 58 cities stood at $1,894,161 in February, 1939; this was an increase of $187,531 or 11·1 per cent over the total of $1,706,630 for the preceding month, but a decrease of $470,241 or 19·9 per cent in comparison with February of last year, when the authorized building in these cities was estimated to cost $2,364,402.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted more than 200 permits for dwellings valued at over $700,000, and more than 800 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $850,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 160 dwellings and 900 other buildings, whose value was estimated at approximately $600,000 and $1,000,000 respectively.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued as compared with January, 1939; the greatest gain, of $182,140, or 78·2 per cent, took place in Quebec. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta there were declines in this comparison, that of $47,928 or 48·1 per cent in Nova Scotia being largest; Prince Edward Island reported no building authorizations during February.

As compared with February, 1938, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan recorded moderate increases. The remaining provinces showed a falling-off in the value of the building authorized; the most noteworthy decrease in this comparison was that of $398,652 or 36·5 per cent in Ontario.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto and Vancouver reported increases in February in the estimated cost of the building work for which permits were taken out as compared with either January, 1939, or February, 1938, while in Montreal and Winnipeg there were gains over the preceding month, but losses as compared with the same month of last year.

Of the other centres, Sydney, Moncton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Niagara Falls, Stratford, St. Thomas, Welland, Riverside, Moose Jaw and Calgary reported improvement over January, 1939, and also as compared with February, 1938.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, base upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939.....	1,894,161	3,600,791	30·4	87·3
1938.....	2,364,402	4,323,583	36·5	91·5
1937.....	2,138,886	3,860,753	32·6	90·1
1936.....	1,921,176	3,223,934	27·2	83·9
1935.....	3,601,637	4,484,515	37·8	81·8
1934.....	894,102	1,601,914	13·5	82·2
1933.....	925,894	2,111,856	17·8	75·2
1932.....	2,845,271	6,056,283	51·1	79·4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,797,115	124·8	83·8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136·1	96·8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159·2	99·6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	152·1	96·4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	112·3	97·1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100·0	102·4

The aggregate for the first two months of 1939, was 16·7 per cent lower than in 1938, and was also lower than in 1937 or 1935; on the other hand, it was higher than in the first two months of 1936, 1934 or 1933. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of the preceding year, and in January and February were also lower than in the first two months of 1937, although they were higher than in preceding years since 1930.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in January and February, 1939, and February, 1938. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	February, 1939	February, 1938	Cities	February, 1939	February, 1938
	$	$		$	$
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown	Nil	3,000	*St. Catharines	7,550	4,250
Nova Scotia	51,785	67,635	*St. Thomas	12,621	4,350
*Halifax	43,935	66,110	Sarnia	2,450	9,115
New Glasgow	1,350	225	Sault Ste. Marie	3,300	5,250
*Sydney	6,500	1,300	*Toronto	350,639	289,940
			York and East York Tps	44,800	45,300
New Brunswick	24,095	20,951	Welland	8,907	1,250
Fredericton	Nil	900	*Windsor	18,072	32,731
*Moncton	6,450	Nil	Riverside	24,800	900
*Saint John	17,645	20,051	Woodstock	1,100	3,700
Quebec	415,015	404,620	**Manitoba**	42,225	62,675
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	279,180	295,355	*Brandon	Nil	Nil
*Quebec	60,300	43,630	St. Boniface	3,275	1,175
Shawinigan Falls	8,025	5,200	*Winnipeg	38,950	61,500
*Sherbrooke	43,000	25,000			
*Three Rivers	17,975	13,935	**Saskatchewan**	29,925	7,245
*Westmount	6,535	21,500	*Moose Jaw	22,000	45
			*Regina	6,925	5,450
Ontario	692,804	1,091,456	*Saskatoon	1,000	1,750
Belleville	675	5,900			
*Brantford	6,325	2,200	**Alberta**	37,197	52,036
Chatham	17,800	8,900	*Calgary	16,087	14,875
*Fort William	22,275	3,000	*Edmonton	13,250	24,660
Galt	3,240	650	Lethbridge	7,860	12,501
*Guelph	2,895	6,370	Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil
*Hamilton	40,050	505,543			
*Kingston	2,300	10,450	**British Columbia**	601,115	654,784
*Kitchener	8,025	10,380	Kamloops	2,500	4,460
*London	29,505	7,865	Nanaimo	750	11,073
Niagara Falls	14,350	4,382	*New Westminster	65,750	34,950
Oshawa	1,450	Nil	Prince Rupert	1,575	4,075
*Ottawa	40,620	109,400	*Vancouver	455,610	434,290
Owen Sound	19,650	9,190	North Vancouver	9,460	8,225
*Peterborough	4,875	6,600	*Victoria	65,470	157,711
*Port Arthur	410	3,740			
*Stratford	4,120	100	Total—58 cities	1,894,161	2,364,402
			Total—*35 cities	1,716,844	2,219,031

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1939

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1939, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritimes was limited to orchard pruning, hauling of fire-wood and routine work, but activity continued in pulp cutting and peeling in the logging industry. With more favourable weather, improvement was noted in fishing, although heavy fields of drift ice still hampered offshore work. Lobster fishermen were busy making extensive repairs to buildings, as well as repairing their nets and making new traps. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days and those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to five days. Manufacturing, in general, was quiet, but bread, cake and confectionery makers were preparing for Easter trade. Fertilizer plants and sawmills also were active and no idleness was reported from the iron and steel industry. Little new building construction was being started, but all work underway was progressing favourably. Highway construction likewise continued. Traffic by rail and water, both freight and passenger, was quite heavy, but bus travel only fair. Trade was somewhat dull. The usual demand existed for household workers, with an upward trend anticipated in casual work, as spring cleaning advanced.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec, but logging showed activity. Mining was unchanged. In the manufacturing centres, reports showed that paper mills at Chicoutimi and leather concerns at Quebec City were operating at 50 per cent of their capacity; match factories at Hull were fairly busy, but employment at Matane, Rouyn and Val d'Or was rather slow; sugar refineries, flour mills and clothing shops at Montreal recorded improvement and silk and woollen mills at Sherbrooke were normal, but cottons recorded a marked decline. Iron and steel also re-

ported a contraction. Cold weather had affected building construction at many points, although at La Tuque, Montreal and Sherbrooke heightened activity had taken place. This was due largely to dam and power plant construction and repairs, alterations and building of homes. Trade was dull, but services normal.

Employment for farm workers in Ontario continued to show a small, but steady improvement, a number of orders having been booked for early in April. With cutting finished and the sleigh haul nearly completed, the majority of logging camps had closed, or were reducing their working crews. Some, however, were preparing for river driving. Mining was unchanged. The industrial situation was but little improved, as many of the firms were still working on a part time basis; however, indications pointed to an upward trend in some lines within a short period. With the approach of milder weather, the amount of building construction had gradually increased, although the continued cold and unusual depth of snow had delayed considerably the spring program, with the result that the majority of work, as yet, consisted chiefly of alterations and repairs. In highway construction, large layoffs were taking place, owing to the ending of Federal aid projects on March 31. Water transportation showed very little activity, other than that of repair work on boats and the outlook for an early opening of navigation seemed unfavourable. Trade was rather quiet. The demand for experienced household help remained steady and requests for casual help had improved slightly, but country vacancies were hard to fill.

Enquiries for men for spring work on farms in the Prairie Provinces were fairly active, with wages at comparable levels with those of last year, but logging was dull, there being little demand for workers, except for an occasional cord-wood cutter. Mining was very quiet, also manufacturing, and no building of major importance was underway, the chief activity in this section consisting of alterations and repairs. A few men also were placed with the Highway Department. Trade in many lines was slack, although implement dealers reported prospects good for spring sales. Requests for city domestics increased, and experienced maids were sought for farm homes, duties to begin about April 1.

A better demand for farm help was registered in British Columbia and all orders were easily filled, a number of applicants being those who had completed work on the relief forestry projects. Orchard pruning was finished, and growers were now spraying the trees. While most of the logging camps were operating, there were few calls for additional help and sash and door factories and sawmills were curtailing production. Mining, for the most part, was quiet, but where crews were being increased, there was sufficient local help available. Building was more active and highway construction continued. Improvement likewise was noted in the number of calls for casual labour, although a surplus of applicants was registered in all divisions. Activity was reported in the shipyard at Prince Rupert and waterfronts at all ports were busy. Trade was fair. An increase appeared in employers' orders for domestic service, with fewer women registered for work in that section.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a marked improvement in employment between January 16 and February 13. In outdoor industries employment in January had been restricted by severe weather, and the recovery in February was partly due to milder conditions; but there was also an improvement in many other industries. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, and stone quarrying (in which industries employment at January 16 was adversely affected by bad weather), in the iron and steel industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, and pottery industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

It is provisionally estimated that at February 13, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,222,000. This was 143,000 more than at January 16, 1939, and on a comparable basis, 70,000 more than at February 14, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at February 13, 1939, was 13·2 compared with 14·1 at January 16, 1939. For February 14, 1938, the percentage (which

excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·8. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13·4 at February 13, 1939, 14·3 at January 16, 1939, and 13·1 at February 14, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9·8, 11·1 and 8·4 respectively.

At February 13, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,538,512 wholly unemployed, 291,680 temporarily stopped, and 66,526 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,896,718; this was 142,308 less than at January 16, 1939, but 86,297 more than at February 14, 1938.

The total of 1,896,718 persons on the registers in Great Britain at February 13, 1939, included 1,112,691 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 564,334 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 41,070 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 178,623 other persons, of whom 49,980 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at February 13, 1939, was 1,986,302, as compared with 2,133,809 at January 16, 1939, and 1,907,795 at February 14, 1938.

United States

In a report dated March 24, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, stated that employment in non-agricultural industries increased in February when approximately 45,000 workers were added to industrial payrolls. The report further indicated that at the February level, non-agricultural industries were employing about 100,000 more workers than a year ago. These figures did not include employment on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Manufacturing employment increased somewhat less than seasonally from mid-January to mid-February. As compared with a year ago, factories were employing nearly 200,000 more workers. Aside from manufacturing, the principal gains in employment in February were on steam and electric railroads, in anthracite mines, and in hotels and insurance companies. Reductions in employment in wholesale and retail trade, in metal mines and quarries, in public utilities, and in some of the service industries, were due almost wholly to seasonal influences. In private building construction employment was well sustained, the reduction being the smallest in any February in the past seven years, with the exception of 1937. Employment on Public Works Administration and other Federal building projects, and on State roads was reduced slightly because of weather conditions, but was over 150,000 greater than last year at this time.

Factory employment in February stood at 90·7 per cent of the 1923-25 average, a gain of 1·3 per cent, or 96,000 wage earners, since January. This represents an increase of 2·8 per cent, or 200,000 wage earners, since February of last year. The index of factory pay rolls, at 85·3 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, was 2·5 per cent higher than in January and 10·9 per cent above February, 1938. The gains in weekly wage disbursements from January to February amounted to nearly $3,900,000 a week, and from a year ago to nearly $16,000,000 a week.

Gains in manufacturing employment were quite general. Of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 62 showed gains in number of workers and 63 had larger weekly pay rolls. The gains were about evenly divided between the industries manufacturing durable and non-durable goods. The durable goods group, as a whole, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent in employment and 2·5 per cent in pay rolls. The non-durable goods group reported a somewhat smaller than seasonal gain of 1·4 per cent in employment and a 2·4 per cent increase in pay rolls.

Among the manufacturing industries which added large numbers of workers to their rolls were women's clothing (14,800), men's clothing (14,000), shoes (9,500), knit goods (7,100), foundries and machine shops (5,900), cigars and cigarettes (4,800), stoves (4,600), furniture (4,200), agricultural implements (4,000), and cotton goods (4,000). Industries in which the increases ranged from 2,500 to 3,500 were shipbuilding, electrical machinery, shirts and collars, millinery, men's furnishings, electric and steam-railroad car building, and iron and steel. Employment in the manufacture of aircraft was at the highest level since August, 1937, and pay rolls reached an all-time high. In shipbuilding, more men were employed than at any time since December, 1937, and the machine tool industry reported the sixth consecutive monthly gain, with the largest number of workers since April of last year.

The food industries reported the principal declines in employment in February. There were relatively large seasonal lay-offs in meat

packing (6,800), canning (4,300) and beet sugar (3,200). Woollen mills reported a contraseasonal drop in employment, reducing their forces by 3,500. The automobile industry laid off about 4,100 workers between mid-January and mid-February, but was employing about 93,000 more men than a year ago. The building materials industries, as a group, reported little change in employment.

Retail stores, as a group, continued to lay off employees in small numbers, as is usual in February. Their staffs were reduced by about 1·1 per cent, or 34,000. Stores selling general merchandise released about 15,500 employees, or 2·1 per cent of their January forces. Apparel stores laid off 3·5 per cent of their workers, and jewellery stores 3·1 per cent. There were small reductions by hardware and lumber and building materials dealers, and automobile distributors. Employment in food stores showed little change. Seasonal increases were reported by firms handling farmers' supplies and by dealers in coal, wood and ice. Drug stores also took on more workers.

Employment in wholesale trade was somewhat lower than in January, largely because of seasonal reductions of less than 1 per cent by dealers in food products and groceries, which employ the largest numbers engaged in wholesale trade; in farm products (10·2 per cent), in hardware and paper products. Apparel and dry goods firms and firms selling building materials and metals increased their staffs from 1·5 per cent to nearly 4 per cent. In other lines of trade changes were small.

Anthracite mines reported an employment pick-up of 4·3 per cent, accompanied by a pay-roll increase of 18·1 per cent. Employment in bituminous coal mines showed little change, and pay rolls increased 4·1 per cent. Metal mines lost 0·3 per cent of their workers, less than is usual at this time of year. The winter shut-down in many quarries contributed to their loss of 2·1 per cent in employment, and oil wells cut their production forces by 0·9 per cent.

Slight employment recessions were reported by the public utilities, reflecting the lay-off of construction crews during the winter months. Telephone and telegraph companies reduced their forces by 2 per cent and electric light and power companies by 0·5 per cent. Electric railroads reported a slight contraseasonal gain.

Hotels added 2,000 employees to their staffs, while laundries and dyeing and cleaning plants cut their employment seasonally, laying off a total of 3,000 workers. Brokerage houses decreased their personnel and employment in insurance companies increased by less than 1 per cent.

Employment in private building construction declined 2·8 per cent between January and February, and pay rolls were 6·6 per cent smaller. This was the smallest February employment decline during the last seven years with the exception of February, 1937. The reported decreases in employment were in the northern group of States, most affected by adverse weather conditions—in New England and the East and West North Central and Mountain States. Practically no change was reported in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, and the East South Central States, while gains were shown in the West South Central and the Pacific States. These reports do not cover public construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

Under the title of "The Minimum Wage," the International Labour Office has just published an international survey of minimum-wage regulation. Referring to the report, *Industrial and Labour Information* of March 27 states:

"The analysis of minimum-wage legislation given in the report on *Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery,* published by the International Labour Office in 1927, is now largely out of date. The Office has, however, received a great number of enquiries, particularly from those countries in which legislation has been recently enacted or is in contemplation, for information on more recent developments, and the need for a comprehensive international survey has been keenly felt. The present study is designed to meet that need. It comprises a series of monographs analyzing the experience of different countries in minimum-wage regulation. Nine such monographs—covering Australia, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Peru and the United States of America—are included in the volume.

"Each national monograph consists mainly of a summary description of the development and present state of minimum-wage legislation and its application in the country concerned, supplemented wherever possible by a brief account of some of the more important problems encountered and results achieved by wage regulation. The volume also includes an appendix containing a bibliography."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages; "The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contract made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Public Works

Renewal of float and approach at Cracroft, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. Stewart Construction Co., Ltd. and R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,377.55. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Repairing hull, machinery, boiler etc., of the Tug *"Lisgar"*. Name of contractors, Sydney Foundry & Machine Works Ltd., Sydney, B.C. Date of contract, February 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,990.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Welder, electric	$0 58
Angle-smith	0 58
Angle-smith's helpers	0 45
Blacksmith	0 58
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boilermaker	0 58
Boilermaker's helpers	0 45
Chipper and caulker	0 58
Loftsman	0 58
Machinist	0 58
Machinist's helper	0 40
Patternmaker	0 58
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58
Steamfitter's and pipefitter's helper	0 40

	Per hour
Riveter	0 58
Template-maker	0 58
Plater	0 58
Shipwright and joiner	0 58
Moulder	0 58
Driller and reamer	0 45
Heater, rivet	0 40
Bolter-up	0 40
Holder-on, rivet	0 45
Rigger	0 48
Crane operator	0 48
Labourers	0 35
Painters	0 48
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95

Construction of a dominion public building at Amherstburg, Ont. Name of contractors, Wilfrid Loaring Construction Co., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, February 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,075.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 15
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	1 00
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gas. or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 15
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 80
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 80
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 15
Stonecutters	0 85
Stonemasons	1 15
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of wharf repairs at Old Masset, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Armour Salvage & Towing Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, February 27, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,534.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Erection of a public building at Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, March 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $16,291.55 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and Joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 45
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Linoleum layers	0 45
Marble setters	0 70
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of bank protection work at Nicomen Island, Fraser Valley District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. R. R. Christie, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, February 25, 1939. Amount of contract, approxi-

mately $6,761.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Derrick engineer	$1 12½
Derrick fireman	0 68¾
Derrick men	1 00
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45
Labourers	0 45

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Springhill, N.S. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, March 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,250.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of repairs to the bridge pier at Bryson, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Laurent Giroux, St. Casimir, P.Q. Date of contract, February 26, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,908.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenter and joiner	0 50
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 40
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runner	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist operator (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Labourer	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powderman	0 40
Timberman or cribman (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Extending the south side of the western channel 1,214 feet south westerly, Toronto Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit Construction Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, February 17, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $149,603.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 55
Blacksmith	0 70
Blacksmith's helper	0 55
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Crane operators (steam, gas., elec.)	0 85
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed part or full time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners	0 60
Engineer, operating, steam	0 80
Engineer on steel erection	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 55
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
5 tons	3 05
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Pile driver foreman	0 90
Pile driver engineer	0 80
Pile driver firemen	0 55
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 80
Powdermen	0 60
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber	0 60
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 70
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of two wooden hopper scows for Dredge P.W.D. No. 126. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Alphonse Lemay, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, February 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,500.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Shipwright	$0 45
Wood caulker	0 45
Blacksmith	0 45
Loftsman	0 45
Labourer	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Painter	0 45

Construction of a public building at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill-Clark-Francis Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $19,750.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 50
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering materials)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 80

Construction of a public building at Yorkton, Sask. Name of contractors, Shoquist Construction Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, March 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $31,700.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Mastic floor:	
Spreaders and layers	0 85
Rubbers and finishers	0 60
Kettlemen	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 40
3 ton truck	1 90
4 ton truck	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Department of Transport

Construction of concrete guide piers and additional excavation necessary to provide 18 foot draft facilities at Thorold, Ont., on account of the Welland Canal. Name of con-

tractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $105,775.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Compressor operators	0 50
Concrete finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Drag line operators (steam or gas.)	0 90
Drag line firemen	0 60
Drag line oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians	0 70
Firemen (stationary)	0 45
Firemen (steam shovel)	0 55
Gas engine mechanics	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Locomotive crane operators (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Oilers (gas., shovel or crane)	0 50
Pipefitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Shovel engineers (steam or gas.)	0 90
Shovel cranemen (steam or gas.)	0 70
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 65

Constructing of two timber scows for seaplane base at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, March 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,240.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Caulkers	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Painter	0 60
Rigger	0 50

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Separators, Field Service, Mark III	Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Boxes for frames, distribution and protection	The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Whalers (2)	John Etherington Limited, Shelburne, N.S.
Drab serge jackets	Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki drill	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Serge trousers	Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue forage caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Components for anti-gas respirators	Ontario Metal Specialties, Bronte, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drab serge	Paton Mfg. Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
White gaiters	L. H. Packard & Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge trousers	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Black ties	Aristo Cravat Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidered badges and chevrons	Raoul Vennat Enr'g., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidered badges	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab, melton cloth	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Tent poles	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Tractor trailers	Willock Truck Equipment Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps, and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Canadian General Rubber, Co., Galt, Ont.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Bell Tents..	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Marquee Tents..	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Public Works

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Andrews East, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin & Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, January 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $638.40.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Forest, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $696.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at North Head, N.B. Name of contractors, Wallace Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, January 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $815.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Cobden, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $694.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Carberry, Man. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, February 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $680.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Note: The labour conditions applicable to contracts for the manufacture, overhaul and reconditioning of aircraft are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates was approved in February, 1937, for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia).

A revision of the classifications and wages scales involved in contracts of this nature was approved on March 7, 1939, and is applicable to all contracts for the manufacture, overhaul and reconditioning of aircraft which have been made since that date, including several of those listed hereunder. The amended conditions themselves are shown in connection with the particular contracts to which they apply. It will be noted, however, that certain of the contracts listed hereunder contain the 1937 conditions which were in effect at the time tenders were taken.

It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

Department of National Defence

Complete overhaul of Wright engine. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,398.87. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Engine Assembly—

	Per hour
Fitter (A.E.)..	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)..	0 40
Machinist..	0 65
Machinist's helper..	0 40
Machine operators..	0 50
Sandblasters..	0 55
Labourers..	0 35
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitters (A.F.)..	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)..	0 40
Machinist..	0 65
Machinist's helper..	0 40
Machine operator..	0 5[illegible]
Woodworkers (joiner) leading hand..	0 8[illegible]
Woodworker (joiner)..	0 60
Woodworker's helper..	0 40
Welder..	0 60
Welder's helper..	0 40
Electrician..	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper..	0 55
Painter and doper's helper..	0 40
Fabric worker—female..	0 40
Fabric worker's helper..	0 30
Upholsterer..	0 55
Upholsterer's helper..	0 40
Sandblaster..	0 55
Labourer..	0 35
Erector..	0 60
Erector's helper..	0 40
Sheet metal worker..	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper..	0 40
Riveters..	0 50
Riveter's helpers..	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):	
1st year..	0 20
2nd year..	0 25
3rd year..	0 35

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Partial reconditioning of Avro 621 landplane No. 189. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,961.28. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet 7C aircraft 222. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft, Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, March 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,939.98. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet 7C aircraft 215. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, March 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,937.91. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet 7 landplane. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, March 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,022.61. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet 7C aircraft 219. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, March 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,035.38. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in the contract.

Repair and modification of two Vickers type 75 floats. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,205. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Repair and modification of six Vickers type 75 floats. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,206. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of bomb loading winches. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,312.20. The revised fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

Journeymen (Comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—

	Per hour
Pattern maker	$0 75
Tool and die maker	0 75
Aircraft fitter	0 65
Machinist	0 65
Joiner	0 65
Coppersmith	0 65
Welder	0 65
Electrician	0 65
Painter	0 65
Erector	0 65
Sheet metal worker	0 65
Heat treat operator	0 65
Plater	0 65
Moulder	0 65
Cable splicer	0 65
Hammer operator	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (Comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" (Comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers; also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper, fabric worker* (female).)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:—*fitters, machinists* and *sheet metal workers*	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35
Fourth year	0 45

Supply and installation of modifications on Stranraer boat seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,737.90. The preceding fair wages schedule (revised) was also inserted in this contract.

Supply and installation of tail parachute parts. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,400. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of three sets of launching chassis and tail trolley, complete with wheels, tires and tubes, for Stranraer boat seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,325. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet 7C landplane. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, March 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,338.76. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario.—Certain Bakeries and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 284.

Agreement reached following strike which was reported in the Labour Gazette, December, page 1340, to be in effect from November 28 and 30, 1938 to December 31, 1939, and thereafter until cancelled by either party or a new agreement made.

All permanent employees, except superintendents and office staff, must be union members; no discrimination against employees on account of union activity; the union to be the sole collective bargaining agency for all bakery employees.

Hours: 54 per week.

Overtime and work on seven specified holidays or on day off: time and one-half.

Wages per week: in bread shops—foreman, $29, ovenmen and doughmen, $25, table hands, $23, helpers, $16, bread wrappers, $16 or 30 cents per hour; in cake shops—foreman, $30, cake bakers, $24, improvers, $18, cake helpers, $14, jobbers, 50 cents per hour, jobbers' helpers, 40 cents; apprentices (bread or cake baking) from $9 during first year to $18 during fourth year.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the employer and the local union will be referred to representatives of the employer and of the international union.

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Bakeries and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 189 (Bakery Salesmen).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

All salesmen and stablemen must apply to join the union within 30 days of commencing their employment. All employees to authorize the company to deduct from their wages and pay to the union secretary any dues, fines or assessments levied by the union. In consideration of the company agreeing to such check off, the union agrees that should any of its members abscond or cheat the company such money will be refunded to the employer out of the union funds. Jobbers purchasing their bread or cakes from a union bakery must be union members.

Hours: hours to be as set by the provincial "Hours of Work Act," six days to constitute a week's work, with no work on Sundays or national holidays except that each bakery may have two men on such days to handle emergency or shipping orders. Any driver called to work on a national holiday to receive an extra day off or an extra day's pay. Stablemen's work to be completed in 12 hours.

Minimum weekly wage rates: bakery salesmen $24.50, stablemen and helpers $23. (Inexperienced new men may, however, be paid $20 per week during first four weeks and $21 during second four weeks). The commission on cakes to be 10 per cent retail and 5 per cent wholesale. No employee who prior to this agreement was receiving a higher rate of wages will have his wage rate reduced.

Vacation: all employees with one year's service or more with a bakery to receive one week's holiday with pay each year.

Any dispute which cannot be adjusted between the employer and union representatives will be referred to a joint arbitration board, whose decision will be final.

Nanaimo, B.C.—Certain Bakeries and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 189 (Bakery Salesmen)

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the agreement between the same local union and certain bakeries at Vancouver as summarized above, with this exception:

Minimum weekly wage for bakery salesmen: $23.50 per week.

Manufacturing: Rubber Products

Kitchener, Ontario.—A Certain Rubber Products Manufacturing Company and Their Employees (Members of the United Rubber Workers of America, Locals 67 and 80).

Two agreements are in effect, one for local no. 67 covering the manufacture of footwear, etc., and the other for local 80 covering the manufacture of tires. Both agreements were made following the strikes reported on page 379 of this issue, and are in effect from March 10, 1939 to October 31, 1939, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice by either party.

The company recognizes and will deal with a committee of employees, selected by each of the above local unions, as the bargaining agencies for employees. No discrimination to be shown against employees on account of union activity. Neither employees nor the company to intimidate employees either for or against union membership.

Hours: in the factory manufacturing footwear, etc., the hours for all production employees are 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week; in the tire factory, the hours for all production employees are 8 per day.

Overtime: in the factory manufacturing footwear, etc., for production employees (excluding truck driver, night watchman, vulcanizers and maintenance men) first half hour at regular pay, thereafter at time and one-half; in the tire factory for production employees, time

and one-half for all time in excess of 9 hours in a day or 50 in a week, with certain exceptions. For all employees except power-house employees and watchmen, time and one-half for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Wages: the demand of the employees for a 5 cent per hour increase in wages is to be referred to a joint arbitration board; all other questions as to wages are to be negotiated between the company and the employees' committees.

Seniority in service to govern preference of employment, seniority rights to begin after 12 months service. In case of curtailment of production, necessitating reduction in staff, all employees with less than 12 months accumulated service to be laid off first. For six weeks thereafter (eight weeks in case of tire factory), work will be divided amongst all employees with more than 12 months service, unless or until the hours for any division be reduced below 35 (32 in case of tire factory) in a week, when further employees may be laid off according to their seniority so that the remaining employees in such division may have 35 (32 in case of tire factory) hours work; after this period sufficient employees to be laid off according to their seniority to enable remaining employees in any division to work 43 (40 in case of tire factory) hours per week. When production is later increased, the 43 (40 in case of tire factory) hour week to remain until all employees with more than 12 months service have been recalled.

Any grievance of an employee not settled with the foreman to be dealt with by the grievance committee and the management. No strike or lockout to occur before or during the negotiation for settlement of any dispute arising under the agreement.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Windsor, Ontario.—A Certain Cap and Glove Manufacturing Company and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Local 79 (Cap and Glove Factory Workers).

Agreement reached following strike reported in the Labour Gazette, February, page 141. Agreement to be in effect from February 2, 1939, to July 1, 1939, and for a year longer if neither party gives notice of change 30 days before July 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed and all new workers to be engaged in agreement with the shop committee and workers may not be discharged without the consent of the unions. No discrimination against any employee on account of union activity.

Hours: 8½ per day from Monday to Thursday inclusive, 8 on Friday, a 42-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Wages: a list of employees with their weekly wage is included and specified wages are from $8 to $20 per week; in the glove department, the minimum is $12.50.

The employer agrees to produce all merchandise for sale on the premises of the employer and will not buy any ready made merchandise unless his employees have full time employment.

There shall be equal distribution of work among all workers of the shop at all times.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the employer with the shop committee will be taken up by the union representative, and later, if no settlement reached, referred to an impartial arbitrator whose decision will be final. No strikes or lockouts to occur.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Cornwall, Ontario.—Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Local 212 and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 338.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1295, with the following and certain other minor changes:

Disputes which cannot be settled by the management and the union will be submitted for arbitration to the federal Department of Labour and its decision will be final.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Toronto, Ontario.—Daily Newspaper Publishers and the International Typographical Union, Local 91.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1268, with certain exceptions:

Minimum weekly wages for assistant foremen, compositors, make-ups, operators, proofreaders, copy-cutters, bank men, type casters and linotype machine tenders: from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, $44 for work on evening newspapers, $45.50 for work on morning newspapers and $48.50 for "lobster shift," that is shift commencing in day hours and running into night hours (increases of $1.50 per week over wage rates previously in effect); from April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940, further increases of $1.50 per week to be made, making the rates $45.50, $47 and $50 respectively; for the year April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941, corresponding rates to be $47, $48.50 and $51.50.

Wages per week for apprentices are similarly increased to: second year $10.75, first half of third year $14.75, second half of third year $17, first half of fourth year $19.25, second half $22.25, first half of fifth year $25.75, second half $29.50, sixth year $32.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Vancouver, B.C.—Master Lathers' Association of Vancouver and The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International, Union, Local 207.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to recognize the Master Lathers Association as their employers.

Wages for day work: first class lathers for nail work $1 per hour, second class 75 cents, $1.12½ per hour for tie work; rates are also set for laying lath by the thousand.

For work out of town $1 per day extra to be paid.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Two Cartage and Storage Firms and Their Employees (Members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees) (Truck Drivers, Helpers, Packers, etc.)

Agreements made as a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour, following applications for boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. One agreement is in effect from December 1, 1938, to December 31, 1939, and the second from March 16, 1939, until either party gives 30 days' notice.

No discrimination to be shown against employees on account of union membership.

Seniority to govern the laying off and re-employment of employees. When merit and ability are sufficient, preference in filling new positions or vacancies to be given to employees applying for them in order of their seniority.

A permanent employee may not be suspended, discharged or disciplined without being given an impartial hearing, at which he may be assisted by one or two fellow employees. Any dispute as to an employee being unjustly dealt with or as to the carrying out of the agreement shall be taken up with the employee's committee and company officials. No strike or lockout to occur during the term of the agreement.

Hours, overtime, wage rates and vacation for one firm's employees: hours are 48 per week, with overtime to be paid at 50 cents per hour for all except contract drivers, and all to be given nine legal holidays. Wage rates for employees of this same firm are $22.50 per week for cartage men and $21 per week for contract men; contract drivers to be paid 50 cents per hour if sent on another job after regular assigned hours; any employee required to stand by subject to call, other than during regular working hours, to be paid at 25 cents per hour. Employees receiving higher wages or working less hours when agreement made are to continue at same wages and hours. In this firm, contract chauffeurs with one year's service to be given one week's vacation with pay.

Hours, overtime and wage rates for the second firm's employees: hours are 9 per day, 6 on Saturdays, a 51 hour week, with overtime over such daily hours to be paid at time and one-half; employees receiving the legal holidays when agreement made are not to be deprived of them and such chauffeurs working over half the time in the 30 days preceding one of the nine specified holidays to be paid for such holiday. Employees required to work on Sundays or one of the nine holidays to be paid at regular rates for regular hours, but those qualified for the holidays to be so paid in addition to the holiday pay. Wages per hour: chauffeurs and helpers 45 cents; wages and hours of stockkeepers to continue as in effect August 1, 1938, unless changed by mutual agreement between the company and the employees committee.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Quebec (amendment).

Fine Glove Cutters and Operators, Province of Quebec.

Work Glove Cutters, Province of Quebec.

Retail Clerks, Magog (amendment).

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Victoriaville (cancellation).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Soft Furniture Industry, Toronto and district.

Painters, Toronto.

ALBERTA

Honey Producing Industry, Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall Zone.

Honey Producing Industry, Lethbridge Zone.

Carpenters, Edmonton.

Carpenters, Red Deer and Sylvan Lake.

Garage and Service Station Employees, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting fine glove cutters and operators and work glove cutters throughout the province; amendments to agreements affecting bakers at Quebec, retail store employees at Magog, garage employees at Quebec and barbers and hairdressers at Montreal; the repeal of the Order in Council affecting barbers and hairdressers at Victoriaville, all of which are summarized below. The approval by Orders in Council of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees are also noted below. In addition, a request for the extension of an agreement affecting longshoremen engaged in inland navigation at Montreal harbour was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 18.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 11, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1385, April, 1938, page 451, January, 1939, page 96) by excluding from the territorial jurisdiction the counties of Bellechasse and Dorchester.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Fine Glove Cutters and Operators, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved February 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 4, makes binding the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of fine gloves and the following unions: for operators and blockers—Le Syndicat des Trois Rivières (the Three Rivers Union), Le Syndicat des Opérateurs et Opératrices de Gants Fins (The Union of Fine Glove Operators), the St. Lawrence Glove Works Employees' Syndicate and Le Syndicat des Opérateurs et Opératrices de Gants Fins (The Union of Fine Glove Operators); for cutters—Le Syndicat des Trois Rivières (The Union of Three Rivers), the St. Lawrence Glove Works Employees' Syndicate, Le Syndicat Catholique National des Gantiers de Montréal, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Montreal, Inc.), Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Gantiers de Loretteville et du district de Québec, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Glove Makers of Loretteville and of the Quebec district, Inc.)

The Order in Council to be in effect from February 13, 1939, to December 31, 1939, and to apply to the manufacture of fine gloves throughout the province of Quebec. (Previously cutters were under a separate agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 695) from operators and blockers (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, page 335).)

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week.

Overtime: if an employer finds it necessary to keep his employees at work overtime during a certain period, he must submit his case to the joint committee for a decision; regular rates for overtime work.,

Wages: for both the cutters and the operators and blockers, piece rates are set for each operation, the province being divided into zones with lower rates set for smaller cities and towns,

and, in the case of operators and blockers, still lower rates for rural districts.

Apprenticeship: for operators and blockers, one apprentice allowed to each employer except if the joint committee permit more, apprenticeship to be for one year, with $7 per week being paid during first six months and $9 during second six months; for cutters, there is no apprenticeship period for block cut, clicking machine and knife cut operations, but for table cut operations the apprenticeship is two years, with minimum rates of from $6 during first six months to $12 during fourth six months and not more than one apprentice may be employed for each twenty fine glove cutters or fraction thereof.

Work Glove Cutters, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved February 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of work gloves and the St. Lawrence Glove Works Employees' Syndicate, le Syndicat des Trois Rivières (the Three Rivers Union) and le Syndicat des Tailleurs de Gants de Travail de Montréal (the Union of Work Glove Cutters of Montreal).

The Order in Council to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939 ,and to apply throughout the province to the cutting of work gloves.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: manufacturers to ask for a permit to work overtime from the joint committee.

Wages: a schedule of piece work rates is set, with rates in municipalities of less than 15,000, ten per cent lower than in larger cities and towns.

One apprentice allowed to each ten cutters or fraction thereof and $8.05 per week for first six months and $10.35 during second six months in the larger cities and towns, and corresponding rates of $7.255 and $9.315 in smaller municipalities.

Trade

Retail Clerks, Magog.—An Order in Council, approved February 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 4, amends the previous Orders in Council for the workers (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1173, and January, 1939, page 97) by permitting the sale of bread and butter at any hour of the day in retail commercial establishments.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved February 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 4, amends the previous orders in council for these workers (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, and February, 1939, page 218) by excluding from the territorial jurisdiction the counties of Bellechasse and Dorchester.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, Victoriaville.—An Order in Council, approved March 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 11, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory and that amending it (Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 215, and June, page 698).

Barbers and Men's Hairdressers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved February 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 4, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1045, November, page 1301, and December, page 1424) by making certain changes in the regulation of barber schools.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the March 4 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal (amendment).
Garage and Service Station Employees, Sherbrooke.
Farriers, Victoriaville (amendment).
Checkers and Coopers, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Alberta

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory com-

mittee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Soft Furniture Industry, Toronto and District.—An Order in Council, dated February 28, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* March 4, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the soft furniture industry in the city of Toronto and neighbouring townships, from March 14, 1939, to October 15, 1939. (A similar schedule in effect October, 1937, to October, 1938, and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1274, had covered this industry throughout the province.)

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; except for labourers who may work an additional hour per day for the purpose of sweeping and cleaning up, at the regular wage rate.

Overtime only allowed on permit from the Advisory Committee, and such permits may only be given to employers engaged in the production of custom made soft furniture, during the months of March to May inclusive and September to December inclusive, and such permit may allow not more than six hours overtime in any one week, not more than 120 hours in any one year for each employee. All overtime to be paid at time and one quarter. No work on Saturday afternoons, nor on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates: upholsterers 65 cents; cutters, springers, operators, cushion fillers, finishers, trimmers, 55 cents; labourers 40 cents. The Advisory Committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for a handicapped employee.

Construction

Painters, Toronto.—An Order in Council dated February 28, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* March 4, makes binding in the city of Toronto and neighbouring townships the terms of a schedule governing painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers, from February 28, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: on regular working days from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., time and one-half; all other overtime including work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, with the exception that the Advisory Committee may permit overtime work on Saturdays at regular rates of pay if the work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during regular working periods.

Minimum hourly wage rates: for painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers, 75 cents; for spray painting 85 cents.

Alberta

Agriculture

Honey Producing Industry, Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall Zone.—An Order in Council, dated March 14, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding in the Coaldale, Taber, Vauxhall zone the terms of a schedule governing the honey producing industry, from April 10, 1939 to March 10, 1940 or "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 701. (As noted in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1048 the "Eastern Irrigation District" was added to the 1938 schedule, but is not mentioned in this new 1939 schedule.)

Honey Producing Industry, Lethbridge Zone.—An Order in Council, dated March 14, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the honey producing industry in the Lethbridge zone, from April 10, 1939, to March 10, 1940, or "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are exactly the same as for the Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall zone, mentioned above.

Construction

Carpenters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated March 21, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the carpentry industry in the city of Edmonton and neighbouring townships from April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 454.

Hours and wages are unchanged, at 90 cents per hour, with a 44 hour week, with overtime at time and one-half and work on Sundays and holidays at double time.

Carpenters, Red Deer and Sylvan Lake Zone.—An Order in Council, dated March 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the carpentry industry in the Red Deer and Sylvan Lake Zone, from April 10, 1939 to April 9, 1940 or "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week. In case of night shifts, 8½ hours work to be equivalent to 9 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and four specified holidays double time.

Minimum hourly wage rate for carpenters: 75 cents.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated March 21, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding in the city of Calgary the terms of a schedule governing the automotive repair and gasoline service station industry, from April 10, 1939, to April 9, 1940, or "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, 54 per week, except that every second week employees to receive one-half day off, making the hours for alternate weeks 54 and 49. The 9 hour day to be completed in 10 hours with one hour off for lunch and is to be worked between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Overtime: all work in excess of 10 hours per day or 54 per week and any work between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. (except night watchman) or any work on regular half day off, to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, time and one-half, except for front end men and gas service men working on their regular shifts on that day. Work on cars at the direct expense of the employer may be done when required at single time rates if an overtime permit received from the Advisory Committee.

Minimum wages per hour: first class mechanics or specialists holding Alberta Proficiency certificates 70 cents, second class mechanics or specialists holding Alberta Proficiency certificates 60 cents; non-mechanical service station employees $13.50 per week; washmen and greasemen 50 cents or 50 per cent of labour price quoted, night watchman 33⅓ cents; mechanics at all times engaged in the repairing and/or reconditioning of used cars may be paid 7½ cents per hour less than the above minimum rates. Mechanics, washmen and greasemen may be paid at 80 per cent of the amount payable if they had worked the full 49 or 54 hours in the week at the regular minimum hourly rate provided that this system of payment is continued throughout the calendar year.

Apprenticeship: one apprentice allowed to every five mechanics in large shops, in smaller shops one apprentice allowed; apprentices to be paid from $7.50 per week during first three months to $17 during third year, 45 cents per hour for first half of fourth year and 50 cents during second half. An apprentice with a certificate from a recognized trade or technical school to be credited with one year's apprenticeship. Any greaseman with three years' service to have the privilege of being apprenticed as a mechanic, if an opening exists, and will receive credit for one apprentice year and be paid the rate of a third year apprentice.

Employees' Pensions on Canadian Railroads in 1938

According to the annual report of the Canadian National Railway system for the year ended December 31, 1938, the total number of pensioners at that date under Canadian National pension plans totalled 6,913 as compared with 6,287 at December 31, 1937. Employees pensioned during the year numbered 991 and 365 pensioners died. Pension costs to the railway under the various pension plans in effect were $4,159,798 in 1938 compared with $3,993,734 in 1937.

Under the United States Railroad Retirement Act and the Carriers' Taxing Act, the tax payable (equal to 2¾ per cent of employees' compensation) in respect of Canadian National Railway system operations in the United States for the year 1938 amounted to $461,000 as compared with $515,000 in 1937.

The cost to the National system under United States Federal and State legislation dealing with unemployment insurance and old age benefits other than covered by the Railroad Retirement Plan amounted to $595,000 in 1938 compared with $459,000 in 1937.

In the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1938, pension disbursements for the year amounted to $2,515,157. It is reported that since the inception of the contributory pension plan (Labour Gazette, October, 1936, page 910) on January 1, 1937, the total employee contributions have amounted to $3,910,247. It is also stated in the report that: "As was anticipated would be the case during the first few years of operation, disbursements from the pension fund were negligible. The operation of the plan is proving to be satisfactory."

Under the provisions of the United States Carriers' Taxing Act, the excise taxes levied on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees, who come under the provisions of the United States Railroad Retirement Act, amounted in each case to $64,716.

During the year, 571 employees were pensioned and transferred to the pension payroll. After allowing for deductions owing to deaths and discontinuances through other causes, the total number of pensioners at the close of the year showed an increase of 306 over the number at December 31, 1937. There were 3,441 on the pension payroll at the end of 1938.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MARCH, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THERE was little movement in prices during the month. The cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both practically unchanged from the levels of the preceding month but the former was about two per cent lower and the latter 12 per cent lower than in March, 1938.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into a budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.17 at the beginning of March as compared with $8.16 for February and $8.69 for March, 1938. Changes during the month were slight, the most important being advances in the cost of fresh meats, eggs and potatoes, and declines in the cost of lard, cheese, flour and rolled oats. Some comparative figures of the cost of this list of foods for certain earlier dates are $8.49 for March, 1937; $8.12 for March, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.67 for March, 1930. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.07 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.06 for February; $17.48 for March, 1938; $17.13 for March, 1937; $16.63 for March, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.35 for March, 1914. The cost of both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in the month under review.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 has been relatively stable since October, 1938, not having risen above 74 nor fallen below 73. It has, however, declined about 12 per cent during the last year. For the week ended March 31, 1939, the index number was 73·3 as compared with 73·1 for the week ended March 17, the low point for the month, and 73·3 for the week ended February 24. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for February when the index number was 73·2 as compared with 83·1 for March, 1938; 85·5 for March, 1937; 72·4 for March, 1936; 63·5 for March, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·7 for March, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals Products group advanced slightly but the Animal Products group and the Non-Metallic Mineral Products group were lower. Canadian farm products advanced slightly during the month due mainly to higher prices for potatoes.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the

(*Continued on page 446*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1938	Feb. 1939	Mar. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	66·6	74·6	56·6	58·0	66·6	70·0	72·4	41·0	47·0	47·2	50·4	53·0	54·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	47·6	48·8	32·2	31·6	39·6	43·6	46·4	21·8	25·8	25·6	28·0	30·4	31·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	26·0	26·3	19·7	19·3	22·0	24·9	25·7	12·5	15·1	14·4	15·9	16·8	16·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	32·3	33·9	26·6	29·5	30·1	30·5	31·5	17·7	22·3	21·9	23·4	23·5	23·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	34·4	37·5	29·5	29·7	25·1	28·0	30·6	12·1	21·2	20·5	22·6	23·6	23·7
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	65·2	71·6	52·4	54·8	50·6	53·0	55·4	27·0	40·6	39·4	41·6	42·4	42·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	46·5	52·6	40·5	41·9	35·8	37·9	40·1	17·2	29·0	28·6	30·4	30·3	30·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	68·0	79·2	43·0	49·4	43·4	44·4	43·0	23·0	33·2	33·2	30·6	26·6	25·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	58·9	73·9	50·7	46·4	46·1	51·3	52·0	27·8	38·1	29·8	32·0	29·6	30·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	50·5	63·3	45·6	38·7	40·1	44·7	45·8	22·6	31·6	24·7	27·0	24·7	25·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	76·2	73·2	73·8	75·0	76·8	56·4	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	97·6	132·6	75·0	91·2	83·2	89·0	83·2	46·2	51·2	53·2	70·2	48·0	47·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	54·3	72·9	43·5	50·7	45·6	49·0	45·4	26·9	28·7	29·9	39·1	27·1	26·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	33·1	40·7	31·1	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·6	§22·4	§23·4	§22·6	§22·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	30·4	38·2	28·4	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·6	§22·4	§23·4	§22·6	§22·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	114·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	82·5	93·0	102·0	108·0	99·0	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	67·0	76·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§51·0	§26·0	§35·0	§43·0	§45·0	§31·0	§30·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	22·5	25·5	28·5	29·0	25·5	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	20·6	32·0	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§20·8	§20·4	§16·0	§15·6	§16·2	§16·4	§16·2	§16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	33·6	23·4	17·2	15·8	16·6	23·4	19·8	7·6	10·8	15·0	11·0	10·2	10·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	21·3	28·7	22·6	19·6	20·3	21·2	20·9	14·7	15·8	16·1	15·1	15·4	15·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·1	27·0	18·4	15·7	13·3	13·7	16·3	10·8	10·9	11·6	11·2	10·9	10·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	72·8	34·4	31·6	32·0	30·0	28·8	22·4	24·8	25·2	26·4	25·6	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	33·8	16·4	15·0	15·2	14·2	13·8	11·0	12·2	12·4	12·8	12·4	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	12·7	16·4	13·6	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·1	16·9	14·7	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	15·2	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·7	9·9	9·1	8·9	8·8	8·6	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	72·2	140·3	52·0	98·0	55·4	43·8	83·2	31·0	45·1	65·9	31·7	44·1	45·0
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 12·66	$ 15·98	$ 10·54	$ 11·46	$ 10·92	$ 11·23	$ 11·67	$ 6·67	$ 8·12	$ 8·49	$ 8·69	$ 8·16	$ 8·17
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 4·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	71·7	92·8	108·7	112·7	102·8	102·4	101·5	95·9	93·0	92·4	90·4	91·5	91·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	57·9	66·8	68·7	65·7	63·8	63·2	63·4	59·0	58·9	58·7	58·6	59·0	59·0
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	68·6	77·5	78·7	76·7	75·4	76·9	76·1	62·7	60·0	59·5	60·2	59·8	59·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	49·4	59·4	58·5	55·6	56·2	55·7	54·0	47·4	45·3	45·1	44·9	44·6	44·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	26·3	33·1	31·8	30·1	31·1	31·0	31·2	26·8	27·0	26·8	26·5	26·6	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 2·74	$ 3·30	$ 3·46	$ 3·41	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 2·92	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·81
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·47	$ 4·56	$ 5·69	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 20·00	$ 25·01	$ 20·96	$ 21·77	$ 21·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 15·59	$ 16·63	$ 17·13	$ 17·48	$ 17·06	$ 17·07

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	12·61	16·24	10·83	11·72	10·85	11·17	11·68	7·03	8·11	8·42	8·77	8·23	8·06
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	11·07	14·17	9·80	10·97	9·58	9·93	10·77	6·74	7·51	7·96	8·47	7·81	7·81
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	12·61	15·80	10·78	12·08	10·86	11·00	11·49	7·09	8·29	8·55	8·87	8·33	8·36
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·23	12·62	15·26	10·10	11·16	10·11	10·49	10·86	6·16	7·58	7·83	8·13	7·79	7·76
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	12·72	16·03	10·39	11·53	10·97	11·16	11·62	6·56	8·10	8·46	8·61	8·17	8·15
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	12·07	15·90	10·41	10·52	10·56	11·14	11·60	6·71	7·89	8·54	8·51	7·88	7·95
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	12·63	15·67	10·58	10·92	11·04	11·62	11·84	6·61	7·88	8·26	8·68	7·83	7·89
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	12·98	15·78	10·17	10·84	10·91	11·66	11·93	6·42	8·03	8·47	8·53	7·83	7·92
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	12·95	16·95	11·47	12·03	11·91	12·23	12·71	7·31	8·96	9·50	9·64	9·02	9·04

† December only. § Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·2**	**23·0**	**20·4**	**15·5**	**12·9**	**16·7**	**23·8**	**23·7**	**21·2**	**30·6**	**33·9**	**55·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·3**	**23·0**	**19·1**	**14·6**	**12·7**	**14·0**	**17·3**	**23·4**	**19·7**	**28·8**	**31·7**	**53·6**
1—Sydney	30·5	25·2	19·3	15·3	13·2	13·2	20	25·3	20·1	28·7	31·9	55·4
2—New Glasgow	30	25·0	22·5	16·5	14	12	.....	25	20·3	27·7	31	53·8
3—Amherst	25	21·5	17·2	14·6	11·2	13	15	21·7	18·3	30·7	33·4	51·4
4—Halifax	26·1	20·1	20·4	14·5	14·1	11·8	17	23·2	19·5	27·7	31·5	53
5—Windsor	29	22	17	13	12·7	20	.....	22·5	19·7	28·2	30	55
6—Truro	29·3	24·3	18	13·7	10·7	14	.....	22·5	20	29·7	32·1	52·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·0**	**20·7**	**19·7**	**15·2**	**14·0**	**13·0**	**20·0**	**21·7**	**19·0**	**28·7**	**31·7**	**56·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·8**	**23·0**	**21·1**	**16·4**	**11·7**	**14·7**	**23·3**	**22·6**	**20·2**	**30·4**	**33·7**	**56·0**
8—Moncton	29·1	21·7	19·1	15	11·7	15	25	24	20·4	32·3	35·6	55·3
9—Saint John	31·9	22	22·3	14·7	13·2	13·9	25	23·5	20·4	28·2	31·9	57·2
10—Fredericton	28	23·2	18	15·7	12	15	20	23	20·2	32·5	34·4	56·4
11—Bathurst	30	25	25	20	10	15	.....	20	19·8	28·7	32·8	55
Quebec (average)	**26·1**	**23·2**	**19·9**	**15·2**	**10·7**	**15·3**	**24·3**	**21·7**	**19·1**	**28·0**	**32·1**	**54·4**
12—Quebec	26·5	23	17·1	15·6	10·3	19·1	24·4	21·8	18·8	24·4	30·4	48·5
13—Three Rivers	29	24	21·2	14·5	10·7	16	24·3	21·7	19·4	31·2	35	56·7
14—Sherbrooke	29·6	25·8	24·7	17·3	10·7	16·6	26·6	22·5	19·5	27	30·5	55·8
15—Sorel	21·6	21	16·4	13·2	10·2	11·2	18·2	20·2	19·1	29	35	54·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	19	19·1	17·7	13·9	10·4	17·7	22	18·8	17·7	29·2	33·5	52·3
17—St. Johns	28	25·7	20·3	16·3	10	13·5	27	21·7	19·1	27·8	29·8	53·6
18—Thetford Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
19—Montreal	29·3	24·4	22·5	15	11·9	12·9	26	23·2	21	28·2	31·3	57·1
20—Hull	25·8	22·2	18·9	15·5	11·3	15·3	25·6	23·7	20·1	27	31	56·8
Ontario (average)	**27·3**	**23·7**	**21·2**	**16·3**	**13·4**	**18·4**	**24·9**	**24·3**	**21·6**	**29·6**	**32·7**	**55·0**
21—Ottawa	28·6	23·7	23·3	17·7	12·6	15·7	25·9	23·2	20·3	28·8	32·1	55·7
22—Brockville	29	24	24	16·7	11·2	15·3	28	22·7	21	30·8	32·8	57·4
23—Kingston	26·8	21·5	20·8	15·6	11·3	15·7	24·2	22·8	21·3	27·4	31·1	51·5
24—Belleville	23·7	19·2	19	13·6	10·3	18·5	19·3	21	19·2	31·1	32·8	53
25—Peterborough	27·3	23·5	24·3	16·1	12·7	20	21·7	24	24	29·5	33·6	53·8
26—Oshawa	23·4	21·7	20·7	14·8	12·4	18·6	.....	23·2	19·1	26·7	30·3	54·3
27—Orillia	26·2	23	22·7	15·7	14·5	18·7	26	24	21·5	30·7	33·9	54·7
28—Toronto	29·9	25·6	23·3	17	15·3	18·8	25·2	24·8	25	32·1	36·6	58
29—Niagara Falls	27·4	24·2	21·8	16·7	12·2	18·5	23·3	22	20·6	29·3	31·7	54·3
30—St. Catharines	27·7	25·7	23·3	18	12·9	18·5	25·7	24	21·7	27·5	30	52·4
31—Hamilton	27·8	24·1	22·6	16·8	15·3	19·4	22·8	23·7	23·7	28·5	32·6	55·7
32—Brantford	27·8	24·5	21	16·8	13·4	18·4	26	25·3	21	28·8	32·2	53·6
33—Galt	28·2	25·3	21·7	18·3	16·2	21·3	30	26·5	.....	32	34·6	55·5
34—Guelph	24·7	22·3	20·1	16·1	14·1	19·6	25	21	19·3	27·8	30	52·4
35—Kitchener	24·6	22·9	18·8	16·3	14·2	18·3	27	23·4	22·5	28·9	31·5	52·3
36—Woodstock	28·2	24	20·4	16·5	12·5	18·1	21·5	23·7	23	29	31·7	52·9
37—Stratford	26·7	23·5	20	17	15	19·5	28	23·7	.....	29·6	32·3	58·1
38—London	28·1	24·4	21·8	16·1	13·6	18·5	21·7	24·3	21·5	27·9	31·2	54
39—St. Thomas	28	24·2	21·6	15·3	13·7	17·5	28	24·5	20	28·7	31·3	55·9
40—Chatham	26·8	24·3	20·3	16·8	12·4	20·6	24·3	26·5	20·4	30·2	32·5	55·6
41—Windsor	29·1	24·4	22	15·9	14·1	16·7	24	24·2	22	28·7	31·1	56·3
42—Sarnia	27	24	20·6	17·5	14·4	18·8	18	23·8	21·8	29	32·8	56·1
43—Owen Sound	26	22·3	19	15·5	13·2	18·2	18·3	23	20	28·2	30·8	52·3
44—North Bay	29·3	24	24·3	17·3	14	20	27	26·5	21·5	30·8	33·7	56·3
45—Sudbury	26·2	21·8	19·8	14·9	10·2	16·7	25	25	21·5	27·7	33·6	55·2
46—Cobalt	28	25	17	15	14	.....	.....	27	22·5	31·3	34·3	55
47—Timmins	29·3	25·8	21·3	16·3	12·3	18·7	31	26·8	24·2	29·9	33·1	56·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·2	23	19·5	15·7	12·1	18	29	24·7	20·5	29·5	32·3	55·3
49—Port Arthur	28·3	24·7	23	17	15	19·3	.....	27	24·4	34·4	37·8	59
50—Fort William	26·8	23·4	18·3	14·8	15·6	17·4	26·5	27·5	22·6	33·1	37·8	57·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·5**	**21·0**	**20·5**	**14·7**	**13·2**	**15·1**	**22·5**	**25·1**	**22·2**	**34·6**	**37·2**	**57·6**
51—Winnipeg	27	21·4	21·8	15·2	13·9	14	22·5	26·6	22·4	34·3	36·8	58
52—Brandon	24	20·5	19·2	14·1	12·4	16·2	22·5	23·5	22	34·9	37·5	57·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·0**	**19·7**	**17·8**	**13·0**	**11·3**	**14·7**	**21·0**	**22·2**	**21·7**	**36·1**	**39·0**	**59·3**
53—Regina	25·9	20·4	17·9	13·9	12·5	15·3	22	22·7	22·3	33·5	37·9	58·8
54—Prince Albert	19	15	16	10·5	10·1	13	21·5	21·5	19	41	41·3	58
55—Saskatoon	23·3	19·3	17·2	12·9	11·3	15	20·6	21·9	20·3	33·4	36·5	56·9
56—Moose Jaw	27·9	24·2	20·2	14·6	11·3	15·4	19·8	22·8	25	36·5	40·1	63·3
Alberta (average)	**25·6**	**21·1**	**18·3**	**14·1**	**12·1**	**15·0**	**21·3**	**22·0**	**20·6**	**31·5**	**36·1**	**57·2**
57—Medicine Hat	28	23·7	21·5	16	14·4	17·2	26	23·7	21	32·7	37·9	57·5
58—Drumheller	25	21	16·5	15	11·2	15	21·5	20	21·3	30·4	34·6	57·5
59—Edmonton	22·2	17·5	16·6	11·5	9·5	13	18·2	21·1	20·3	29·9	35	54·9
60—Calgary	26·2	22·3	18·3	14·1	13·7	15·1	20·2	22·7	20·5	33·4	37·4	58·7
61—Lethbridge	26·7	21·2	18·7	14	11·7	14·5	20·7	22·7	20	30·9	35·6	57·4
British Columbia (average)	**29·2**	**23·9**	**21·2**	**15·8**	**15·5**	**18·1**	**26·0**	**25·8**	**23·6**	**34·0**	**37·7**	**59·6**
62—Fernie	25	20	16	14	15	15	22	22	23	31·5	36	58·7
63—Nelson	27·7	23	21·3	16·7	15·3	19·3	25	27·3	25	30·6	33·6	65
64—Trail	27·7	25	21	15·6	15·7	18·5	29·5	27·3	24·8	33·4	36·5	60
65—New Westminster	29·1	24·7	20·9	16·2	16·6	18·5	24·8	26·3	23·3	32·4	35·9	57·3
66—Vancouver	31·4	26·1	23·9	16·9	16·7	19	27·3	26·3	23·9	35	39·2	59·5
67—Victoria	32·6	26·7	24·8	18	17·1	19·3	26·9	26·3	23	36·2	39·5	58·2
68—Nanaimo	32·3	26	21·6	16·3	15·6	19·8	27·3	25·8	22·3	34·6	38·9	57·7
69—Prince Rupert	28	20	20	12·5	12	15	25	25	23·6	38·6	41·7	60

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·9	22·8	14·4	10·4	48·1	18·2	17·2	21·1	12·8	30·1	25·3	10·9	23·9	26·8	
9·4	24·5	.....	7·0	40·6	12·9	13·4	16·0	13·8	33·1	28·3	10·2	25·8	28·9	
7	18·8	.....	.....	41·6	12·4	12·8	15·5	13·6	34·9	30·3	10–12	23	27·6	1
.....	27·5	.....	.....	50	13·2	15	19·3	13·1	33·2	28·8	11	26	29·8	2
.....	24·1	.....	.....	41·2	14·1	14	14·9	12·2	31·3	25·5	8c	27	28·9	3
11·8	27·6	.....	7	40	12	12	16·4	13·1	33·2	26·7	11b	.....	27·3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	32·5	12·6	13·5	16·2	15·7	31·4	.....	10	27·8	30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	13·1	13·3	13·5	14·8	34·7	30	10	25	29·5	6
18·0	20·0	.....	5·0	50·0	13·0	15·0	17·1	14·5	26·4	22·2	9·0–10·0	23·8	26·4	7
13·2	24·9	17·5	5·5	46·5	14·1	16·1	17·3	14·2	33·5	27·2	10·8	25·4	28·6	
14	28·4	.....	5	49·1	14·5	14·8	14·5	15	35·3	26·3	10	26·4	29·6	8
11·7	26·7	15	6	50	13·7	14·3	21·2	13·5	33·8	25·8	12	24·1	27·7	9
14	24·5	.....	.....	51·7	14·5	17·2	18·7	14·4	30·7	29	11	25·9	29·3	10
.....	20	20	.....	35	13·8	18	14·7	13·7	34	27·6	10	25	27·7	11
14·3	24·5	8·9	7·9	44·6	17·2	16·5	14·4	13·1	31·4	27·3	10·2	23·0	25·5	
18	26·5	.....	10	.....	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·4	31·8	27·1	11	22·9	25·7	12
11·5	26·7	9	8·2	45	.....	16·1	16	13·6	32·7	29·1	11b	.....	25·9	13
15·2	25	.....	7·8	.....	19·6	20	14·3	14·2	33·2	28·7	11·1a	23·6	25·9	14
.....	20	.....	8	40	17·5	.....	10·4	13·4	29	24·7	9	.....	25·6	15
12·2	27·5	8·6	.....	.....	.....	17	13·7	12·2	28·1	25·8	9b	.....	25·2	16
.....	20	8	8	.....	15	15	12	12·6	31·1	26·5	9	.....	24·9	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·9	13·5	32	28·8	9	21·3	25·8	18
14·1	26·6	8·9	5·8	42	20·7	19·1	20·9	11·9	33·1	27·1	11–12	24·8	26·4	19
14·7	23·4	10	7·7	51·2	16·5	14·5	16·1	13·1	31·8	27·6	11	22·2	24·4	20
15·5	22·7	17·6	7·7	53·1	17·3	16·8	24·6	12·3	29·1	24·5	11·3	24·2	26·1	
14·3	25·6	20	8·8	50	21·6	15·6	24·7	12·1	32·4	27·5	11	24·2	25·2	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	18·2	15·8	24·1	12·7	27·9	23·7	10	23	25·2	22
13·5	24·6	16	7	50	17	15	23	12·6	28·3	22·9	10	23	25	23
.....	.....	15·5	.....	.....	18·7	16·5	24	11·9	27·5	24·7	10b	27·9	26	24
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	15·2	16	23·7	13·5	26·7	23	11	24	25·5	25
12·5	23	11·2	5	50	14	15·5	21·3	10·9	29·4	25·7	11b	24·7	25·9	26
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	20	18	22·5	12·2	27	22·2	11	24·1	26·1	27
16	28	21·2	10·4	40	20·5	19·5	29·2	11·7	30·4	25	12	25	26·4	28
20	21	18	.....	.....	16·7	16·1	24·6	11·5	28·8	23·8	12	24·3	26·4	29
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	17·7	18	28	13	29·3	26	12	25·7	25·8	30
16·2	28·6	23	.....	57·5	.....	15	29·5	12·4	29·8	26·7	12a	.....	27·1	31
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	16·8	16·6	29·3	11·4	26·4	21·1	11	25	25·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20·4	27·1	12·5	26·6	23·2	11	.....	26·3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	16·5	20	11·3	27	22·4	11	23·5	25·5	34
.....	25·5	15	.....	50	.....	18	24·1	11·8	27·3	23·9	11	24·2	26	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·7	20·7	11·7	25·7	24	11	.....	26·5	36
18	22·5	14	.....	60	17·7	15·2	25·9	11·6	27	21·9	11	23	25·6	37
12·2	19	17·5	5	55	16	16·1	28·2	11·4	27·3	22·7	11	23	25·6	38
14	24·5	18	.....	50	17·5	17	30·5	11·6	27·2	25·1	11	26	27	39
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	16·5	18·6	26·4	11	25·4	21·1	11	23·7	25·8	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	27·8	11·3	27·5	24	12	.....	25·1	41
.....	23	25	.....	.....	16·3	18	28·9	12·7	27·3	.....	11	.....	26·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	26·7	11·8	26	23·7	11	25	25·8	43
15	24	.....	.....	.....	15	16·7	24·5	13·4	33·7	27	12	23·5	27	44
13·7	20	15·7	9·1	58·5	16	14·4	19·6	13	32·1	28·8	14b	.....	26·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	17·3	.....	17	13·7	35·2	.....	10b	.....	28·8	46
15	21·9	17·7	.....	64·2	19·1	19	18·6	14·4	34·5	29·2	14·3a	25	26·4	47
21·5	20·6	.....	.....	.....	15·1	15·4	23·7	12·8	31·7	.....	12	.....	26·4	48
.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	17	20·6	13·2	33	27·7	11	24	26·7	49
15·2	21·2	17	.....	55	16·2	16·5	23·6	14·4	34·4	25·8	11	21·5	27	50
19·3	21·9	11·8	13·0	.....	21·2	17·1	24·0	11·6	28·8	23·6	9·7	20·6	25·0	
20	22·7	13·6	13	.....	21	16·8	29·7	11·1	31·5	26	11	20·7	24·5	51
18·5	21	10	.....	.....	21·4	17·4	18·2	12	26·1	21·2	8·3a	20·5	25·5	52
22·3	22·4	10·2	13·7	.....	21·2	18·6	16·4	11·5	29·3	22·6	11·0	21·0	25·5	
20·6	21	10·3	12·5	.....	23·3	18·7	16·1	11·7	30·4	21·1	11	19	25·2	53
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·8	11	24·7	20·5	11	20·9	26·2	54
21·4	20·1	7·7	13·7	.....	17	16·8	16	11·9	34	26·1	11	21·7	25·9	55
25	23·3	12·7	15	.....	23·2	20·2	16·8	11·4	28·2	22·8	11	22·2	24·8	56
22·4	23·1	11·6	17·5	.....	23·8	20·2	20·2	12·6	29·4	23·4	10·8	21·0	26·1	
25	23	10	.....	.....	24	20·8	19·1	13·2	29·8	23·1	11	20·4	25·6	57
22·5	26	12·7	18	.....	25	20·7	17·9	13	31	25·4	10	23	27	58
20·4	21·7	13·6	.....	.....	21·8	19·1	18·8	12·2	27·1	21·3	11	20·6	25·3	59
22·1	21·9	11	16·5	.....	25	21	28·2	11·9	30·7	23	11	19·4	25·9	60
22	23	10·9	18	.....	23·3	19·6	16·9	12·7	28·5	24·1	11	21·5	26·5	61
18·3	19·9	13·7	13·9	.....	23·6	20·4	23·6	13·4	30·4	25·9	11·6	26·0	29·5	
25	25	12	20	.....	26·2	22	19·4	13·7	32·5	27·7	10	20·5	28·6	62
22	25	13	16·2	.....	25	22·5	15	15	35·7	.....	12·5a	.....	31	63
22·7	24·8	14·7	16·5	.....	24·5	23·8	28·6	14·3	34·5	30·3	12·5a	.....	31·4	64
14·6	15·7	.....	9·1	.....	22·6	17·9	23·5	12·7	26·1	23	10	24·5	28	65
14·3	15·2	18	11	.....	22·4	18	24·9	12·1	26·6	23·3	10	25	27·9	66
14·7	16·5	.....	10·3	.....	24·5	20	26·1	12·7	29·2	26·3	12·5a	29	29·5	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	20	19	30·5	12·7	26·8	25	11a	26·6	29·5	68
18	19	11	.....	.....	.....	20	20·5	14	31·5	25·5	14·3	30·3	29·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·3**	**6·6a**	**15·5**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**8·1**	**10·5**	**10·6**	**10·5**	**10·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·0**	**6·3**	**16·6**	**3·4**	**5·0**	**7·3**	**13·2**	**10·4**	**10·5**	**10·4**
1—Sydney	20·8	6·7	17	3·3	4·9	6·7	11·5	10·3	10·8	10·6
2—New Glasgow	20·4	6·7	17·7	3·5	4·9	7·3	13·4	10	10	10
3—Amherst	20·7	6·7	16·5	3·4	4·9	7·2	11·8	9·7	9·9	9·9
4—Halifax	20·6	3·3–4·7	17	3·1	5	7·8	13·7	10·7	10·3	10·4
5—Windsor	20	6·7	17	3·5	5·2	7·9	15	10·5	11·7	10·8
6—Truro	23·3	6·7	14·5	3·3	5	6·8	13·8	11·2	10·5	10·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·0**	**6·7**	**17·7**	**3·4**	**5·0**	**7·8**	**13·4**	**10·7**	**10·5**	**11·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·5**	**7·0**	**17·0**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**7·7**	**11·8**	**10·5**	**10·6**	**10·8**
8—Moncton	22·4	7·3	17	3·2	5·1	8·2	11·3	11	10·8	11·1
9—Saint John	22·8	5·3–6·7	18·6	2·9	5·1	7·3	12·7	10·4	10·3	10·2
10—Fredericton	21·8	7·3	15	3·2	5·1	7·5	13·2	10·2	10	10·4
11—Bathurst	22·8	7·3	17·2	3·2	4·7	7·6	10	10·4	11·4	11·4
Quebec (average)	**20·1**	**5·4**	**12·9**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**6·6**	**10·4**	**9·2**	**9·9**	**9·9**
12—Quebec	23·3	5–9·5b	13·5	3·4	5	6·8	10	9·7	9·8	9·9
13—Three Rivers	22·1	4·7–5·3	12·8	3·7	5	7·3	12·2	9·5	9·7	10·4
14—Sherbrooke	20·8	5·3	13·2	3	5·5	6·1	10·9	9·3	10·1	10
15—Sorel	20·4	4·7	12·6	2·5	4·7	6·4	9·6	8·8	9·8	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	17·7	3·7–4	11·9	2·7	5·1	7·1	10·1	8·8	10·5	9·8
17—St. Johns	17·5	4·7	13·1	2·7	5·2	6·7	9·7	9·2	10	10
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	5·7	12·3	3·4	4·7	5·4	10	9·1	10	10
19—Montreal	20·7	5·3–6·7	14·2	3·5	4·9	7·4	9·5	9·2	9·8	9·8
20—Hull	18·8	5·3–6·7	12·4	3·3	4·9	6·4	11·2	9	9·2	9·1
Ontario (average)	**21·7**	**6·2**	**14·5**	**2·7**	**4·9**	**8·6**	**10·4**	**10·0**	**10·1**	**10·3**
21—Ottawa	20·9	6·7	13·3	3·5	4·9	8·7	10·7	9·8	9·8	10
22—Brockville	20·4	6	12	3·5	5	7·6	10·6	9·4	9·9	9·9
23—Kingston	19	6–6·7	12·7	2·8	4·6	7·2	10·6	9·5	9·6	9·7
24—Belleville	22·5	5·3	13·3	2·5	4·9	7·9	9·9	9·4	9·6	9·9
25—Peterborough	21·3	5·3–6·7	12·8	2·3	4·6	8·6	9·6	9·4	9·4	9·6
26—Oshawa	19·8	5·3–6·7	14·5	2·3	4·7	7·7	9·3	9·2	9·3	9·6
27—Orillia	21·4	5·3	18·3	2·3	4·3	8·2	9·7	9·7	9·7	10·4
28—Toronto	24·9	6·7	16·8	2·6	5·1	8·5	9·9	10	9·9	9·9
29—Niagara Falls	19·9	5·3–6·7	11·7	2·4	4·8	8·7	10·3	9·7	9·7	10·4
30—St. Catharines	22·6	6·7	17·7	2·5	4·8	9·3	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·2
31—Hamilton	28·7	6–6·7c	15	2·6	5·1	9·5	9·9	10·2	10	10·1
32—Brantford	23	6·7	15·9	2·3	4·8	9·7	9·7	9·6	9·8	9·7
33—Galt	25·6	6·7	16·6	2·2	4·7	9·4	9·9	10	10	9·9
34—Guelph	21·8	6	14·7	2·1	4·9	8·8	10·6	9·9	9·8	9·6
35—Kitchener	22·6	6·7	15·4	2·3	5	9	10·1	10	10	10·1
36—Woodstock	22	6	12·7	2	4·5	9·1	9·2	10	9·9	10·1
37—Stratford	22·4	6·7	14·3	2·2	4·9	9·7	9·7	9·9	10·4	9·6
38—London	21·8	6–6·7	16·5	2·2	4·8	8·8	10·7	10·1	10·1	10
39—St. Thomas	21·3	5·3–6	17·3	2·4	4·9	9·1	11·6	9·9	10·5	10·5
40—Chatham	19·4	5·3	12·8	2·3	4·5	8·1	10	10·8	10·2	10·7
41—Windsor	18·5	53–6·7	13·2	2·3	4·9	7·5	9·9	10	10	10
42—Sarnia	20·4	6–6·7	13·3	2·2	4·8	7·9	10	10·7	10·5	10·4
43—Owen Sound	21·5	6	13·6	2·4	4·5	7·8	11·1	9·6	9·7	9·7
44—North Bay	20·4	6	12·2	3·3	5·6	9	11·7	10·5	10·9	11
45—Sudbury	20·7	6·7	13·8	3·4	5·8	8·4	12·8	10·4	11·1	11
46—Cobalt	23	6·7	.....	3·4	5·2	8·9	11·5	11·8	11·5	12·5
47—Timmins	21·6	6·7	13·1	3·5	6	9·2	11·6	10·8	11·1	11·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21	6	13·9	3	4·7	9·4	12·4	10·8	10·9	11
49—Port Arthur	22·1	6–6·7	18·1	3·3	5·3	8·9	9·9	9·6	10·3	10·3
50—Fort William	21·6	6–6·7	13·7	3·4	5·3	8·5	10·5	10·2	10·6	10·9
Manitoba (average)	**23·3**	**7·0**	**14·9**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**9·3**	**10·0**	**11·6**	**11·1**	**11·2**
51—Winnipeg	24	6·4–8	14·8	3·2	4·9	8·7	9·8	11·2	11·1	11·1
52—Brandon	22·6	6·4–7·1	15	3·2	5·1	9·9	10·2	12	11	11·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·2**	**6·9**	**17·0**	**3·2**	**4·6**	**9·3**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**11·3**	**11·5**
53—Regina	23·5	6·4–7·2	17·5	3·2	4·3	8·8	10·1	12·8	10·9	10·9
54—Prince Albert	23·1	6·4	17	3·3	4·6	9·4	11·2	13	12·6	12·7
55—Saskatoon	19·8	7·2	.....	3·2	4·7	9·3	10·2	12·5	10·5	11·3
56—Moose Jaw	22·2	7·2	16·5	3·2	4·8	9·5	10·5	12·5	11	10·9
Alberta (average)	**24·8**	**7·2**	**16·0**	**3·2**	**5·3**	**8·2**	**9·9**	**12·0**	**10·7**	**11·1**
57—Medicine Hat	24·4	7·2	14	3·2	5·3	8·4	10·3	13·1	11	11·2
58—Drumheller	25	6·7–7·2	.....	3·2	5·8	7·2	10	11·7	10·8	10·8
59—Edmonton	23·6	7·2–8	16	3·1	5·2	8·3	10·1	11·4	11	11·2
60—Calgary	27·5	7·2	16·5	3·1	5	8·6	9·7	11·8	10·6	11
61—Lethbridge	23·7	7·2	17·5	3·4	5·4	8·6	9·3	12·1	10·3	11·3
British Columbia (average)	**25·7**	**8·6**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**5·2**	**7·7**	**8·4**	**12·2**	**11·8**	**11·5**
62—Fernie	24·4	7·2–8	17·5	3·6	5	8·3	9·8	12·8	12·6	12·7
63—Nelson	25	9	.....	3·8	5	8	8	12·5	12·5	.....
64—Trail	24·2	9	16	3·7	5·8	8·9	9	13·2	13	13·3
65—New Westminster	25·4	8·3–9·6	20·1	3·5	5	6·4	7·8	11·3	10·4	10·2
66—Vancouver	26·7	8·3–9·6	19·5	3·6	4·8	6·9	7·9	10·7	10·5	10·3
67—Victoria	26	8	19·3	3·7	5·3	8	8	11·5	10·9	10·9
68—Nanaimo	28·6	8	21·7	3·5	.....	7·5	8·6	12·2	12·3	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	9–10	25	3·8	5·7	7·3	8·3	13·3	12·2	11·2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Erroneously printed for February—correct figure same as this month.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1939

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cetns	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·0	**4·1**	**1·349**	**26·6**	**22·3**	**15·7**	**10·7**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**56·4**	**16·5**	**51·5**	**42·9**	
4·9	**4·8**	**1·359**	**26·4**	**19·4**	**13·9**	**11·7**	**16·0**	**14·9**	**55·7**	**16·0**	**59·1**	**46·8**	
4·6	4·7	1·409	28	.....	13·7	11·5	15·5	14	.....	16·1	65	46	1
4·7	5·2	1·281	24·4	21·2	12·7	12·3	15·1	14·3	49	16·2	49	44·4	2
4·5	4·9	1·45	26·5	20	15·1	11·5	16	13·2	.....	15	.....	43	3
5·4	4·5	1·287	26·3	20·4	.....	11·7	17	16·9	64·7	16·3	62·5	47	4
5·7	4·8	1·44	28·3	15	.....	11·8	17	15	49	16·5	.....	53	5
4·5	4·9	1·285	25	20·6	14	11·4	15·6	15·8	60	15·8	60	47·4	6
5·0	**5·0**	**1·000**	**20·0**	**14·8**	**20·0**	**12·9**	**16·0**	**15·1**	.....	**16·3**	**49·0**	**46·8**	7
5·0	**4·9**	**1·324**	**26·7**	**20·9**	**14·7**	**11·1**	**16·0**	**14·3**	**51·3**	**16·3**	**56·8**	**48·6**	
4·9	4·9	1·377	25·9	22·5	15	12·6	16·5	15·7	.....	16·8	65	51·7	8
5·3	4·6	1·357	27	19·3	14·9	10·2	15·8	13·3	**53·5**	15·3	52·5	47·6	9
5·4	4·9	1·128	24·3	21·9	14·7	10·6	15·9	14·3	49	15·8	54·7	47·7	10
4·4	5	1·435	29·4	20	14·3	10·8	15·8	14	.....	17·1	55	47·5	11
4·8	**4·9**	**1·454**	**28·1**	**24·6**	**13·8**	**10·7**	**16·5**	**13·8**	**57·7**	**16·5**	**55·6**	**42·1**	
5·3	5·1	1·463	29·9	30	14·2	11·7	17·4	15	79·7	17·5	58·2	43	12
4·8	5·6	1·536	30	25	14·3	10·2	15·6	13·7	51·7	18	50	43·7	13
4·9	5·2	1·468	29·4	25·6	14·4	11·2	16·8	14	45	18·9	55·8	43·5	14
4·7	4·6	1·266	25·5	.....	12·8	10·6	16	13·5	47·5	16·7	50	41·1	15
4·4	5	1·513	27·7	25	13·3	11·8	16·2	13·4	55	16·1	57·5	40·9	16
5	5	1·291	24·7	21·9	13·5	10·1	16·4	14	55	15	60	42·8	17
4	4·8	1·584	30	25	14·2	10	17·5	12·9	60	16·7	.....	44·3	18
4·9	4·6	1·485	28·3	22·9	13·6	10·8	16·7	13·3	79·6	14·7	55·4	40·1	19
4·9	4·6	1·48	27·8	21·4	14·2	10	15·9	14·5	46	15	58·2	39·5	20
4·7	**3·7**	**1·460**	**28·3**	**22·6**	**15·8**	**10·7**	**16·6**	**15·2**	**54·4**	**15·8**	**50·5**	**41·5**	
4·7	4·6	1·535	29·7	24·7	14·4	10·8	16·6	15·7	64·5	18	52·8	41·3	21
4·6	3·4	1·716	32	26·3	15	9·4	16·1	15	.....	15·1	55	43	22
4·6	3·9	1·54	29·3	22·3	11·2	10·2	16·9	14·7	50·7	14·9	51	41·2	23
4·4	3·8	1·492	29·6	21·8	.....	11·7	16·6	14·7	50·2	14·9	49·5	40·6	24
4·7	3·8	1·53	29·1	24·6	13	11	16·8	14·8	57·2	15·9	50·5	39·7	25
4·8	3·1	1·411	27	17·9	.....	9·9	15·8	14·4	.....	14·7	55	40·5	26
5·9	3·7	1·463	28·5	22·3	12·5	10·2	15·9	15·1	45	15·6	51·2	40·1	27
4·8	3·7	1·495	28·1	20·3	.....	9·5	16·2	14·6	53·6	15·8	51·3	39·8	28
5·9	3·7	1·463	28·5	22·4	25	10·4	16·5	15·7	58·7	14·8	59	41·4	29
4·7	3·4	1·503	28·8	20·2	.....	10·7	17·4	15·4	56	14·8	45·5	41·8	30
5·3	3·8	1·396	28·3	26	.....	11·2	16·7	14·9	49	16	55·5	42·1	31
4·7	3·4	1·22	22·4	21·6	.....	10·8	16·5	14·4	50·5	15·4	51	40·4	32
4·6	3·7	1·262	26	22·2	.....	11·2	16·8	14·4	47	14·5	51	40·7	33
4·6	3·8	1·178	24·5	19·9	19	9·9	15·8	14·1	52	15·3	49	40·3	34
5	3·5	1·122	23·6	15	.....	10·4	17·1	15·2	.....	15·3	40	39·7	35
3·9	3·4	1·387	25·8	15	.....	9·5	16	14·6	.....	14·4	.....	38·7	36
4·2	3	1·309	24·8	20	.....	11·2	16·1	14·7	.....	17·2	54·7	41·4	37
4·6	3·5	1·30	25·3	18·8	.....	10·6	15·6	14·5	.....	14·8	49	40·2	38
4·8	3·5	1·391	26·5	14·4	.....	11·4	16·4	15	50	17·3	45	41	39
3·9	2·8	1·30	25	25·2	.....	11	16·8	13·6	45	15·8	49	40·3	40
4·3	2·8	1·284	24·3	22	.....	10·1	15·4	15	.....	14·8	.....	39·2	41
4·7	3	1·212	24·7	16·5	.....	9·3	17·3	15·6	.....	15·4	.....	41·6	42
4·2	3·1	1·027	19·7	20·6	.....	10·4	15·9	15	52	16·1	49	38·8	43
4·6	4·4	1·848	36	28·3	15	11·6	15·4	16	57·2	16·3	51·7	44·1	44
4·6	4·7	1·81	34·8	35	16·7	11	17·7	16·3	59·5	15·3	52·8	45·4	45
5	4·6	2·09	38·7	28	18	12·7	19	15·7	62·5	18·5	50	46·2	46
4·8	4·9	2·051	41·4	30	16·6	11·7	17·4	17·3	66·8	17·4	51·7	45·2	47
4·8	4·3	1·593	31	25	15	10·6	16·1	15	58	16·2	49	43·6	48
4·5	3·7	1·458	28·3	31·2	16	11·8	17	17·4	55·3	16·8	47·2	41·5	49
4·9	3·6	1·409	27·2	20	13·4	10·9	17·2	16·9	55	15·5	46·4	44·3	50
5·3	**3·4**	**1·034**	**21·0**	.....	**14·6**	**10·2**	**17·6**	**15·4**	**61·8**	**16·4**	**46·8**	**42·4**	
5·2	3·1	·908	18·2	.....	14·2	9·8	17·4	14·9	61·7	16·2	45·6	42·3	51
5·3	3·6	1·16	23·7	.....	15	10·6	17·7	15·9	61·8	16·6	47·9	42·4	52
5·3	**3·9**	·885	**18·2**	.....	**15·8**	**10·7**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**61·4**	**18·3**	**50·1**	**45·4**	
5·6	3·7	1·07	23·5	.....	.....	10·2	16·9	15·1	59·7	18	50·3	46	53
5·2	4·8	·612	11	.....	15·9	10	18·9	15·9	64·7	19·7	51·5	46·2	54
5·2	3·5	·842	16·7	.....	15	11	16·8	14·6	59·9	17·7	49·5	44·8	55
5·1	3·7	1·015	21·5	.....	16·5	11·4	15·7	15	61·1	17·7	49	44·7	56
5·1	**3·6**	**·718**	**18·5**	.....	**17·5**	**10·2**	**17·3**	**15·3**	**57·5**	**18·4**	**49·9**	**43·8**	
5·2	2·7	·804	22	.....	19·5	10·3	18·2	16·1	58·5	20	51·8	44·4	57
4·8	3·9	·733	20	.....	.....	9·7	14·7	15	59·7	16·7	49·5	46·7	58
5·4	4·3	·58	14·8	.....	15·5	10·7	17·2	15	56·7	17·8	49·1	43·8	59
5·3	3·6	·857	20·4	.....	18	10·2	17·9	15·3	56·8	18·7	47·7	42·2	60
5	3·5	·616	15·5	.....	17	10	18·7	15	55·7	18·7	51·3	42	61
6·3	**4·2**	**1·568**	**29·8**	.....	**19·5**	**10·3**	**17·2**	**14·6**	**58·0**	**17·7**	**47·9**	**41·4**	
7·1	4·1	·95	25	.....	22·5	11·9	17·8	16·4	61·7	20·7	56·2	46	62
6	5	1·80	30	.....	.....	12	18	15	65	20	50	45	63
7·5	3·5	1·608	31	.....	22·5	11	18·8	15·7	62·4	**21·4**	53·2	44·5	64
5·3	4	1·341	26·2	.....	15	8·6	16·7	13·1	53·2	15·3	43·3	36·8	65
5	3·8	1·36	26·6	.....	.....	8·9	16	13·3	51·9	**15·1**	43·2	36·9	66
6·5	4·1	**1·695**	**32·5**	.....	20	9·3	16·6	13·4	56·1	**15·6**	44·1	37·6	67
7·7	4·8	1·70	31·2	.....	.....	11·2	16·2	14·2	54·2	**15·8**	45·6	41·5	68
5·5	4·2	2·092	36	.....	17·7	9·1	17·8	15·5	59·2	18	47·5	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**34·1**	**58·6**	**19·1**	**13·7**	**2·6**	**35·2**	**47·8**	**11·4**	**5·0**	**14·650b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**39·3**	**57·6**	**18·1**	**9·6**	**2·7**	**39·8**	**37·6**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·2	5·9	39·2	57·9	19	9·7	2·6	39·7	39·7	11·8	4·9	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6·3	36·8	56·7	19·7	9·8	2·9	38	35·5	12·7	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	6	5·9	41·5	60·3	16·3	9·6	2·5	38·3	36·5	11·4	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	6	34·4	55·3	20·1	9·3	2·6	43·2	40	12·4	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	5·9	6	41·7	57·5	15·5	9·3	2·8	40	37·5	12·1	5	.....
6—Truro	6·2	5·6	42·4	58	18	10	2·8	39·3	36·2	12·1	5	.....
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·8**	**39·8**	**57·0**	**17·7**	**15·0**	**2·5**	**42·7**	**39·2**	**12·0**	**5·0**	**14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**40·6**	**58·6**	**17·8**	**10·0**	**2·7**	**39·1**	**36·2**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·1	6·1	41·3	60	19·7	9·7	2·9	45	38	12	5	g
9—Saint John	6·1	5·9	39·2	56·2	18	10·1	2·5	41	36·2	12·1	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·3	6·1	38·2	58·2	17	9·5	2·6	32·7	33	11·2	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·1	43·5	60	16·4	10·8	2·8	37·5	37·5	12·2	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**33·7**	**61·0**	**20·2**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**40·7**	**48·7**	**10·3**	**5·0**	**14·071**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	33·2	66·2	21·5	15·4	2·7	36·7	60	10	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·2	5·9	39	67·1	21·1	15·5	2·5	48·3	50	11·2	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	32·5	64·3	22·1	10·8	3·1	40·4	43·8	10·5	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	34·4	65·2	20	10	2·5	35	47·5	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	32·3	54·8	17·8	12·8	2·4	36·7	42·5	10·5	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	31	47·6	16·8	13	2·9	39·2	53·3	10	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·9	32	60	20·7	12·8	2·7	44	40	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·7	35·2	65·5	19·3	13·9	2·7	44·2	51·1	10·1	4·9	14·50–15·00
20—Hull	6	6	33·6	58·5	22·2	12·6	2·9	41·4	50	10·3	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**33·6**	**61·6**	**18·8**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**33·5**	**48·1**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**14·436**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	32	58·8	19·3	13·4	2·6	40·4	53·4	10·1	4·8	14·50
22—Brockville	o	5·7	32·5	62·1	20·8	10·3	2·6	33·6	45	10	5·2	13·75
23—Kingston	5·9	5·9	31·9	53·8	16·9	11·5	2·6	35·4	45	10·1	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	5·9	34·9	57·8	18·7	11·2	2·6	32·5	49·2	10·7	4·9	14·00
25—Peterborough	5·8	5·7	35·5	58	18·3	12·5	2·6	34·6	51·2	10·2	5·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·9	32	53·8	18·7	10·3	2·3	28	48·7	10·2	4·6	13·75
27—Orillia	6	6	34	60·6	18·3	10	2·3	34·4	49·8	10	4·8	15·00
28—Toronto	6	5·8	35	58·2	17·2	11·3	2·4	32	47·1	10·2	4·9	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6	32·3	62·5	17·9	11·5	2·2	37·2	47·5	10·3	4·6	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·3	33·6	68·6	19·6	12	2·5	38·2	50	11·1	5	13·90g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	33·6	60·9	18·7	10·4	2·1	35·4	44	10·2	5·3	13·00
32—Brantford	5·9	5·9	37·6	62·6	17·8	10·5	2·2	33·8	47·3	9·8	5	13·75
33—Galt	6·3	6	33	58·6	19·1	11·7	2·5	36	47	10·4	4·9	14·00
34—Guelph	6	5·9	29·7	59·4	18·2	10·4	2·4	30	45	10·1	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	31·1	63·4	19·3	11·5	2·3	31·7	45	10·2	4·1	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	37·5	60	19	10	2·4	33·2	49·5	10·7	5	14·00
37—Stratford	6·2	6·2	34·1	63·3	20·4	11·6	2·3	33·6	47·5	10·3	5·4	13·50
38—London	6	6	34·7	62·3	16·8	11·8	2·3	32·1	45·8	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	34·8	65·1	17·1	12·5	2·4	39·6	51·7	10·6	5·7	13·50
40—Chatham	6	6	33·7	56	17·7	11·9	2·1	35·8	60	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6	6	31·7	61·1	17·3	10·7	2·2	28·6	48·3	9·9	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·4	6·2	33·7	65·3	19	10	2·2	29	53·3	10	4·7	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6	38·8	68·6	19·2	10	2·1	23·7	45	9·7	4·4	14·00
44—North Bay	6·7	6·3	36·8	66	18·6	14·2	2·8	37·5	47·5	11·6	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·5	32·7	70	19·3	14·9	2·6	29·1	.....	13·7	5	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	7	33	60	21·2	15·7	2·8	36·2	40	13	5	19·50
47—Timmins	6·6	6·5	33	66·2	18·1	15·8	2·9	32·1	.....	.....	4·6	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·4	30	69	21	14·6	2·7	33·3	45	13	4·9	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·2	33	58	20·3	13·9	2·5	32·2	53·3	11·3	4·9	15·00
50—Fort William	6·4	6·5	32·8	58·2	21·5	13·6	2·5	34·7	45	11·5	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**31·3**	**54·1**	**19·2**	**12·5**	**2·7**	**28·4**	**51·3**	**12·7**	**5·2**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·6	6·7	31·5	53·9	18·9	11·8	2·7	29·7	47·5	11·6	5·3	18·00
52—Brandon	6·9	6·6	31	54·2	19·5	13·1	2·6	27	55	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·6**	**32·0**	**54·3**	**19·5**	**19·0**	**2·9**	**33·6**	**57·5**	**14·2**	**5·3**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7·6	32·9	55·7	18·2	16·5a	2·8	32·7	60	13·6	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·7	31·1	52·9	21·1	20·5a	2·6	39·2	55	14	6	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·9	30·9	54·2	20	19·3a	2·8	30·4	57·5	14	5·4	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7	7·1	32·9	54·2	18·5	19·7a	3·3	32	.....	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**30·6**	**53·4**	**18·5**	**17·0**	**2·8**	**28·0**	**55·2**	**13·6**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·8	29·4	53·7	18·1	19·4a	2·7	29·2	60	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·9	6·7	27·7	54·3	18·3	15·6a	2·8	26·7	60	13·7	5·9	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·7	34·6	51·7	19·5	17·2a	2·9	30·4	51·2	14·4	4·7	g
60—Calgary	6·8	7·1	32·4	52·8	18·2	16·6a	2·8	27·5	51·5	12·2	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·6	29	54·5	18·3	16·2a	2·8	26	53·3	15	4·5	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**32·6**	**51·7**	**20·3**	**21·7**	**2·9**	**36·4**	**53·0**	**12·0**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·7	7·4	33·7	52	18·3	21·7a	2·7	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	35	55	17·5	25a	2·8	40	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	7	7·3	32·6	53·8	22·7	25a	3·3	34·5	50	14·5	5·3	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·9	30·6	48·5	21	19·3a	2·7	33·7	50	11·7	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	30·4	47·9	18·5	19·5a	2·6	34·1	55	10·3	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·4	34·4	51	22·6	20·1a	2·7	39·5	58	11·6	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	5·9	31·2	51·2	19·6	19·6a	3·1	40	.....	12	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	6	32·5	54·2	22·3	23a	3	31·7	50	11·5	6·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·441	**12·006**	**9·560**	**11·613**	**7·137**	**8·543**	**7·408**	**26·4**	**9·3**	**24·182**	**17·785**	
7·863	**10·313**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·167**	**28·3**	**9·6**	**21·333**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·9	9·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50s	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	29·7	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·75	10·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·2	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·50	30	8·7	20·00–33·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**24·3**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·917**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·3**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	28·8g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·6	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·4	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·388	**12·031**	**10·583**	**11·346**	**8·140**	**8·263**	**8·050**	**22·9**	**9·0**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	20·8	9·5	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·6	9·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·3	9·4	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	8·8	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21	8·1	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·1	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	8·25c	.....	4·50c	.....	25	9·4	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	14·67c	16·00c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·1	8·9	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24	8·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·228	**11·772**	**10·103**	**12·490**	**7·765**	**9·777**	**8·708**	**24·7**	**9·1**	**25·804**	**19·143**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·1	9·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·4	9·6	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·7	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·6	8·1	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	20	8·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·6	9	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·3	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22g	9·7	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·6g	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	9	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	11·00	.....	24·2	8·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·5	8·9	23·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·7	8·8	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	8·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	22·7	9·3	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·9	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·1	9	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	9	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
7·75– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	29·3	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·6	9·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	33·7	9·6	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	34	9·7	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·738	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**26·3**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00–9·75	7·00	26	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·5	9·4	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·400	**16·817**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·1**	**9·6**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00 i	9·50 i	26·2	9·7	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·7	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·6	9·4	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28	9·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·9**	**9·5**	**24·125**	**17·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	g	9·3	22·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·7	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**10·500**	.....	.....	**6·938**	**7·321**	**4·825**	**33·9**	**9·9**	**22·938**	**17·375**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·75–9·00	8·75–11·00	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	20·00–27·00	16·00–21·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·6	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00 i	.....	33·3	10·4	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In- and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1938	Feb. 1939	‡Mar. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·3	97·7	95·6	91·8	64·3	72·4	85·5	83·1	73·2	73·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	99·9	97·9	88·5	84·9	51·8	66·7	90·6	85·1	60·5	61·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·7	107·1	110·0	106·1	58·4	70·5	74·9	79·2	73·4	73·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·1	93·3	92·8	85·8	67·7	69·6	73·5	67·9	66·2	65·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·4	98·8	94·9	91·8	62·7	67·8	77·3	79·0	76·1	76·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·6	94·1	93·5	92·5	85·0	87·3	101·6	103·4	97·4	97·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	103·1	90·2	107·1	93·1	59·8	69·2	97·4	71·3	69·8	70·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·7	93·0	92·7	93·3	84·8	85·9	85·4	87·0	85·7	85·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·9	96·1	95·0	94·1	81·8	77·2	81·6	80·5	78·3	77·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·6	93·3	69·3	73·8	78·3	79·0	74·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	100·2	98·8	100·2	59·8	70·8	79·4	81·2	71·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·5	91·8	88·7	75·7	75·8	77·5	77·6	76·1	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·7	99·0	96·1	89·5	59·5	69·3	88·8	82·5	68·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	103·3	95·7	94·1	96·2	87·1	90·2	91·9	94·5	95·0	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·4	99·4	96·3	88·8	56·4	67·0	88·4	81·2	65·2	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	101·4	96·0	100·6	96·1	75·1	84·2	97·3	91·0	87·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·2	100·1	95·4	87·2	53·2	64·1	86·9	79·5	61·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·8	96·9	88·1	83·1	52·5	64·4	85·2	80·0	59·0	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·2	105·2	107·0	103·0	59·5	71·4	77·1	79·2	74·0	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	101·0	107·1	98·0	91·1	44·6	65·5	90·0	83·0	64·7	65·4
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·3	94·2	105·4	97·4	58·5	69·3	66·3	73·3	67·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·4	98·7	94·7	91·6	63·1	67·7	77·1	78·6	76·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·4	91·8	93·5	91·2	80·0	82·7	90·2	87·5	85·0	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	101·7	101·4	96·6	89·8	52·1	67·3	86·8	79·7	64·9	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	101·5	97·5	93·2	91·3	67·8	72·1	79·7	82·0	73·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 31, 1939; monthly figures not yet available

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 438*)

absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, dif-

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

ferences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

The prices of fresh meats in the main averaged slightly higher in March continuing the advances which commenced at the beginning of the year. Sirloin steak averaged 27·2 cents per pound as compared with 26·5 cents in February and 24·9 cents in December, 1938. Rib roast of beef was 20·4 cents per pound in March as compared with 18·7 cents in December. Lard averaged one half per cent per pound lower than in February at 12·8 cents per pound. The average price of fresh eggs was little changed in March following the decline during the previous month. Flour was fractionally lower at an average price of three cents per pound. The price of potatoes has advanced gradually month by month since September, 1938, when the price was $1 per 90 pounds to $1.35 in March, 1939. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14.75 to $15.50; Ottawa $16.50; Kingston $15; Belleville $15; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $15 and $14.50; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16 to $16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.25; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in several of these countries.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 96·8 for February as compared with 97·2 for January, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month. The index for food prices declined 1·5 per cent due to decreases in all its subgroups. In the industrial materials and manu-

factures group there was an increase of 0·1 per cent, an increase of 2·7 per cent in textiles other than cotton and wool being counteracted by the sum of small decreases in all the other sub-groups. Compared with a year earlier the general index showed a decline of 8·5 per cent while those for foods and industrial and manufactured goods declined 11·9 per cent and 6·7 per cent respectively.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·6 at the end of February as compared with 88·7 at the end of January. During the month food prices declined 1·0 per cent, small declines being general in the sub-groups. The index of prices of "materials" increased 0·3 per cent, decreases in minerals and sundries being more than offset by an increase of 2·7 per cent in the textile sub-group. As compared with February, 1938, the corresponding figure for the current year showed a decline of 8·1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base 1914=100, was 153 at the first of March as compared to 155 a month earlier. The index of food prices was 135 for March as compared to 138 at the first of February the decrease being mainly due to decreases in the price of eggs. The other groups making up this index were unchanged during the month.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 677 for February as compared with 676 for January. The index of food prices declined from 657 in January to 651 in February due to decreases in both vegetable and animal foods which were only partly offset by an increase in the sugar, coffee and cocoa sub-group. The index of prices of industrial materials increased from 694 to 700 due to increases in all its sub-groups the most important of which was an increase of 2·9 per cent in the prices of textiles. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged at 55.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 722 for the fourth quarter of 1938 as compared to 689 for the third quarter, an increase of 4·8 per cent during the three months. The index of food prices increased from 723 to 768 or 6·2 per cent during the period.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·5 for February being unchanged from the figure for the previous month. The index of prices of agricultural products declined 0·2 per cent, while those of colonial products and semi-manufactured goods increased 0·2 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively; that for manufactured goods was unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·7 for February, a decrease of 0·1 per cent from the January figure. The index of clothing prices was 0·2 per cent higher than in January while food prices declined 0·1 per cent. Rent, heat and lighting materials and sundries were unchanged.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 101 for December, 1938, as compared with 99 for the previous month. During the month food prices increased 5·0 per cent while non-foods increased 1·0 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 105 for January as compared with 104 the previous month. The index of food prices was unchanged at 112; clothing and rent were also unchanged at 85 and 100 respectively. Fuel and lighting materials increased from 103 to 105 and sundries from 95 to 96.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 76·9 for January, 1939, as compared with 77·0 for December, 1938. Half of the 10 major group classifications declined during the month; food decreased 2·2 per cent, house-furnishing goods, 0·7 per cent; farm products, 0·6 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 0·5 per cent; and metals and metal products, 0·2 per cent. Textile products advanced 0·2 per cent and building materials and sundries each rose 0·1 per cent. Two groups, hides and leather products and chemicals and drugs, remained unchanged. The general index for January, 1939, was 4·9 per cent below the figure for January, 1938.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·1 for February as compared to 85·4 for January, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month. With the exception of the fuel and light group which was unchanged all the groups making up the index showed decreases, the most important being a decline of 1·0 per cent in food prices.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		France		Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 63 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living (h)	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1913	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1930	1914	1913–1914	1928	1921	1911–1913	1928	July 1933–June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(c)			(b)	(b)											
1913	100	100		100														
1914—July	(e) 102	(i) 103		(i) 102·7	61·3	100	100		(a) 100									628
1918—July	(e) 174	(e) 152		(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5	210	203						(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	(e) 187	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4	209	208						(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	(e) 231	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6	258	252		(g) 363				(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	(e) 152	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	220	219		(g) 295			(a) 100	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(e) 139	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	180	184		(g) 289			91·20	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	(e) 151	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	161	170		(g) 539	142·4		166·35	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	149	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	159	166		(g) 507	150·0		199·35	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	147	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	157	165		(g) 519	152·6		205·36	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	150	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	149	161	(a) 102·2	(g) 555	154·4		218·01	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	149	156	97·5	(e)170·2	95·8	141	155	(a) 100·0	(g) 592	149·3		223·94	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	110	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	130	147	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	137·4		201·59	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	92	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	125	143	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	121·5		179·53	(e) 140·9			130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	118	138	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	118·7		177·84	(e) 137·4	72·3		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	101	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	122	141	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	122·9		169·84	(e) 139·9	65·9		147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	103	123	80·2	(e)140·1	82·4	126	143	66·6	(g) 469	124·3		173·45	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	152	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	109	126	84·0	(e)143·0	85·2	129	146	73·6	(g) 504	125·3		178·51	(e) 131·1	60·8	101	158	(g) 848	
1937—July	117	131	85·9	(e)147·4	88·9	140	155	92·9	(g) 630	126·2	92·9	198·70	138·7	61·7	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—January	118	132	80·3		87·5	145	159	105·9	(g) 688	124·9	99·1	208·53	139·1	61·4	107	185	(g) 882	
February	117	132	78·4		86·7	142	157	107·9		125·2	99·2	206·86	138·7	61·2	107	190		943
March	118	132	78·6	144·6	86·7	140	156	106·9		125·5	99·3	203·52	137·9	60·8	107	193		
April	118	132	79·4		86·8	137	154	106·8	(g) 692	125·6	98·7	200·36	138·2	60·9	105	198	(g) 896	
May	116	132	79·1		86·5	139	156	107·2		125·9	99·7	200·86	139·1	61·0	104	198		951
June	117	132	80·2	145·2	86·7	138	155	109·0		126·0	98·8	203·08	140·4	60·8	105	197		
July	117	132	80·0		86·5	146	159	107·4	(g) 689	126·8	99·0	201·51	138·7	60·8	106	199	(g) 914	
August	120	134	78·4		85·9	141	156	106·0		126·5	98·6	202·10	138·4	60·8	105	203		952
September	116	132	78·7	144·2	85·9	140	156	107·3		125·2	98·6	204·89	138·7	60·6	105	204		
October	115	132	78·1		85·8	139	155	110·7		124·9	99·0	207·04	138·3	60·6	105	208	(g) 914	
November	114	132	77·8		85·6	140	156	111·4		125·0	99·5	208·83	137·4	60·6	106			951
December	113	131	78·6	144·2	85·8	139	156	113·7		125·3	100·0	207·84	138·3	60·8	104			
1939—January	113	131	77·5		85·4	138	155			125·8		208·66		60·6				
February	111	130	76·8		85·1	138	155			125·7		205·03		60·6				
March	111	130				135	153											

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month.
(h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Association of Italian Corporations	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	45	400		126	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867–1877	July, 1914	1913	1928	April, 1914	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)				(d)							(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0		69·8			85·0		100			100			1125		(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4		67·3			82·4	(a) 100						100	(a) 1090	100		(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1918—July	127·7		132·0			193·1					(a) 373			(a) 1723	(a) 237		(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1			206·4					(a) 304			1810	(a) 222		(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8			254·6					(a) 292			2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4			158·2					(a) 182		178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4			134·0	332			360	164		161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6		126·0	854	133·1		876	141		145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0		122·0	633	137·6		845	151		(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2		120·8	637	141·6		841	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2		115·2	626	137·8		858	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	549	125·1		739	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	466	111·7		635	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	404	95·9		512	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	337	93·9		506	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	87·3	82·4	361	98·9		471	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	88·1	84·3	334	101·8		553	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	388	104·2		576	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	580	106·4	90·3	702	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
1938—January	83·8	85·71	80·9	84·2	107·7	96·5	612	105·6	95·2	660	97	58·1	110·0	1207	104	185·4	1596	1533
February	83·6	85·14	79·8	82·8	105·8	96·4	614	105·7	93·7	657	95	57·7	109·4		103	188·4	1600	1528
March	83·1	83·35	79·7	82·5	104·1	94·2	619	105·8	93·8	644	93	56·9	108·2		100	190·0	1603	1522
April	82·3	83·44	78·7	80·7	103·1	93·5	619	105·6	95·0	640	92	57·2	108·1	1172	101	186·5	1624	1519
May	80·3	80·80	78·1	80·5	102·0	91·4	643	105·4	95·7	631	92	56·9	106·9		100	188·1	1641	1514
June	80·1	80·70	78·3	80·4	100·7	91·4	653	105·6	96·2	629	92	56·8	107·1		100	192·2	1661	1517
July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	652	105·6	94·9	623	90	56·4	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1508
August	76·0	73·37	78·1	79·9	99·5	88·6	644	105·9	96·0	620	90	55·0	105·4		100	190·3	1713	1513
September	74·5	72·03	78·3	80·5	98·4	88·6	646	105·6	96·8	622	91	55·0	105·5		101	190·3	1680	1506
October	74·1	70·95	77·6	79·7	99·1	88·8	654	105·7	96·9	617	91	55·0	105·8	1157	100		1715	1512
November	73·5	70·51	77·5	79·9	98·4	87·4	657	106·1	97·2	610	91	54·6	106·1		99		1698	1518
December	73·3	69·81	77·0	79·6	98·3	89·1	666	106·3	96·4	607	92	55·0	106·1		101		1689	1547
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	676	106·5		604		54·9	105·7	1145				1546
February	73·2	70·04		79·1	96·8	88·6	677	106·5				55·0	105·2					
March	73.2			78.9			681											

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927. "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

English Court of Appeal Upholds Workman's Right to Wages during Illness

ON February 27 the Court of Appeal unanimously allowed an appeal by a Sheffield salesman whose right to recover wages during illness had been disallowed by a County Judge.

The plaintiff employed by the defendant on a weekly basis was ill from December 4, 1937, until March 26, 1938. On the latter date he was given one week's notice. He thereupon claimed arrears of wages for the 16 weeks he was ill. The trial judge was of the opinion that when an employee was unable to perform his duties through sickness he was not entitled to wages in the absence of an express contract to that effect. He found, however, that the contract of service continued during the illness and that the defendant continued to make the contribution required under the National Health Insurance Act with respect to the plaintiff. Although there was no authority on the position of a workman under the National Health Insurance Act, he considered that it would be inequitable for the defendant to have to pay the plaintiff's wages while employing another to do his work as well as contributing under the National Health Insurance Act. The plaintiff had drawn 18s. health insurance benefit a week during his illness.

On appeal, Lord Justice Scott said that the plaintiff's illness was obviously not a breach of his contract of service and he cited cases to show that under the common law of England the right to wages continues until a contract is terminated by notice in accordance with its terms. He distinguished the present case from one relied on by the County Court Judge in which a man receiving half his wages in compensation for an accident in accordance with the rules for sick benefits incorporated in the contract could not collect full wages. He distinguished the case also from one arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act as it was right to interpret that statute as suspending the right at common law to full wages during the period of incapacity but the National Health Insurance Act, 1936, conferred benefits intended to improve the workman's position but in their nature irrespective of the amount of wages as fixed in the contract of service. *Marrison v. Bell,* The *Times,* London, February 28, 1939.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,493 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a considerable seasonal contraction, the reported staffs aggregating 1,015,632 persons, compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in sixteen of the eighteen preceding years, employment at April 1 has suffered a between-seasons' recession, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general decline at the date under review was very slightly less than the average recorded at April 1 in the years since 1920, and has been considerably exceeded on several occasions in recent years, notably by the reductions indicated at the beginning of April in 1938, 1935 and 1930. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date stood at 111·1, compared with 111·0 at March 1, 1939.

There were important losses in logging at April 1, 1939. Mining was also seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in transportation and on railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some slight improvement, and additions to staffs were noted in highway construction, services and trade.

The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) declined from 106·5 at March 1 to 104·9 at the beginning of April; at the same date in the more recent years of the record, it was as follows: 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4 and 1928, 102·3.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of April, 1939, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 15·7 contrasted with unemployment percentages of 16·4 at the beginning of March, and 12·8 at the beginning of April, 1938. The April percentage was based on the reports compiled from 1,962 labour organizations embracing a membership of 251,191 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—The reports of the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1939, as indicated by the average daily placements, was 2 per cent below that of the preceding month and 31 per cent above that recorded during the corresponding month last year. Total placements for March were higher, however, than in February, due to their being 3 more working days in the period under review. The groups showing the major changes in both comparisons were construction and maintenance and services, in which noteworthy gains were recorded. Vacancies in March, 1939, numbered 31,086; applications, 65,948; and placements in regular and casual employment, 29,604.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget showed little change in April as in recent months. The figures are $17.04 as compared with $17.07 for March. The slight decline in April was due to the lower cost of foods. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.50 for April, 1938; $17.18 for April, 1937; $16.33 for April, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.53 for April, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced gradually week by week from 73·2 for the week ended April 7 to 73·5 for the week ended April 28. For the last week in March the index was 73·3 and for the week ended March 3, 73·2. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 73·2 for March; 82·3 for April, 1938; 86·2 for April, 1937; 72·2 for April, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 94·5 for April, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The tables on page 454 gives the latest statistics available reflecting

77815—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	135,580,293	102,778,850	105,148,553	140,147,150	107,932,822
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	58,380,844	40,380,234	48,895,418	65,055,628	46,951,619
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	76,149,382	61,727,338	51,248,752	74,219,408	60,155,402
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,044,036	5,844,268	6,607,783	9,394,965	6,749,980
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,428,097,769	2,050,003,522	2,401,369,770	2,370,658,176	2,175,995,261
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	97,490,456	94,361,324	100,363,220	100,254,248	101,981,677
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,700,393,661	1,690,887,277	1,630,544,534	1,623,399,562	1,614,569,798
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	800,567,377	787,400,458	769.729,815	752,456,794	737,103,210
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	103·7	104·1	97·9	99·2	107·1
Preferred stocks.....	.....	83·9	84·4	78·2	77·5	82·1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	68·3	69·7	67·2	68·5	69·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†73·5	73·2	73·2	82·3	83·1	83·6
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·04	17·07	17·06	17·50	17·48	17·39
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	72·4	61·4	86·1	72·4	62·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	75·7	75·4	78·1	75·7	76·8
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	104·9	106·5	106·5	105·0	107·8	110·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15·7	16·4	15·9	12·8	13·7	12·4
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	171,527	171,016	159,422	171,695	176,343	180,062
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	14,452,302	14,632,661	13,069,775	13,924,655	14,611,629	13,289,721
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,309,540	12,613,614	13,405,721	12,753,368
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,450,845	9,195,884	10,413,610	10,467,979	9,382,915
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,677,294	8,962,516	9,914,058	10,101.331	9,058,760
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,706,649,922	1,840,701,324	1,998,472,126	1,760,658,591
Building permits..... $	5,936,806	3,351,194	1,894,161	4,87?,867	3,562,000	2,364,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	12,303,200	9,002,500	11,322,900	15,027,700	10,417,700	6,551,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	46,254	40,723	41,333	65,644	66,228	61,447
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	99.752	95,697	77,179	116,445	118,676	98,980
Ferro-alloys.....tons	4,284	3,526	5,299	8,686	4,031	4,436
Lead.....lbs.	.....	32,377,979	26,301,416	35,406,758	35,176,663	26,786,559
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	26,720,791	25,372,817	33,724,256	33,515,602	29,025,024
Copper.....lbs.	.....	52,055,065	41,218,288	47,750,255	48,089,283	46,835,955
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	17,901,536	17,495,366	20,469,463	17,298,398	16,008,523
Gold.....ounces	.....	414,217	390,963	368,439	376,023	340,838
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,620,396	1,781,624	1,606,723	1,698,215	1,430,848
Coal.....tons	.....	1,160,964	1,290,383	869,772	1,219,054	1,404,730
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	65,430,000	47,014,000	51,520,000	61,048,207	40,290,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	5,505,582	3,250,104	2,238,834	4,756,505	1,377,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	7,255,000	5,998,000	6,761,000	13,125,000	10,881,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	2,897,000	1,817,000	1,671,000	3,604,000	1,492,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	215,906,720	254,636,443	204,552,086	132,292,703	90,662,492
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,193,717	1,037,466	794,282	999,387	849,228
(8) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	45,101,072	22,869,391	23,004,993	28,008,721	26,038,797	19,951,841
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,212,276	1,853,229	1,959,885	2,109,456	1,777,340
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	76,339,000	79,069,000	68,794,000	72,844,000	73,486,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	33,345,000	30,588,000	29,624,000	34,785,000	30,935,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	220,650	200,631	200,790	224,600	202,600
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,689	10,914	14,033	12,276	11,753
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	113·2	111·7	112·4	108·8	106·7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	115·2	114·1	114·2	110·2	107·4
Mineral production.....	.....	196·7	190·9	212·7	195·7	188·8
Manufacturing.....	.....	107·6	105·0	103·2	101·8	101·3
Construction.....	.....	47·5	56·2	56·8	58·2	36·1
Electric power.....	.....	233·1	232·3	212·6	222·5	215·9
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	107·4	104·9	107·2	104·7	104·5
Trade employment.....	.....	135·0	133·4	133·3	130·9	130·4
Carloadings.....	.....	71·8	66·7	71·4	75·0	75·0
Imports.....	.....	73·9	71·7	88·2	79·1	79·6
Exports.....	.....	108·4	110·1	97·8	80·3	80·4

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended April 28, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 29, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 22, March 25 and February 25, 1939; April 24, March 26 and February 26, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly higher in March both as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1938. An advance in mineral production in March as compared with February was indicated, the index for the group being up from 190·9 to 196·7 because of increases in the shipments of gold and silver and in the exports of asbestos. The indexes of manufacturing, electric power output and distribution also showed advance in the same comparison while construction was slightly lower. The increase in manufacturing was due to greater volume indicated in the production of foodstuffs, tobacco, textiles and in iron and steel. The increase in the index of distribution which is based upon trade employment, car loadings, imports and exports was due to slight increases in each of these factors except in the index for exports which was slightly lower. The decline in construction was due to a decrease in contracts awarded.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for April was six, involving 314 workers and causing a time loss of 1,361 man working days, which was the smallest time loss in any month since August, 1930. In March there were seven disputes, involving 1,628 workers with time loss of 10,293 days. None of the disputes in April involved many employees or caused much time loss and in March a strike of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ontario, caused eighty per cent of the time loss for the month. In April, 1938, there were 14 disputes, involving 2,871 workers with a time loss of 16,449 days, due chiefly to strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ontario, taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ontario, and steamship employees on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Of the six disputes recorded for April, 1939, four were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer affected, two in favour of the workers involved and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving 209 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of April. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the Department received an interpretative supplementary report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the dispute between Hendrie and Company Limited and its motor truck drivers.

The text of this report, together with particulars respecting six applications for the establishment of boards, is to be found in the section commencing on page 462.

Canadian delegation to International Labour Conference

The Canadian delegation to attend the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at Geneva, opening on June 8, has been announced by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, to be comprised as follows:

Government Delegates:

Mr. H. H. Wrong, Geneva, Switzerland, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.

Mr. M. S. Campbell, Ottawa, Chief Conciliation Officer, Department of Labour.

Advisers to Government Delegates:

Mr. Thomas J. O'Neill, Member of Parliament, Kamloops.

Mr. George D. Taylor, Sault Ste. Marie, Executive Board Member, All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Michel A. Bourdon, Montreal, Treasurer, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Mr. Alfred Rive, Geneva, Switzerland, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the League of Nations.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Vice-Chairman of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Limited, and Past Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. G. V. V. Nicholls, Toronto, Assistant Secretary of the Legal and Industrial Relations Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. R. J. Tallon, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and President of Division No. 4, Railway Shop Crafts.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. William H. Phillips, Ottawa, Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

In accordance with procedure followed in recent years, the nominations for employers' delegate and adviser, were made by the Cana-

dian Manufacturers' Association, and the nominations for the workers' delegate and adviser by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The International Labour Organization in Geneva, which forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, was established under the authority of the Treaties of Peace adopted at the close of the Great War, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Conference is the annual gathering which brings together representatives of governments, employers and of workers from the fifty-six member states of the Organization, including nearly all the important industrial countries of the world. Germany ceased to be a member of the Organization in October, 1935, and the withdrawal of Italy and Japan will become effective in December, 1939, and November, 1940, respectively.

Comprising the 1939 agenda are the following items listed for the second and final stage of the double-discussion procedure of the Conference:

I. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
II. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
III. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
IV. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
V. Generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.
VI. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

An invitation has been extended to the provincial governments to be represented at this Conference but it is not known as yet what appointments, if any, may be made by the provincial authorities.

Statistics of material aid recipients for March

Preliminary figures from the National Registration for March released by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in March was 1,025,000, an increase of 0·7 per cent over the February figure as revised to date, but almost 2 per cent less than in March, 1938.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in March this year was 192,000, an increase of 0·8 per cent from the February total of 190,500. The figure for March this year represented an increase of 10 per cent over March a year ago.

A total of 703,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in March this year, less than one per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of 7·7 per cent from the figure for March, 1938.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from the year before. Seventy-one thousand farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 322,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in March. Of these persons 270,000 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan alone. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, while up by 0·6 per cent in March over the February revised figure was 18 per cent less than in March, 1938. The March total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, showing a decrease of 20·2 per cent in this comparison, but was virtually unchanged from February, 1939.

Youth training and national forestry programs

Recent official announcements envisage two major measures to maintain and expand youth training programs in Canada. Legislation now in progress through Parliament provides for the appropriation of four million five hundred thousand dollars "to be expended over a period of three years beginning with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940."

In addition, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, in a press release of April 13, announced the inauguration by the Dominion Government of a million dollar national forestry program as an expansion of the youth training plan. This program is intended to combine training and employment of young men with protection and development of Canadian forests and wild life conservation, and will be under the joint direction of the Department of Labour and the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources.

While the Dominion appropriation stands at $1,000,000 considerably more than this amount may be expended. Of the $1,000,000 available, $600,000 is to be allocated to the provinces on a dollar-for-dollar basis for forest conservation work, subject to Dominion approval of programs. The remaining $400,000 will be used for forest conservation work on Dominion national parks and forest experi-

ment stations, under the direct supervision of the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources, as a part of the Youth Training Program. If provincial allocations are all taken up, work will be provided for a total of at least 4,000 men during a five months' period.

Conditions governing selection of the young men to be employed under the program have been laid down. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age, unemployed, and in necessitous circumstances. They will be chosen by local selection boards from applications filed with the provincial employment offices. Enrolment will be subject to medical examination. A training wage will be paid each trainee, plus board, lodging and medical attendance.

(A review of youth training administration during 1938 together with tabular statistics to February 28, 1939, will be found elsewhere in this issue on page 469.)

Courses for aircraft mechanics under youth training program

Following conferences between officials of the Department of National Defence and the Department of Labour, the co-operation of all Provinces is being sought in establishing under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program, courses to train young men as aircraft mechanics.

It is anticipated that the Royal Canadian Air Force will be taking on several hundred recruits next year, in the trades of air rigger, fitter, machinist, motor mechanic, wireless operator, etc. It is hoped to establish a number of classes in these trades throughout the country to give technically minded young men preliminary training based on the Air Force syllabus. Applicants will be carefully selected and may be required to undergo a medical examination, in order to ensure that they are medically fit in all respects.

On the conclusion of these classes, those young men who desire to do so, and who can pass the required tests, may be able to enlist in the Air Force for ground work. Others will probably be able to secure employment, with civil aviation companies or with the aircraft manufacturers.

Assistance of university students in youth training plan

Financial assistance to enable deserving students to enter upon or to continue a university course may be made available under the Dominion - Provincial Youth Training program, it was announced recently by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

The Minister has advised Provincial Governments that projects for student aid can be submitted under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program. It is estimated that the plan would provide assistance to approximately 300 students in the first year, 500 in the second, and 700 in the third year. Comments have been invited from the Provinces on the project and they are asked to signify if they wish to put it into operation.

In order to receive financial assistance under the plan, students will be selected by a committee of each participating university on the basis of merit, plus need. The maximum assistance to any one student will not exceed $25 a month for eight months, and the assistance given to the students in any one university is not to exceed, on the average, $150 per student for the academic year.

As in the case of other projects under this program, Dominion and Provinces would share the cost on an equal basis. The money wlll be available for full-time students of university grade (graduates or under-graduates) in degree-granting universities and colleges and institutions affiliated, federated or associated with them, except theological colleges or seminaries. Determination of the universities eligible and the allotment of the number of students to participate in each will rest with the Provinces.

Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief

In accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act 1938, a report on its operations during the fiscal year has been submitted to Parliament. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. The report gives detailed relief statistics as reported by the Provinces and Federal Departments for the fiscal year up to and including February, 1939.

In addition to a comprehensive review of relief administration under the 1938 Act, the report gives tabular summaries of Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation of 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. The total of Dominion expenditure (exclusive of loans and advances) under the nine relief measures as at March 31, 1939, amounted to $345,861,770.

The report details the various phases of relief administration including grants for material aid, aid in the drought areas, re-establishment of settlers, single unemployed persons, rehabilitation of older unemployed, transportation facilities into mining areas and development of tourist highways, relief settlement, works projects (Department of Labour) and youth training.

Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, which received Royal Assent on May 2nd, 1939, follows in general the terms of the statutes enacted in 1936, 1937, and 1938. Power is again vested in the Governor in Council to authorize the execution of such undertakings as he may determine to be in the best interests of Canada, continuing to give employment as far as practicable to relief recipients registered with the Employment Service of Canada in the province in which the work is to be performed. Where the Dominion is providing financial assistance, contracts or undertakings under provincial jurisdiction are to be approved by the Dominion Minister of Labour and the work is to be supervised by a Dominion Government officer.

The Governor in Council may make agreements with any of the provinces for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress, and to assist those in need, and may also make agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals, engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment. No financial assistance is to be granted to any province unless it agrees to furnish such information and permit such examination and audit as the Dominion may deem necessary. The Act will expire on March 31, 1940. except as regards authority which is contained therein for the renewal or consolidation of loans, advances, or guarantees, but obligations incurred under The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, may be discharged after its expiration. The Act requires that a report shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act, or if Parliament is not then in session shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour containing a full and correct statement of the monies expended or loaned, guarantees given and obligations contracted under the Act.

The Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan will not be carried on under the provisions of The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance measure as was the case in the two previous years, a separate bill designed to be entitled The Youth Training Act, 1939, having been introduced in the House of Commons. This Bill provides for the continuation of the youth training program for a further three-year period.

Income Tax Deduction to encourage expansion of industrial plants

With a view to counteracting "the several factors which have been holding back investment in new capital enterprise" and in order to "promote a substantial expansion of employment both in heavy construction and in the machinery and equipment industries," provision was made in the Budget presented to Parliament on April 25 by Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, for a credit against income tax equal to 10 per cent of the capital cost of any extensions, replacements or betterment made to industrial plants commencing after May 1.

To implement this proposal, Mr. Dunning introduced the following resolution to amend the Income War Tax Act: "1. That a taxpayer (other than a company deriving income from a metalliferous mine to which section 89 of the act applies) shall be entitled to deduct from the tax that would otherwise be payable under the act amounts not exceeding in the aggregate ten per cent of capital costs actually incurred and paid in the period beginning May 1, 1939, and ending April 30, 1940, in respect of the construction, installation, betterment, replacement or extension of plant, machinery or fixed equipment during the same period, by deducting, in each of the first three fiscal years of the taxpayer after April 30, 1940, in which the taxpayer has taxable income, an amount not exceeding one-third of the aggregate amount of the deductions authorized."

Referring to this resolution Mr. Dunning, stated in part: "The government proposes, therefore, to offer what I believe will be a powerful incentive to all industries to go forward immediately with any justified expansion of plant and with such modernization of machinery and equipment as the progress of recent years has made essential. Any firm, therefore, which begins after May 1 next the construction, installation, betterment, replacement or extension of plant, machinery or fixed equipment will be allowed a credit against income tax equal to 10 per cent of the costs incurred for such capital projects prior to April 30, 1940—one year. This tax credit is to be spread equally over the next three years in which the firm has a taxable income. It will apply to any firm in any industry whether organized as an individual firm, partnership or corporation, except, of course, a new metalliferous mine which already has the benefit of the three-year exemption from corporate income tax."

Relief recommendations of Canadian Federation of Municipalities

Featuring the recommendations submitted to the Dominion government at the recent convention of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, were two resolutions in regard to relief costs. The first petitioned the Federal government "to establish such arrangements as may be necessary in order to relieve the municipalities of all responsibility for the costs of relief." The second resolution requested the Federal government "to consider the costs of labour in any Federal-Provincial Municipal unemployment relief works project as embracing 50 per cent of the costs of materials; and that the Federal and Provincial governments be requested to assume such portion of the costs of material as including labour costs."

The Federation's requests were heard at a private meeting at which the following members of the Cabinet were present: Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, and Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport.

Subsequently the Federation's recommendations were considered by the Cabinet as a whole and an official reply made through the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

The government declared itself as being unable to comply with the request for complete assumption of relief costs, the program for the present fiscal year having already been decided. However, the Minister pointed out that the Dominion had increased its allotment for unemployment relief by ten million dollars and it was hoped that this increase would be reflected in easing the financial burden of relief through the provinces to the municipalities. The Minister also observed that the present policy would be maintained "pending such new constitutional arrangements as may result from the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations."

This policy was outlined by the Minister in the House of Commons on January 23, 1939, as follows:—

1. *Grants-in-aid.*—The Dominion Government is prepared to pay dollar for dollar with Provincial Governments for material aid (direct relief) up to a maximum federal contribution of 40 per cent in each province. Under the maximum this would mean in general terms a 40-40-20 division of the costs of material aid among the Dominion, the Province, and the Municipality. Under the same agreement the Dominion Government will share the cost of aid given to transients on a 50-50 basis with the Province.

2. *Civic Improvements.*—The Dominion Government is prepared to offer its co-operation to Provincial Governments which wish to enable certain of their Municipalities to enlarge their normal programs of civic improvements as an alternative to direct relief. To this end the Dominion Government under its agreements with the Provinces will contribute 50 per cent of the direct labour costs of such projects as have been submitted by Municipalities and approved by the Provincial and Dominion Governments, it being understood that the Provincial Government in the case of such approved projects will also contribute 50 per cent of the direct labour costs and the Municipality will bear the cost of materials and supervision. In approving applications from Municipalities for assistance to civic improvements, due consideration will be given to (*a*) the extent of unemployment in the Municipality, and (b) the value of the proposed improvement to the community and the relative cost of materials in relation to the total cost of the project. The employment on approved programs of civic improvements will be supervised, at least in the larger municipalities, by a committee which shall represent each of the three contributing Governments. This will ensure that the expenditures on civic improvements will have their maximum effect in reducing relief rolls, and will reduce at the same time the expenditures of the several Governments in the Municipality for material aid to the unemployed. This form of assistance to civic improvements will not be available to municipal projects which are accepted for another form of federal aid under the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act.

Unemployment Insurance measures in Ontario and Quebec

At the recent sessions of the Ontario and Quebec Legislatures enabling legislation was enacted authorizing participation in any plan of unemployment insurance initiated by the Dominion Government.

In the preamble to the Ontario Bill (No. 95) reference was made to "certain constitutional difficulties with regard to the enactment of the scheme," and to the desirability "that the adoption and administration of such a scheme be undertaken by the Government of Canada." The Lieutenant-Governor was empowered "to enter into any agreement or arrangement for the bringing into force within Ontario of any general scheme of unemployment insurance undertaken by the Government of Canada."

The preamble to the Quebec Bill (No. 94) after stating that "a fair, contributory and compulsory system of unemployment insurance would be a valuable social and economic advantage for the working class and the public generally," and that "the unemployment problem in Canada is one for which the responsibility and public expenditure rest chiefly with the federal authorities," authorized the Lieutenant-Governor "to enter into with the Federal Government any agreement which he may deem just and in conformity with the interests and constitutional rights of this province . . . ."

Further extension of Technical Education Act of 1919

Legislation to extend the provisions of the Technical Education Act, 1919, in so far as it is applicable to the province of Manitoba, which had been unable to earn its original allotment, received Royal Assent on April 5.

In the original Act the sum of ten million dollars was designated to be expended over a period of ten years. The yearly grants to the provinces sanctioned under the provisions of the Act were determined by first setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for each province and then dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Money was not given to the provinces to expend, but each provincial Government was reimbursed, within the limits of its appropriation, to the extent of one-half of approved expenditures on work which comes within the scope of the Act.

At the expiration of the ten-year period only one province (Ontario) had earned its entire appropriation and the Act was therefore extended for a period of five years in order that the other provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of their original quota.

In 1934, the Act was again extended for another five years to enable Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia (which provinces still had balances unexpended) to earn the amounts still remaining to their credit. At the expiration of this extension Manitoba alone still had a balance remaining.

Hungary and Peru to continue participation in work of I.L.O.

On April 12, the International Labour Office received a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary advising that although that country had withdrawn from the League of Nations, the Hungarian Government intended to continue participating in the work of the International Labour Organization for the bettering of the condition of workers.

On April 15, Peru also advised the I.L.O. of its withdrawal from the League of Nations and of its intention to continue participation in the work of the International Labour Organization.

27th Convention International Association of Public Employment Services

The 27th Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 12, 13 and 14, 1939. About 700 delegates were present, with the Employment Service of Canada being represented by V. C. Phelan, Assistant Director, of Ottawa; J. Neish, Provincial General Superintendent, from Winnipeg, and M. W. Robertson, Provincial General Superintendent, from Edmonton. Panel discussions covered a wide field of employment office technique, based largely upon the experience of officials in the United States in the reorganization of public employment services due to the introduction of unemployment compensation legislation across the country.

Leonard J. Maloney of Hartford, Connecticut, was elected as President for the ensuing year. V. C. Phelan, of Ottawa, was re-elected as First Vice-President and James Neish, of Winnipeg, was added to the Executive Board. The 1940 convention will be held in Kansas City

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

According to a quarterly report published in *Industrial and Labour Information* for April 3, issued by the International Labour Office, industrial employment during the period November, 1938, to March, 1939, was somewhat better than in the preceding three months.

Of the 20 countries for which statistics of industrial employment are available, the number of persons in employment increased in 13 countries during the period reviewed compared with the same period a year ago and decreased in six (Australia, Canada, Finland, Luxemburg, Sweden, and Switzerland) and remained stationary in one (Norway).

With regard to unemployment, the reports from 23 countries show that eight countries registered an increase as compared with a year ago and 11 a decrease. In a few cases the change was very slight while in some countries various sets of statistics showed inconsistent trends. It was recorded that unemployment had increased in 9 countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Hungary, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom) and decreased in 12, while in two the situation was not clear.

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states that they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1938 ranging from 1·2 in the Netherlands to 0·4 in

Switzerland and 0·9 in Denmark. Increases in unemployment were registered from this source in Belgium of 5·1 and the United Kingdom of 0·4.

Returns from trade unions show that unemployment had decreased 0·8 per cent in Sweden and 3·9 per cent in the United States. Figures from this source indicate that unemployment has increased 3·5 per cent in Canada and 0·7 per cent in Australia.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained the operation of social insurance schemes register improvement in all countries so reporting. The increases in employment range from 9·1 in Hungary and 8·1 in Germany to 0·8 in Great Britain. Increases were also reported in Latvia (3·0), the Netherlands (5·0) and Yugoslavia (3·1).

Returns from selected establishments for the quarterly period registered declines in employment in Canada, of 3·3; Australia, 1·4; Finland, 5·6; Luxemburg, 1·5; Sweden, 1·2; Switzerland, 0·9. Increases in employment were indicated in statistics obtained from this source in Estonia, 7·2; France, 3·2; Italy, 1·9; Japan, 10·5; Poland, 4·7; South Africa, 3·9; and the United States, 1·4.

Note.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in March, 1939" to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

ERRATA

In report No. 22 entitled *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1937 and 1938,* issued as a supplement to the March issue of the Labour Gazette, the following corrections are required:—

On page 38—Add footnote "(a) Without board and lodging."

On page 134—Column 1, line 22—insert after "establishments" the words "are limited to 55 a week."

On page 134—Column 1, line 23—insert after "week" the words "in towns of over 10,000 population."

On page 139—Column 1—insert as line 12 the following: "effect and apply to factories; seasonal can-"

On page 142—Column 2—insert as third and fourth lines the following:—"rate of 30 cents an hour for the hours worked. The rates for employees to whom."

On page 144—Column 1—omit third and fourth lines.

On page 158—Column 2, line 44—for "cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year" *read* "cents for helpers; for erection work: erectors."

In the April issue of the Labour Gazette (page 399) in an article on the "Legal Minimum Age for Employment of Children in Canada" there was an error in the statement relating to the statutory school-leaving age in Prince Edward Island. By an amendment of 1938, school attendance in Prince Edward Island is now compulsory up to 15 years of age instead of 13 for at least 60 per cent of the term in rural districts and for the whole term in Charlottetown and Summerside.

I. L. O. Report on Legal Status of Women at Work

A report published recently by the International Labour Office on the problems of women's work with an analysis of the laws and regulations in force in different countries shows that in many respects the legal status of women has been brought into harmony with that of men in the same occupations.

The report is in 12 chapters dealing with method of regulation of women's work; public administrative departments concerned with employment of women; maternity protection; hours of work; night work; the employment of women in unhealthy, exhausting and dangerous work; the employment of women on work involving moral dangers; the regulation of the right to employment; wage regulation; differential treatment of the sexes in social insurance schemes; the legal status of women professional workers; and labour problems arising out of the civil and political status of women.

Labour Productivity in U. S. Shoe Industry

Output of shoes per man-hour has increased markedly with the mechanization of the shoe industry. Such factors as style changes, managerial policies, and dexterity of individual workers have each played an important role in determining the extent of the increase in labour productivity. A study conducted by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in co-operation with the National Research Project of the W.P.A. revealed that man-hour output in a group of plants producing men's shoes in 1935 was about 21·5 per cent higher than in 1929 and 38 per cent higher than in 1923. Noticeable increases in the output per man-hour of various grades of women's shoes were also found.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From 26 truck drivers, van men and helpers in the employ of the Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The employees, members of Division No. 200, Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, request an agreement with the company covering wages, hours of labour and working conditions. The dispute also affects 34 employees indirectly.

(2) From 103 employees of the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, at Malagash, Nova Scotia. The employees are members of the United Salt Mine Workers Local Industrial Union No. 323 (C.I.O.). They request an eight-hour day, increased wages and the elimination of certain conditions and practices which are claimed to be detrimental to the health and safety of the employees.

(3) From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, being stevedores, coopers, sealers, checkers, porters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The request of the employees for increased wages and certain improvements in working conditions is stated to be the cause of the dispute, which affects 300 employees directly and 700 indirectly.

(4) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ontario, being stevedores, coopers, sealers, checkers, porters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions, 400 men being directly affected and 700 indirectly.

(5) From marine engineers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited in its Pacific Service. Sixty-one employees, members of Councils Nos. 6 and 7 of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the men's request for an adjustment of wages and living conditions and a signed agreement with the union.

(6) From 41 employees of the Eastern Light and Power Company, Limited, at Sydney, Nova Scotia, being linemen, operators, etc., members of Local Union "B" 1089, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The employees' demands for wage increases, improved working conditions and a signed agreement are stated to be the cause of the dispute.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Hendrie and Company Limited and Its Motor Truck Drivers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which last winter, under the chairmanship of Professor Kenneth W. Taylor, dealt with a dispute between Hendrie and Company Limited and its motor truck drivers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was reconvened in April by the Minister of Labour for the purpose of interpreting certain clauses of the Memorandum of Settlement embodied in the board's report. The text of the report appeared in the December, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 1335. The board submitted its opinions upon these questions in a report dated April 14, the text of which follows:—

Text of Supplementary Report

The Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between Hendrie and Company Limited, Toronto, and their motor truck drivers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Sir:

In conformity with your request made under Section 28 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Board in the above matter reconvened on April 10, 1939, and held a further sitting on April 14, 1939.

It has considered carefully the questions placed before it and submits the following unanimous report of its opinion upon them.

Question 1.

Was it the understanding of the Board that monthly rated employees senior in the service of the Company should be prevented by the Company from getting full-time employment when work was available and being performed by junior employees, or were the senior employees, in the opinion of the Board, to be given full-time employment when work was available and could be arranged by lay-off or shortening the hours of employment of junior employees?

Answer.

It was the understanding of the Board that the senior employees were to be given full-time employment when work was available,

and could be arranged by lay-off or shortening the hours of employment of the junior employees.

Question 2a.

Was it the understanding of the Board that an employee who worked fifty-one hours and fifty-five minutes in any week should be paid the weekly proportion of his monthly rate, less five minutes, or less two hours and five minutes?

Answer.

In the opinion of the Board an employee who worked fifty-one hours and fifty-five minutes is entitled to the weekly proportion of his monthly rate, less five minutes.

Question 2b.

If an employee worked fifty-two hours in a week, and twenty minutes of that fifty-two hours was overtime, under Section A, Clause 9 of the Memorandum, is the employee entitled to a full week's pay?

Answer.

In the opinion of the Board the employee is entitled to a full week's pay.

In respect of questions 2a and 2b the Board is of the opinion that wage payments back to December 1, 1938, should be made to conform to the above opinions.

Question 3.

Were any truck drivers exempted from the provision of item 3 of the Memorandum of Settlement?

Answer.

In the discussions leading up to the drafting of the Memorandum of Settlement, it was agreed that two classes of employees viz., (a) Horse Van Drivers, and (b) Machinery Movers, were in a specially skilled class, and to that extent were outside the ordinary seniority rule; but it is the opinion of the Board that when such men are employed on ordinary freight they are to take their place in order of seniority.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) K. W. Taylor,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. A. F. Boyde,
Member.

(Sgd.) J. L. Cohen,
Member.

Hamilton, Ontario, April 14, 1939.

Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan

The report of the Commissioner of Child Welfare of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1938, contains a review of the administration of mothers' allowances during that period.

Prefacing the tabular summary is the following paragraph:

"Notwithstanding the very careful administration of this part of the Child Welfare work, the amount paid for the year increased a little over ten thousand dollars. While there are those who think our scale of allowances is fairly low, the recipients themselves seem to invariably prefer the allowance to ordinary relief. In the cities some of the recipients obtain partial relief in addition to the allowance and are given a small exemption on the allowance so that they are better off financially than if they depended upon the relief allowance alone."

The statistics indicate that mothers' allowances disbursements during 1937-38, totalled $495,988.24. For April 1938, (the last month of the fiscal year) the situation as regards mothers' allowances in the province was as follows: Total number of families, 3,007; number of widows, 2,120; number of deserted wives, 75; husband living, 667; number of guardians, 145; amount paid, $41,245.27; number of children under 16 years, 7,854; average paid per recipient, $13.71; average paid per child, $5.25.

Mechanization and Productivity of Labour in the Cigar Manufacturing Industry is the title of a report (Bulletin 660) prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor.

In a preface to the report Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics states: "The cigar-manufacturing industry presents an unusual case in the study of mechanization, since major changes in man-hour productivity in this industry over the last 20 years have been brought about principally by the mechanization of one process. Moreover, not all concerns have mechanized, a substantial number of establishments for one reason or another continuing to use the older, hand-labour, craftsmanship methods. In many factories to-day one may find and study manufacturing methods substantially the same as those in general use 20 and 30 years ago. For these reasons, the present survey, though designed principally to study the productivity of labour in the industry to-day, has been somewhat extended in scope to appraise changes brought about by the introduction of improved manufacturing methods in the last 20 or 30 years.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Apr. 1939.....	6	314	1,361
*Mar. 1939.....	7	1,628	10,293
Apr. 1938.....	14	2,871	16,449

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for April was slightly less than that for March both the numbers of workers involved and the time loss were much less than in March when one strike of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., involved over one-half of those involved in all disputes and caused eighty per cent of the time loss. The figures for April do not include three disputes noted below as to which the information received was not complete. In April, 1938, most of the workers involved and time loss were affected by three disputes, namely, the strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ont., and steamship employees on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

There were no disputes carried over from March but six disputes commenced during April, four of which were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer affected and two in favour of the workers involved while the result of the other was recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts on record, namely: rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont., and fish handlers and truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., June 2, 1938, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute in a silk mill at Valleyfield, P.Q., about April 1, involved a number of weavers for a few hours in protest against increasing the number of looms per person without any increase in wages. Work was reported to be resumed when the employer agreed to restore the previous conditions.

A minor dispute on April 6 at Timmins, Ont., involved eight to sixteen bakery employees, members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in one establishment who ceased work to enforce demands for a union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours. Work was resumed in about three and one-half hours as a result of negotiations. A closed shop union agreement, outlined elsewhere in this issue, was signed providing for increases in wages and reduction in hours.

A minor dispute on April 19 at Timmins, Ont., involved three bakery employees in a dispute for five hours. It was alleged that the employees were dismissed for union activity when they demanded increased wages and reduced hours. The union picketed the plant and work was resumed when a closed shop union agreement, outlined elsewhere in this issue, was signed.

A cessation of work for about an hour by a number of the employees in an artificial silk mill at Cornwall, Ont., occurred on April 20 owing to a dispute as to seniority under the agreement in regard to the re-employment and lay-off of certain classes of workers for some special work. The employees remained in the factory pending a settlement and when informed that a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour was coming

to deal with the dispute, work was resumed. A satisfactory arrangement was reached a few days later.

A dispute involving shoe factory workers in one establishment at Vancouver, B.C., has been reported. The closing down of the factory on April 6, with a notice to employees to apply for re-employment, was alleged by the workers' representatives to be a lockout as the result of the organization of a union, following a ten per cent reduction in wages. The employer stated that the plant was closed owing to business conditions. The secretary of the Trades and Labour Council and other workers' representatives interviewed the management but a settlement was not reached. The management stated that the employees were free to join any organization desired. The plant was reopened on April 12 and 69 out of 100 employees were given work, the number later being increased. It was reported that the employees resumed work on the advice of an official of the British Columbia Department of Labour.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes Commencing During April

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—A number of the longwall miners in one colliery ceased work on April 26 when demands for assistants to help with timbering materials, etc., were refused. It was stated that the miners had

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to April, 1939				
NONE.				
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	35	105	Commenced Apr. 25; *re* demand by longwall miners for assistants to carry materials; terminated Apr. 27; pending investigation by Dept. of Mines; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	200	1,000	Commenced Apr. 25; for increased wages, piece rates; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	25	100	Commenced Apr. 15; alleged violation of agreement *re* wage rates; terminated Apr. 19; conciliation (local); in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Door factory workers, Terrebonne, P.Q.	1	15	15	Commenced Apr. 25; for discharge of a foreman and re-engagement of another; terminated Apr. 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous—				
Bedding factory workers (upholsterers, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.	1	30	60	Commenced Apr. 26; against reduction in wage rates; terminated Apr. 27; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers and truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	9	81	Commenced Apr. 20; for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

agreed some time ago to carry the props, etc., to the working place but objected to the distance sometimes involved. The rest of the miners continued to operate the mine. The colliery being operated under the management of the Nova Scotia Department of Mines, when officials were reported to be on the way to deal with the dispute, work was resumed on April 28 pending the result. Later it was arranged that the miners involved would be assigned to other working places.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS (SHOES), KITCHENER, ONT.—Twenty employees, boys and young men, ceased work on April 25 to enforce a demand for an increase in wages, and 175 other employees were reported to have also stopped work in support of them. On April 27 the shoe department of the factory was closed as the flow of work for the remaining 200 employees had stopped. The management stated that they had offered to deal with the wage demand later in the week. From April 29 to May 1 a conference between the management and the representatives of the workers, members of the United Rubber Workers of America, was reported to be in progress.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees of a garment manufacturing establishment ceased work on April 15, alleging violation of an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America in the payment of the piece work wages. As a result of conciliation by the garment manufacturers' association work was resumed on April 20, the employer having agreed to pay the back wages due under the agreement and to meet the other wage demands of the workers.

DOOR FACTORY WORKERS, TERREBONNE, P.Q.—A number of the employees engaged in the veneer department in a door manufacturing establishment ceased work on April 24 following a dispute between two foremen as a result of which one of the foremen left and the men under him, demanding dismissal of the other foreman and the re-engagement of the one who had left, stayed away from work on the next day. The strikers returned to work on April 26 without securing their demand.

BEDDING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—The upholsterers employed in a bedding manufacturing establishment at Montreal, P.Q., ceased work on April 26, a conference between union representatives and the management not having resulted in a settlement of a dispute as to a ten per cent reduction in wages. The upholsterers are members of the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union, and were supported by the Trades and Labour Council. The establishment was picketed and mattress workers were reported to be ready to cease work also. After two days work was resumed when the management restored the wage rates and it was reported also restored a five per cent wage reduction for mattress workers. The president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council assisted in negotiating the settlement.

FISH HANDLERS AND TRUCK DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—A number of fish handlers and truck drivers employed by a fish processing and storage establishment ceased work on April 20 demanding recognition of the Butchers' and Meat Packers' Federal Union and ten per cent increase in wages with time and one-half for overtime and a reduction in hours from 54 per week to 48. The union applied for a board of conciliation under the Manitoba Strikes and Lockouts Act and a conciliation officer had been appointed but the application was withdrawn before the dispute had been dealt with. Two truck drivers of the company were badly beaten by men alleged to be sympathizers with the strike and the company stopped the use of its own trucks and engaged a trucking company for the work. A settlement was not reached by the end of the month but proposals were stated to be under consideration for a conciliation committee.

Apprenticeship bills have been introduced in the following State legislatures: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, and enacted in Nevada.

The Wisconsin legislature is considering amendments relating to: Compulsory plumbing and carpentry apprenticeship; raising the required school instruction to 144 hours a year; and increasing the appropriation for the Apprenticeship Division of the Industrial Commission.

Older youths with the benefit of longer work experience demand higher wages than youths who have more recently entered the labour market, according to a preliminary tabulation on a survey of youth in the labour market being conducted by the Research Division of the Works Progress Administration. Sixty-seven per cent of the youths included in the study had private employment at some time during 1938 but only fifty-six per cent had private jobs at time of interview.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain and incomplete.

Great Britain

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details, which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during March was 64 and 18 were unterminated at the end of the previous month, making a total of 82 in progress during the month, involving 20,000 workers, with a resultant time loss of 90,000 man working days.

Of the 64 disputes which began during March, 11 arose out of demands for increases in wages, four were against proposed reductions in wages and 15 were over other wage questions; two were over questions of working hours, 20 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, seven were over working conditions and two were over questions of trade union principle. Three disputes were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during March numbered 60. Of these, 11 were settled in favour of the workers, 30 were settled in favour of the employers and 19 resulted in compromises. In the case of three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute which involved the largest number of workers during March was one of 3,600 dock workers at Glasgow. The strike started on March 27 over a refusal to accept the terms of a new agreement negotiated between the employers and the trade union. Only one ship was affected the first day but the dispute spread until on March 29, 1,500 workers were involved. A lockout by the employers followed at noon the same day, involving the whole port. Work was resumed on April 1, when the new agreement was accepted.

At a colliery at Wrexham in northern Wales, 1,200 workers ceased work on March 2 as the result of a dispute regarding the re-employment of workers who had been temporarily laid off. An agreement as to the re-engagement of such workers was reached and work was resumed the same day.

At Barrow-in-Furness in Lancashire 700 engineers (machinists, etc.) employed by one firm ceased work at noon, March 15, in protest against the suspension of a fitter who was alleged to have left work before the proper time. Work was resumed 24 hours later but the nature of the settlement was not stated in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

The introduction of a new system of timing of piecework led to a strike of 500 engineers (machinists, etc.) employed by one firm at Loughborough, Leicestershire. The strike began March 29, work being resumed the next day to permit of negotiations.

On February 24, 200 lightermen employed by one firm at London ceased work demanding the introduction of a "rota" system of employment involving the employment of all staff, permanent and temporary, for equal periods of time. On March 2, 500 other lightermen employed by various firms ceased work refusing to shift barges owned by the firm first involved in the dispute. On March 6 work was resumed on the advice of trade union officials.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports four strikes as having begun during February which together with six unterminated at the end of January, made a total of 10 in progress, involving 1,297 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,000 man-working days. Nine of these strikes were over questions respecting wages, the other arising out of working conditions. Settlements were reached in eight disputes during March; one strike was successful, four were unsuccessful and three ended in compromises.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in February, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered

information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 185 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 100 unterminated at the end of January made a total of 285 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 70,000 with a resultant time loss of 600,000 man-working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final show that there were 255 strikes in progress, involving about 65,000 workers, with a resultant time loss of 525,000 man-working days.

The suspension of operations in bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian field which began April 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, pages 382-383) continued throughout the month of April. Negotiations between the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the mine owners continued with interruptions throughout the month. Agreement on questions of wages and hours was reached quite early in the negotiations, both sides having agreed to a continuation of the wage rates and schedules of hours contained in the previous contract. The representatives of the union demand that the United Mine Workers be granted a closed shop or that the clause in the former agreement imposing a penalty against unauthorized strikes be removed. They claim that failing a closed shop agreement they should have the right to strike, since otherwise, the Progressive Miners' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, might by obtaining as members the majority of the workers in any one mine, go before the National Labor Relations Board asking for an election to decide which union should represent the workers in that mine. The union also contends that the operators may impose lock-outs without incurring any penalty.

While refusing the closed shop or the elimination of the penalty clause, which they claim is essential to the enforcement of the agreement and the stabilization of the industry, the operators have offered to make the United Mine Workers the sole bargaining agency in their mines and have proposed to check off from the employees' wages monthly dues irrespective of the employees' union membership. This money would be turned over to the union as a "service charge" for administering the contract.

Although various municipal and federal officials endeavoured to mediate, drawing attention to threatened curtailment of the services of various public utilities which rely on bituminous coal in the production of electric power, the disputants were deadlocked at the beginning of May and on or about May 3 bituminous miners in fields other than the Appalachian were ordered to cease work. These additional strikers are reported to number about 100,000, bringing the total number involved up to about 420,000.

During April the operators and miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields were also negotiating for a new agreement and it was reported that if no settlement was reached by May 8, 100,000 of the latter would cease work.

On April 18 the National Maritime Union called a strike of its members on oil tankers when the oil companies who owned the ships refused to insert a preferential hiring clause in the new agreement which was being negotiated. By the end of the month it was reported that over 100 ships and more than 5,000 seamen were involved.

National Housing Statistics

In a press release issued by the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance it was reported that National Housing Act loans for April totalled $1,403,379, or 69 per cent above approvals in the corresponding month of last year. This brings to $32,032,273 the total Dominion and National Housing Act loans approved to April 30, 1939. Number of family housing units financed was 438 as against 235 in April, 1938, an increase of 86 per cent.

A steadily expanding number of the loans approved are being utilized to finance the construction of low-cost homes. Of the 438 housing units financed in April, 138 or approximately 32 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less, and 347 or approximately 80 per cent were financed by loans of $3,500 or less. The average loan for the month was $3,204 per unit.

Total Housing Act loans to April 30, 1939, divided according to provinces, are as follows:—

	Units	Amount
Prince Edward Island	15	$ 80,034
Nova Scotia	469	1,983,470
New Brunswick	135	554,417
Quebec	2,053	8,618,927
Ontario	4,067	15,121,305
Manitoba	307	1,173,488
Saskatchewan	15	44,740
Alberta	..	.....
British Columbia	1,391	4,455,892
	8,452	$32,032,273

Approvals during the past 12 months have amounted to $16,176,869 as compared with $8,790,607 in the preceding 12 months.

YOUTH TRAINING IN CANADA IN 1938

Statistical Data on Numbers Trained and Types of Projects by Provinces

INCLUDED in the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief (Mr. Harry Hereford) on the administration of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938, is a section on youth training with tabular statistics detailing the situation to February 28, 1939. (A reference to the other features of the report appears elsewhere in this issue on page 457.)

Reviewing the background of the youth training program, the report indicates the 50-50 basis of the agreements with each province bearing its administration costs.

Those eligible to participate were young people, male or female, between 16 and 30 years of age, not gainfully employed and certified as being in necessitous circumstances, including deserving transients. Trainees were selected by each province subject to approval of a representative of the Dominion Department of Labour. The agreements provided that selection of trainees be made without discrimination or favour in relation to racial origin, religious views or political affiliations.

The agreements provided for the payment of travelling expenses, and living allowances to trainees, where necessary, also for the appointment of special instructors, project supervisors, vocational guidance officers, and placement officers. Over twenty-five placement officers, whose responsibility it was to locate suitable employment for trainees, were appointed, such appointments being made in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Instructors of classes and project supervisors also devoted a certain amount of time to placement work. Wherever placements were made the employer agreed that none of his existing staff would be displaced; that he would employ and train the young person in the occupation stated and retain his or her services, if satisfactory, as long as work was available.

Amounts allotted to each of the provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island, $20,000; Nova Scotia, $90,000; New Brunswick, $76,500; Quebec, $325,000; Ontario, $350,000; Manitoba, $150,000; Saskatchewan, $120,000; Alberta, $120,000; British Columbia, $155,000.

The projects undertaken comprised four main types:—

1. Work training projects related to forestry and mining, designed to conserve and develop natural resources and afford work and training to young men.

2. Occupational training, designed to fit young men and young women for specific occupations of a skilled or semi-skilled nature.

3. Courses for rural young men and women to provide the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge which would enable them to obtain a better economic return from their home farm and to improve the comfort of rural home life.

4. Physical recreation and health projects, designed to maintain the morale and increase the physical fitness of young people.

The last two mentioned types of projects were not designed to place young people in wage-earning employment, and it will be seen from section "G" of the accompanying table that the number enrolled in these courses comprised over seventy per cent of the total number in receipt of training during 1938-39.

The following classes or courses were held in the various provinces:—

Prince Edward Island—

For women—
Catering for tourists, handicrafts, homecraft and home nursing.

For men—
General agriculture, farm mechanics, egg and poultry grading, rural community leadership, carpentry, fisheries, woodlot cultivation.

Nova Scotia—

For women—
Home service training schools, rural homecraft and handicrafts.

For men—
Mine training, auxiliary industrial apprenticeships, farm mechanics, poultry and egg grading, pruning and grafting, beekeeping, fur farming, general agricultural short courses.

New Brunswick—

For women—
Home service training schools, rural handicrafts and homecraft.

For men—
Foresty, prospecting, surveying, general agriculture, farm mechanics, radio servicing, wireless telegraphy operating, house wiring, motor mechanics, carpentry, building construction, salesmanship, community leadership.

(*Continued on page 472*)

77815—2½

TABLE No. 1.—DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FROM COMMENCEMENT IN 1937 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1939*

	—		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	(1) Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	(1) Alberta	British Columbia	Dominion Total
	NUMBERS GIVEN TRAINING											
A	Given Training 1937-38	Male	457	300	770	13,542	1,586	3,893	5,471	2,589	3,693	32,301
		Female	460	132	361	6,853	1,330	3,255	3,468	1,568	5,729	23,156
		Total	917	432	1,131	20,395	2,916	7,148	8,939	4,157	9,422	55,457
	Given Training 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939 (excluding those continuing from 1937-38).	Male	341	800	1,212	3,983	897	1,758	5,452	4,129	5,166	23,738
		Female	152	213	933	2,251	753	2,385	2,479	4,720	7,026	20,912
		Total	493	1,013	2,145	6,234	1,650	4,143	7,931	8,849	12,192	44,650
	Total Number given Training to Feb. 28, 1939	Male	798	1,100	1,982	17,525	2,483	5,651	10,923	6,718	8,859	56,039
		Female	612	345	1,294	9,104	2,083	5,640	5,947	6,288	12,755	44,068
		Total	1,410	1,445	3,276	26,629	4,566	11,291	16,870	13,006	21,614	100,107
	NUMBERS PLACED IN WAGE EARNING EMPLOYMENT											
B	Placed in Employment 1937-38	Male	.....	104	139	25	869	303	99	55	470	2,064
		Female	.....	32	7	.....	342	456	104	62	215	1,218
		Total	.....	136	146	25	1,211	759	203	117	685	3,282
	Placed in Employment 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939	Male	92	137	49	85	566	329	74	378	307	2,017
		Female	1	42	32	10	589	665	82	122	165	1,708
		Total	93	179	81	95	1,155	994	156	500	472	3,725
	Total Placed in Employment to Feb. 28, 1939	Male	92	241	188	110	1,435	632	173	433	777	4,081
		Female	1	74	39	10	931	1,121	186	184	380	2,926
		Total	93	315	227	120	2,366	1,753	359	617	1,157	7,007
	MAN DAYS WORKED (WORK TRAINING PROJECTS ONLY)											
C	Man Days Worked 1937-38		.....	20,321	14,228	15,944	33,022	32,581	.....	8,304	51,348	175,748
	Man Days Worked 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939		443	33,955	16,342	17,164	7,145	29,636	480	29,011	82,807	216,983
	Total Man Days Worked to Feb. 28, 1939		443	54,276	30,570	33,108	40,167	62,217	480	37,315	134,155	392,731
	DAYS CLASS INSTRUCTION GIVEN											
D	Days Class Instruction 1937-38		12,745	4,545	17,339	314,034	48,047	35,409	60,453	74,215	41,723	608,510
	Days Class Instruction 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939		12,242	14,887	62,895	67,594	82,246	52,863	102,443	67,923	24,338	487,431
	Total Days Class Instruction to Feb. 28, 1939		24,987	19,432	80,234	381,628	130,293	88,272	162,896	142,138	66,061	1,095,941
	HOURS CLASS INSTRUCTION GIVEN *(Applies to classes not operated whole day)*											
E	Hours Class Instruction 1937-38		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,847	233,575	6,685	200,000	752,107
	Hours Class Instruction 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939		.....	.....	.....	1,557,000	.....	242,223	289,352	169,365	723,784	2,981,724
	Total Hours Class Instruction to Feb. 28, 1939		.....	.....	.....	1,557,000	.....	554,070	522,927	176,050	923,784	3,733,831

	NUMBER OF CLASSES OPERATED										
F	Classes operated 1937-38	22	11	29	626	70	265	283	41	127	1,474
	Classes operated 1938-39 to Feb. 28, 1939	14	31	74	176	27	109	233	125	157	946
	Total Classes Operated to Feb. 28, 1939	36	42	103	802	97	374	516	166	284	2,420
	1938-39 PROGRAM ONLY TO FEB. 28, 1939										
	Total Number Given Training Various Types of Projects (including those continuing from 1937-38)										
	Projects designed to train for wage earning employment—										
	Forestry	28	.....	279	357	.....	459	.....	114	689	1,966
	Mining	.....	236	90	125	40	.....	.....	.....	137	628
G	Urban Occupational	179	177	707	766	854	2,472	2,077	1,088	1,672	9,992
	Farm Apprenticeship	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	213	.....	400
	Home Service Training	.....	96	111	94	743	154	184	153	150	1,685
	Total Projects designed to train for wage-earning employment	207	509	1,187	1,342	1,824	3,125	2,261	1,568	2,648	14,671
	Other Projects										
	Agricultural and Rural Training Courses	286	611	1,048	5,752	.....	1,107	5,670	2,770	556	17,800
	Physical Training Courses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,646	16,890	21,536
	Total Other Projects	286	611	1,048	5,752	.....	1,107	5,670	7,416	17,446	39,336
	GRAND TOTAL ALL COURSES APRIL 1938 TO FEB. 28, 1939	493	1,120	2,235	7,094	1,824	4,232	7,931	8,984	20,094	54,007

(1) Quebec and Alberta figures for 1938-39 are incomplete.

NOTE.—In reference to Section "B" it is observed that not all the projects undertaken have been designed to place those trained in wage earning employment. A large proportion of the numbers shown in Section "A" were enrolled in Physical Training courses and in a wide variety of rural courses. In respect to the 1938-39 activities Section "G" shows separately the numbers in the various courses designed to train for wage earning employment and those in other courses. Section "B" includes those who obtained employment during or on completion of their courses, and those subsequently placed by instructors or placement officers, but does not include those who subsequently on their own initiative found work. There is no authoritative information as to the numbers who have obtained employment in this latter way, but sample surveys indicate that the number is considerable.

It is noted that, from the commencement in 1937 to February 28, 1939, the total number in courses designed to train for employment was 27,407, of whom 9,034 discontinued training before the completion of their courses, of the remaining 18,373, there have been placed in employment 7,007 or over 38 per cent and there were still in training 5,827 at February 28, 1939.

* On May 15, 1939, the Minister of Labour announced later figures in regard to youth training. These statistics indicated that to March 31, 1939, the total number given training was 117,000. The Minister also announced that employment had been found for 40½ per cent of the youths completing courses designed to lead to employment.

Quebec—

For women—

Rural homecraft and handicrafts, hotel assistants.

For men—

Mining, forestry, general agriculture (parish courses), rural co-operatives and credit unions, ski instructors.

Ontario—

For women—

Home service training schools, waitresses, art textile design, industrial learnerships.

For men—

Mining, tobacco curing, farm apprentices, male nurses, parks and gardening, wireless telegraphy operating, machine shop, welding, carpentry, industrial apprentices and learners.

Manitoba—

For women—

Home service training schools, specialized services, rural homecraft, home nursing, dressmaking, commercial refresher, commercial art, retail selling.

For men—

Foresty, industrial learners, agricultural courses, motor mechanics, welding, auto body work, machine shop, radio and electricity, carpentry, mechanical drafting, sheet metal work, diesel engineering, printing, aircraft ground work, commercial refresher, first aid.

Saskatchewan—

For women—

Home service training schools, rural homecraft and handicrafts, agricultural subjects, dressmaking, commercial refresher, interior decorating, home nursing, cooking.

For men—

University agricultural courses, short agricultural courses, carpentry, motor mechanics, radio servicing, machine shop, welding, house wiring, diesel engineering, aviation, commercial refresher, first aid.

Alberta—

For women—

Home service training schools, agricultural short courses (homecraft and handicrafts), industrial learnerships, physical recreation, occupational centres.

For men—

Forestry, farm apprentices, industrial apprentices and learners, physical recreation, first aid, occupational centres.

British Columbia—

For women—

Home service training schools, dressmaking, power sewing machine operation, waitresses, retail selling, commercial refresher, rural short courses, physical recreation.

For men—

Forestry, mining, woodworking, building construction, motor mechanics, radio servicing, diesel engineering, plastering, painting and decorating, first aid, physical recreation.

The accompanying table is a statistical summary of the youth training plan from its commencement in 1937 to February 28, 1939.

Canada's Tourist Trade

The estimated expenditures of tourists visiting Canada during 1938 were $273,431,000 in comparison with $290,581,000 in 1937. A large part of this revenue was accounted for by visitors from the United States, more than 17,000,000 persons having crossed the international boundary into Canada in 1938, with estimated expenditures totalling $259,000,000 as compared with $274,000,000 in 1937.

Tourists from the United States using automobiles were the heaviest spenders, accounting for a total of $180,258,000 in 1938 as compared with $181,332,000 in 1937. Those entering by rail spent $47,563,000 as compared with $49,223,000, by boat $10,927,000 compared with $16,054,000, and other travellers, including those who entered by ferry, plane, bus, etc., $20,000,000 compared with $27,000,000.

Visitors from overseas countries spent an estimated total of $14,683,000 compared with $16,972,000 in 1937.

Canadians travelling abroad spent a total of $123,913,000 as compared with $124,422,000 in 1937, of which $103,956,000 was spent in the United States compared with $102,087,000. Canadian travellers to overseas countries spent $19,957,000 compared with $22,335,000 in 1937.

The Board of Standards and Appeals of the New York Department of Labor is revising sections of the State's boiler code governing new installations, to coincide with the code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The board is bringing up to date its regulations adopted 25 years ago relating to fireproof and fire-resisting materials, and the elevator and hoistway code adopted in 1923.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilots—Irrigation Workers and Electricians in Alberta—Hours of Work, Minimum Wages and Safety Regulations in British Columbia—Superannuation of Municipal Employees in British Columbia—Minimum Wages in Quebec

NEW orders relate to pilots in the District of Miramichi in New Brunswick, to electricians in Alberta and to pensions for municipal employees in British Columbia. Minimum wages are fixed for workers on irrigation projects in Alberta and for men employed in shingle mills in British Columbia while changes are made in fair wage orders in Quebec. Hours of labour are limited for persons employed in drug stores and beauty parlours in British Columbia and new safety regulations in the same province apply to several hazardous industries.

Canada Shipping Act

New by-laws for the Pilotage District of Miramichi were approved on April 5. With certain exceptions they are similar to the by-laws for the district of Chignecto (Labour Gazette, March, 1939, p. 301) and provide for the examination and licensing of pilots. Apprentice pilots must be British subjects between 18 and 30 years of age, serve an apprenticeship of four years and pass the prescribed examinations. An applicant for a licence who has not been apprenticed must be between the ages of 21 and 45 years and must submit to the Pilotage Authority a certificate as mate in the Home Trade of Canada or as Master in the Inland Waters as well as health and character references. He may be required to serve one season as apprentice before trying the pilot's examinations. Provision is made for deductions from wages for the purchase of a Dominion Government Annuity for each pilot. The penalty for retaining pilots on board more than 48 hours is $5 a day and is payable to the pilots.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

From April 1 to October 1, 1939, workers employed on irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act are exempt, by an order approved March 14, from the maximum working hours of nine a day and 54 a week fixed by the Hours of Work Act for male workers.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

For workmen on the same projects an order in council of the same date fixes a minimum wage of 33⅓ cents an hour, the minimum payable for adult workers in private industry throughout the province employed by the week or longer period.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Two orders in council of March 21 designate the trade of electrician as one to which the Act applies and make regulations for the examination of candidates for the certificates of proficiency necessary to carry on the trade. Certificates must be renewed each year. "Electrician" includes any person engaged in the installation, alteration or repair of electrical fixtures, appliances or apparatus but excludes a man engaged in line work. Examinations are to be conducted in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller by boards of examiners consisting of a representative of the city, the master electricians and of the journeymen electricians all of whom are to be nominated by the particular city and appointed by the Government. A Board of Appeal is to consist of the chairmen of the boards of examiners.

An apprentice's certificate may be issued by the Department of Trade and Industry to any person working under an electrician holding a Certificate of Proficiency. For other certificates candidates after three years' practical experience must be examined in general electrical theory and practical work, the Canadian Electrical Code and the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

At least 75 per cent must be obtained on an examination for a First Class Journeyman's Certificate and a Restricted Certificate. The holder of the former certificate may work as journeyman electrician in any part of the province subject to the by-laws of any city and the holder of the latter is entitled to work in any part of the province except the five cities mentioned but he may not do the initial work of wiring any building where concealed conduit work is required. A Provisional Restricted Certificate, which is valid for six months and not more than two of which may be issued to any one person, may be granted to a person failing to qualify for a Restricted Certificate but obtaining at least 50 per cent of the allotted marks.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulation 9 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1234) defining the position of the industries of teaming, cartage and trucking with respect to the Act was amended on March 23 to make it

clear that the Act applies to such industries only when carried on as a regularly established business or in conjunction with some other industry to which the Act applies.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

An order of the Board of Industrial Relations of April 3 reduces the maximum hours of persons employed in drug stores. The former order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1206) exempting these workers from the maximum of eight hours a day and 48 hours a week fixed by the Hours of Work Act and prohibiting employment for more than nine hours hours a day or 52 a week is repealed but these provisions are contained in the new order which stipulates in addition that the hours of work in two consecutive weeks may not exceed 96.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Two orders of the Board of Industrial Relations, effective March 30, relate to men employed in the shingle industry and to female workers in personal service occupations. Order 62 continues in force the 40-cent hourly minimum provided by Order 16 for male workers, except apprentices, engaged in the manufacture of wooden shingles not including shingle bolts. Order 27A fixes maximum working hours of nine hours a day and 44 a week for female operators in beauty parlours and stipulates that these workers are to have one hour's rest daily, the hour to be completed between 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. The power given the Board under the Female Minimum Wage Act to limit hours of work has been exercised in the case of these occupations which are not within the scope of the Hours of Work Act.

British Columbia Municipal Superannuation Act

The first regulations under the Municipal Superannaution Act, 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 161) issued on March 31 set out three tables showing the contributions necessary to provide a single life annuity of $10 per month commencing at the minimum retiring age or a greater amount if the employee continues to work on reaching that age. Provision is made for payment of one-half the annuity to the widow when the employee dies before reaching the pensionable age and for annuities in case of total and permanent disablement.

For females the mininum retirement age is 55 and the maximum 60, and an annuity may be purchased at age 20 for a lump sum of $658 or monthly payments of $2.55. The rates gradually rise to a lump sum of $1,776 if the annuity is purchased at 55. For policemen and firemen for whom the same retirement ages are fixed as for women, the cost at age 20 is a lump sum of $659 or $2.70 monthly increasing to a lump sum of $1,713 if purchase is made at 55. For all other males the minimum retirement age is 60 and the maximum 65. At age 20 the lump sum payment is $525 and the monthly contribution $2. It rises to a lump sum of $1,472 at age 60.

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulations gazetted March 30 amend the accident prevention regulations for submarine diving, logging and for factories and other workplaces. The following additions have been made to the regulations. If during specially hazardous operations a diver fails to reply to the attendant's signals, given every ten minutes, a second diver must be ready and go down immediately. Rules are laid down for the construction of ladders, the control of dust and the piling of lumber. Repairs to machinery in shingle mills are prohibited while the saws are in motion and glass guards around all high speed wheels must be shatter-proof. Special rules govern the work of excavating with a power machine and scaffolding.

New regulations apply to mechanical refrigerating systems. All such systems must be designed and installed in accordance with the British Columbia regulations concerning boilers, pressure vessels and appurtenances. Every machine is to be equipped with an approved automatic safety valve and with accumulators or liquid traps and evacuating valves if of over five tons capacity. Control valves must be easily accessible and there must be provision in machinery rooms for emergency ventilation and at least two exits. Where natural ventilation is insufficient, mechanical ventilation controlled outside the machinery room and capable of changing the air every five minutes is to be provided. Two approved gas masks or helmets must be kept in good condition and available for immediate use in all plants of five tons capacity or over and one such mask or helmet in smaller plants. Full instructions for their use are to be posted near the equipment and employees must be trained in its use.

In the logging industry employers are responsible for seeing that workmen do not work within the bight of any line or in dangerous places. The regulations for this industry require head-spars, tail-trees, gin-poles and anchorage stumps to be examined

and meet certain specifications, prohibit the use of hooks instead of shackles to fasten guy lines, require the removal of dangerous objects and stipulate that line trees used for anchorage must be guyed. Soft hammers only may be used for cutting cables and workmen running in slack lines are not to use their hands to guide lines on donkey drums. Special rules apply to the felling of trees and foremen are responsible for safe working conditions in this work. Engines used in yarding and loading must have a horn or whistle and may only be operated by experienced workmen with approved signalling codes. Employers' records showing the experience and ability of all operators, except licensed steam engineers, must be forwarded to the Board on request and be open for inspection by its representative. There are also special rules for tractor and motor truck logging relating to brake equipment and loading. Private roads, bridges and log-dumps must be maintained in a safe condition and bridges and their approaches must have guard rails. Woodsmen's shoes must be safe soled. Power boats used as camp-tenders or tugs are to be equipped with a row boat and life buoys must be installed on floats, wharves or other places where workmen are employed in or about water.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Orders in council gazetted April 1 amend two orders and suspend a third. Order 4 is amended to declare the City of Thetford Mines in Zone III for the purpose of the Order relating to hotels and restaurants and to declare the town of Chicoutimi in Zone IV with respect to textile workers. Before the amendment, these workers were entitled to the higher rates provided for Zone II (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512).

The hourly minimum rates provided by Order 16 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1350) for cutters and wrappers in butter and cheese wholesale and export establishments are reduced from 26c. 22c. and 17c. for 60 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent of their number in each establishment respectively, to a minimum of 17c. for any of these workers. The 22-cent minimum which was payable to not less than 25 per cent of all other employees in these places is now payable to not more than 25 per cent.

Order 18 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1352) applying to funeral furniture and casket manufacture was suspended from December 17, 1938, for all establishments but those of Messrs. Gerard and Godin in Three Rivers where the minimum rates remained in effect until March 1.

Vacation Plans in the U.S. During 1938

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc. of New York in one of its studies in personnel policy (No. 13) reviews the "Developments in Company Vacation Plans" during 1938.

For the purpose of this survey, 210 companies employing over one million workers furnished the Conference Board with information concerning the operation of their vacation plans for wage-earning employees during the preceding year.

In a summary of the results of the survey made it is stated that "depressed business conditions in 1937-1938 caused the suspension of only a very small proportion of plans as compared with the number discontinued or abandoned during the period of 1929 to 1935. Although over one-third of the 210 vacation plans are subject to union agreements, the majority of companies found no trouble in carrying out their policies, and difficulties arising from misinterpretation of provisions occurred in only a few instances.

"Many companies have adopted a more liberal policy since 1935 in regard to the eligibility requirements and the length of vacation granted. In approximately three-fourths of the plans, employees are qualified for some vacation privilege after one year's service or less.

"Plans have been revised during the past few years to make the time of the vacation period as flexible as possible, but particular attention has been given to definitions of eligibility in case of lay-off, and to the methods of calculating vacation pay. This accounts for the wide variety of policy and practice found in the plans of different companies.

"Vacation expense, at the time of operating losses, was 'worth it' to some companies, which considered that a vacation allowance helped to supplement the earnings of workers subjected to short-time hours or lay-offs. In seven plans, a provision, rarely found in former years, permits all eligible employees the option of a paid vacation or the privilege of remaining at work and receiving an allowance in addition to their regular pay.

"Although many changes have occurred in details of vacation plans the ratio of companies using one kind of plan as against others has remained relatively constant. A majority of companies favour vacations staggered over a period of months, and prefer plans which graduate the length of vacation allowance on the basis of past service."

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at March 31, 1939

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at March 31, 1939. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,175	12,504	12,128	11,564	14,221	58,858
Average monthly pension	18·44	19·27	18·66	14·16	14·71	18·51
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·30	1·64	1·68	2·60	2·60	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·59	3·12	4·22	5·00	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	55·04	45·82	53·94	61·61	51·88	35·82
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1939	$420,929 26	$523,955 75	$502,406 45	$369,403 62	$472,859 69	$2,430,695 92
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939	$1,657,567 24	$2,071,000 36	$1,992,400 38	$1,440,354 10	$1,866,723 83	$9,615,751 34
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$9,712,708 56	$13,984,026 29	$14,694,007 44	$3,642,335 67	$8,678,615 14	$68,465,112 53

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,891	47,939	12,227	7	181,514
Average monthly pension	10·94	17·85	16·59	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·01	1·51	1·30	·07	
*Percentage of person over 70 years of age to total population	6·23	3·04	2·36	1·21	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·31	49·67	55·17	5·79	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1939	$46,084 37	$1,915,408 51	$459,067 97	$414 54	$7,141,226 08
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939	$179,121 07	$7,637,019 04	$1,821,447 84	$1,898 91	$28,283,284 11
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$858,967 33	$18,368,356 69	$13,263,097 39	$14,941 44	$151,682,168 48

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1938—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	146	232	206	510	493
Average monthly pension	19·44	19·41	19·37	19·59	19·04
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1939	$6,368 55	$10,022 67	$8,909 68	$22,883 42	$20,757 27
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939	$19,289 81	$37,323 55	$33,506 77	$86,516 77	$74,418 04
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$19,289 81	$40,348 96	$39,919 16	$95,510 70	$86,402 91

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,154	104	1,453	214	4,512
Average monthly pension	19·53	13·99	19·51	19·85	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1939	$51,125 61	$3,255 17	$65,624 60	$10,111 82	$199,058 79
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939	$199,162 73	$10,518 23	$263,451 54	$36,166 98	$760,354 42
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$237,698 02	$11,178 35	$320,480 02	$37,944 74	$888,772 67

THE LEGAL REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN CANADA

THE following is a brief summary of the statutory regulation of hours of work in Canada. It is not intended to be a complete statement. For the most part, hours of work in Canada are regulated by provincial legislation. Limitations imposed by the Dominion affect only Dominion Government employees, persons employed on Dominion public works or in the execution of contracts for Government works or supplies. An order in council of 1930 provided that, unless it was against the public interest, the hours of work of any person employed by the Dominion Government who was at that time required to work more than eight hours a day should be reduced to eight hours with a half holiday on Saturday. On construction work undertaken by the Government of Canada, either directly or by contract, the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act restricts working hours to eight a day and 44 a week provided such works are not declared exempt from the operation of the Act by the Governor in Council. Unless excepted by statutory authority or by agreement, works towards the cost of which a grant is made by the Dominion are governed by similar conditions laid down in an agreement between the Dominion and the provincial or municipal authority or private corporation to which financial assistance is given. In contracts for equipment and supplies for the Dominion Government, it is stipulated that the working hours of persons employed in the manufacture of such goods shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district or, where there is no custom as to hours, fair and reasonable hours as determined, if necessary, by the Minister of Labour.

Provincial legislation includes laws concerning working conditions, among which are hours of labour, in certain classes of undertakings such as mines, factories and shops and for certain occupations such as drivers of motor vehicles and elevator operators, legislation in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec dealing only with hours of work and statutes in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan under the authority of which orders in council may limit hours of labour.

Under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan hours have been regulated in a considerable number of industries and trades in certain districts or throughout the province. New Brunswick has recently enacted an Industrial Standards Act. In Nova Scotia the Act applies only to the building trades in Halifax and Dartmouth and in the other provinces orders in council limit hours in several building trades in different cities. Working hours in barber shops are restricted in some cities and towns in Quebec, Ontario and in Saskatchewan. In the manufacturing industries orders in council apply to men's clothing and women's cloaks and suits in Ontario and Quebec, gloves, furs, millinery and shoes in Quebec, furniture (wood) in Ontario and Quebec, brewing in Ontario and a few others. Weekly hours range in these industries from 40 to 48. Hours are limited by order in council for other workers in Quebec, including job printers and bakers in cities and persons employed in stone-cutting, ornamental iron work, aluminium smelting and iron oxide mining; in Ontario in the manufacture of soft furniture and in Alberta for bakers, creosote workers and taxi-drivers in some towns.

No orders have yet been made under the section of the Manitoba Fair Wage Act added in 1938 to give power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make binding the wages and hours agreed upon at a conference of employers and employed in certain industries but the Act has been applied since its enactment in 1916 to limit hours of labour on all construction work contracted for by the Provincial Government and since 1934 to regulate hours on private construction jobs of more than $100 in any city or town of over 2,000 or in any other part of the province to which the Act is made to apply by order in council. Regulations fix maximum hours varying from 44 to 48 according to the occupation but teamsters have a maximum work week of 54 hours. In Ontario a statute of 1936 places the same limits on hours on public works and works subsidized by the Provincial Government as the Dominion statute, eight a day and 44 a week except in special cases or in emergencies. In other provinces, by order in council or by resolution of the Legislature, "a fair wages" policy is applied to public works and wages and hours are usually determined by the custom of the trade in the locality.

The Hours of Work Acts of Alberta and British Columbia apply to both sexes. In Alberta, except in agriculture or domestic service, hours of work in any trade or occupation, unless exempted by regulation, are limited to nine a day and 54 a week for male workers and eight a day and 48 a week for females. In British Columbia, the Act provides for an eight-hour day and 48-hour week, except where special regulations apply, in mines, factories, construction, road transport,

retail and wholesale stores, barber shops, bakeries, restaurants, public dining rooms and the catering service connected therewith and for hotel clerks and elevator operators. Regulations in Alberta and British Columbia make provision for longer hours for some classes of workers in the lumbering industry and in British Columbia for the fruit and vegetable industry, fish canneries and laundries and in shops for the Christmas season and in the smaller towns as well as for certain classes of workers employed in industrial undertakings.

In Quebec and Nova Scotia there are statutes enabling the administrative authorities to restrict hours of work in different industries. The Nova Scotia Act of 1935 stipulates that all workmen in industrial undertakings including mines and quarries, factories and construction work of any kind, must be given a weekly rest day and provides for a board of adjustment to determine maximum hours in such undertakings. No board, however, has been appointed. In Quebec an Act of 1933 designed to spread employment was applied to the building industry throughout the province and hours were limited to 40 a week, or 36 a week where a two-shift system was in effect, except on jobs costing from $200 to $500 according to the locality. The latter system was compulsory during the summer on large jobs for public authorities or of which half the costs were paid or guaranteed by the province or a municipality. At the present time under this Act maximum hours for the building industry, except on small jobs, are eight a day for skilled men and nine for unskilled workmen in the Montreal Division and eight a day and 48 a week in the rest of the province. Where work is done in shifts as required on public contracts during the summer season, the length of the shift has been extended to eight hours except in the Montreal Division where it is still six hours. Other orders under this statute limit to 55 the hours of work per week of persons employed in beauty parlours on the Island of Montreal and to 64 the hours of workmen in shoe-repairing on the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles if the majority of the work orders are received from the Island.

In Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan there is no legislation dealing solely with hours of work but in these provinces, as in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec, laws governing employment in mines, factories and shops restrict hours. In Manitoba, the limitations imposed by the Factories Act on the working hours of women and young persons have been superseded by regulations under the Minimum Wage Act applying with some variation to both men and women. The maximum hours fixed by statute or under statutory authority for workers in mines, factories and shops are shown in the accompanying table. In some cases these standards have been modified by

STATUTORY MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK PER DAY OR PER WEEK IN MINES, FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN CANADA

—	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon
MINES—									
Coal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 unless agrees otherwise	9, 54	8	
below	8	8	.....	.....	.....		8, —	8	
Metal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 54	8	8 unless paid at overtime rate
below	.....	8	8 for boys under 18	8 in Northern Ontario	.....	.....	9, 54	8	
FACTORIES	.....	10, 60*	10, 55†	10, 60†	8, 48**	48†	9, 54 males 8, 48 females	8, 48	.....
SHOPS	.....	.....	60‡	10, 60†	8, 48**	.....	As for factories	8, 48‡‡	.....

*Females only.

†Females and boys. Applies to boys under 18 in Quebec and under 16 in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

‡Females and boys in towns of 10,000 or more. An order of the Fair Wage Board fixes a maximum of 72 hours for males over 18, and 55 hours for females and for boys under 18. in industrial and commercial establishments in cities and towns.

**Females, and boys under 18, in factories, 17 in shops. Adult males in factories in Greater Winnipeg may not work more than 48 hours in a week unless paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour for extra hours.

‡‡In Vancouver, Victoria and their environs, but 3 extra hours may be worked on Saturdays in other parts of the province provided that 48 is maximum for week.

orders in council under Industrial Standards Acts or the Collective Labour Agreement Act of Quebec.

In all the coal-mining provinces, there is a statutory eight-hour day for underground workers and Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan regulate the hours of labour of men above ground. In Saskatchewan longer hours may be worked by agreement between the workman and employer. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, there is no legal limitation on the hours of work in metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., and only in Alberta and British Columbia are hours above ground regulated. In Quebec, the restriction applies only to boys under 18 and in Ontario only to those parts of the province without county organization. The largest mining operations in Ontario are carried on, however, in the northern districts.

Early factory legislation in all provinces except Prince Edward Island limited hours of women and young persons and in Alberta the Factories Act of 1926 provided for a nine-hour day and 54-hour week for all factory workers with some exceptions. In Nova Scotia the clause fixing maximum hours was dropped while in Alberta and Manitoba the power to limit hours given by the Minimum Wage Acts was exercised to reduce the maximum fixed by the factory law in so far as women were concerned. When the Alberta Hours of Work Act was passed in 1936 it maintained the existing conditions of a maximum of nine hours a day and 54 a week for male workers and eight hours a day and 48 a week for women and girls. In British Columbia the Hours of Work Act of 1923 extended to men and boys the eight-hour day and 48-hour week provided for women and girls by the Factories Act of 1908. In New Brunswick and Ontario the 10-hour day and 60-hour week fixed in the first factory laws for women and girls, and in Ontario also for boys under 16, have not been changed but in Quebec the weekly limits for women and boys under 18 were reduced in 1930 to 55. An order under the Quebec Fair Wage Act limits to 72 in a week the hours of males over 18 years of age in industrial and commercial establishments and other workplaces in cities and towns to which the Act applies. In all provinces longer hours may be worked with special permission or under special regulations applying to certain industries or occupations.

An indirect influence tending to reduce hours is the requirement in some cases that time in excess of a specified number of hours must be paid for at higher rates per hour. Punitive rates are applicable in Alberta to hours in excess of the normal statutory limits but, provided the weekly maximum is not exceeded, no overtime rate is payable for the first hour beyond the eight hours for women and girls or the nine hours for male workers. In British Columbia the minimum rates of wages are increased after a fixed number of hours in certain occupations, such as in the fruit and vegetable industry, telephone operation, motor transport and for first-aid attendants in hospitals. In Manitoba, where hours of work for adult males in factories are not limited by law, a regulation under the Minimum Wage Act stipulates that male factory workers over 18 years of age in Greater Winnipeg must be paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour for every hour in excess of 48 in a week. In Ontario where hours are frequently less than the legal maximum for women and young persons, most orders under the minimum wage laws fix minimum rates for a specified number of hours in a week and require female workers and males replacing females to be paid at proportionate rates for hours in excess of the specified number or in excess of the normal hours of work in any establishment where they are less than the specified number. The hours specified, 48, 50 and 54, vary with the size of the place. In the textile industry higher rates must be paid to both men and women for the first two hours of overtime and one and one-half times the regular rate for other overtime. In Quebec unless the Fair Wage Board grants exemption from the overtime regulation, in industrial establishments in cities and towns running normally 48, 54 or 60 hours a week both male and female workers must be paid one and one-half times the regular rate if they are employed beyond these normal hours or beyond 10 hours in a day when normal weekly hours are not exceeded or beyond 12 hours a day in any case. The overtime rate does not apply, however, to workmen earning $30 a week or more on the Island of Montreal or within five miles, $25 in cities and towns of 2,000 or more or $20 in other towns or to workmen given a certain number of holidays in lieu of overtime pay or under certain other conditions.

As regards shops, hours of work are limited by statute only in Alberta and British Columbia for all classes of workers but in Manitoba under a minimum wage order there is a basic 48-hour week and persons employed for longer hours in the week or for more than nine hours in a day or 10½ hours on Saturday must be paid five cents an hour in addition to the minimum rate unless their wages are higher than this regulation would provide. An enactment of 1939 stipulates, however, that, except as permitted by the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board, no woman and no boy under 17 may be employed in a shop for

more than eight hours a day or 48 a week. In Ontario there is a maximum 10-hour day and 60-hour week for women and for boys under 16 and in Quebec the same maximum per week for women and boys under 18 in towns of 10,000 or more is fixed by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Acts but appears to be superseded in all cities and towns by an order of the Fair Wage Board limiting hours for these classes to 55 a week unless a permit for longer hours is granted in accordance with the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. Except in Alberta and Ontario provision is made for a limited amount of overtime. In Nova Scotia the Children's Protection Act prohibits the employment in shops of girls under 16 and boys under 14 for more than eight hours a day or more than four hours on Saturday.

All the provinces give to municipal councils power to make by-laws requiring the closing of shops at a specified hour on any or every day of the week and providing for a weekly half-holiday. Such by-laws must be passed if a sufficient proportion of the local shopkeepers petition for them and in all provinces the municipal council has power to make an early-closing by-law on its own initiative.

Bake-shops in Alberta and British Columbia are within the Hours of Work Acts. In British Columbia drivers delivering bakery products may be employed 54 hours a week. In Ontario there is a maximum 56-hour week for adult male workers in bake-shops. In Quebec binding agreements under the Collective Labour Agreements Act fix maximum hours in the baking industry in several cities.

In barber shops and beauty parlours hours of work are limited only in some provinces. Barber shops are within the Alberta and British Columbia Hours of Work Acts while beauty parlours are affected in Alberta by the Hours of Work Act and in British Columbia by an order under the Female Minimum Wage Act limiting hours to nine a day and 44 a week. In Manitoba a minimum wage order fixes maximum hours for females and for boys under 18 in beauty parlours at 10 a day and 48 a week except with a permit from the Bureau of Labour. Barber shops in certain cities are governed by orders in council under the Industrial Standards Acts and in Quebec under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. In the latter province, hours of labour in beauty parlours on the Island of Montreal are restricted to 55 a week.

Hours of work in hotels and restaurants are limited in Alberta and British Columbia by the Hours of Work Acts. In British Columbia hotel clerks and persons employed in public dining rooms and the service connected therewith have an eight-hour day and 48-hour week but females employed in hotels and in restaurants or any place where food is served or prepared may be employed for 10 hours in a day and 52 in a week in emergencies if paid at overtime rates. In resort hotels, however, the maximum work-week for women and girls is 54 hours, the hours in excess of 48 to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. In Manitoba women and boys under 18 may not be employed in hotels or restaurants more than 10 hours a day or 48 a week. Cooks, male or female, and men over 18 may be employed longer, however, but in hotels of 100 rooms or more they may not be required to work more than 54 hours in a week. In Ontario women and boys under 16 may not be employed in restaurants more than 10 hours in a day or 60 in a week. In Quebec, under an order of the Fair Wage Board, in hotels and restaurants in cities and towns hours of work are limited to 55 a week in the case of women and boys under 18 and to 72 in the case of men. In Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan there is provision for a weekly rest-day for most classes of workers in hotels and restaurants but in all except Alberta, it applies only to cities or in Quebec to cities and towns.

Road transport is within the scope of the Hours of Work Act in British Columbia where persons employed in the transport of goods have an eight-hour day and 48-hour week but these limits may be exceeded up to 10 a day and 54 a week. The maximum weekly hours for taxicab drivers are 54 and except in Victoria and suburbs the maximum hours per day are nine. In Victoria drivers of taxicabs may be employed for 10 hours within the 11 hours immediately following reporting for work. In Alberta no regulations under the Hours of Work Act have yet been made for road transport except for passenger vehicles in Edmonton where maximum hours for drivers are 12 from the time of starting work on six days a week with a rest period of one hour each day. Similar regulations apply to taxi drivers in Calgary under the Industrial Standards Act but in Banff during the summer season there may be a 12-hour day and seven-day week for taxi and bus drivers. Throughout the province a regulation of the Highway Traffic Board limits hours spent in driving goods or passenger vehicles to nine in 24 except in an emergency but under special circumstances a maximum of 10 hours in two periods of five hours each separated by a 45-minute rest period may be permitted.

In Manitoba no person may be employed in driving a goods or passenger vehicle for more than nine hours or in any capacity for more

than 12 hours in any 24 or on duty on more than six days in a week except in case of a break-down of the vehicle. Taxicab drivers in Winnipeg, however, may be on duty as drivers or in other capacities for a maximum of 12 hours a day on six days a week. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario drivers of transport vehicles may not be employed more than 10 hours out of 16 consecutive hours in New Brunswick and out of 24 in Nova Scotia and Ontario. In New Brunswick the 10 hours covers only work as driver of any transport vehicle but in Nova Scotia it applies to work in any capacity in connection with a vehicle transporting passengers or passengers and freight. In both provinces some vehicles are exempt. In Ontario the limits apply to both passenger and goods transport but the stipulation for passenger transport is limited to the hours spent in driving or operating the vehicle. For truck drivers work in any capacity is prohibited for more than 10 hours. Taxicab drivers in Toronto have a maximum 11-hour day and 66-hour week.

In Quebec, except in an emergency when an overtime rate of $2 an hour must be paid, no person may be permitted to drive a motor transport vehicle for more than 12 consecutive hours without taking a rest period in addition to the time for meals, and no bus driver may drive more than 250 miles in 24 hours.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1937

Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1937 have been issued and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all the manufacturing industries for 1930, 1933, and from 1935 to 1937, showing the number of establishments, capital invested, the number of employees on salaries and wages together with the amount of such salaries and wages, the cost of materials entering into manufactures and the value of the finished products. The figures for 1937 show a continuation of the improvement which began in most cases in 1934 following declines from 1930. The cost of materials used in manufacturing in 1937 was 23·6 per cent higher than in 1936. This was due partly to increases in the cost of raw materials, as prices were rising until July, 1937, when they again began to decline. The number of employees on salaries, increased 10·9 per cent from 1936 to 1937 while the number of wage earners increased 11·2 per cent. The increase in the total amount of wages paid in 1937 as compared to 1936, was 19·8 per cent. There have been increases in the wage rates, and an increase in the time worked per man.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and on wages with salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments, for 1937, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

The third table gives the figures as to the number of employees and salaries and wages paid in other industries for which figures are collected annually. It will be noted that during 1937, all industries with the exception of fishing, showed increases in the number of those employed when compared to the previous year. The aggregate amount of salaries and wages in each industry for which this information is available has increased.

Statistics for 1936, comparable to those contained in the present article, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, pp. 524-527. Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pp. 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pp. 1094-1095.

TABLE 1.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930, 1933 AND 1935 TO 1937

Items	1930[1]	1933	1935	1936	1937	Change per cent in 1937 over 1936
Establishments.....No.	22,618	23,780	24,034	24,202	24,834	+ 2·6
Capital invested..... $	4,041,030,475	3,279,259,838	3,216,403,127	3,271,263,531	3,465,227,831	+ 5·9
Employees on salary.....No.	84,711	86,636	97,930	104,417	115,827	+ 10·9
Salaries..... $	169,992,216	139,317,946	160,455,080	173,198,057	195,983,475	+ 13·2
Average salary..... $	2,007	1,608	1,638	1,659	1,692	+ 2·0
Employees on wages.....No.	529,985	382,022	458,734	489,942	544,624	+ 11·2
Wages..... $	527,563,162	296,929,878	399,012,697	438,873,377	525,743,562	+ 19·8
Average wage..... $	995	777	870	896	965	+ 7·7
Cost of materials..... $	1,522,737,125	967,788,028	1,419,146,217	1,624,213,996	2,006,926,787	+ 23·6
Value of production..... $	3,280,236,603	1,954,075,785	2,653,911,209	3,002,403,814	3,623,159,500	+ 20·7
Value added by manufacture..... $	1,522,737,125	919,671,181	1,153,485,104	1,289,592,672	1,506,624,867	+ 16·8

[1]A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1937

—	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA	24,834	91,092	24,735	195,983,475	427,285	117,339	525,743,562
Prince Edward Island	240	219	45	211,951	555	243	395,596
Nova Scotia	1,135	1,849	428	3,187,215	13,422	2,389	13,540,123
New Brunswick	805	1,668	428	3,245,800	11,478	2,038	11,317,510
Quebec	8,518	29,574	6,874	59,072,673	131,850	50,735	157,898,534
Ontario	9,796	44,713	14,330	104,676,703	208,673	54,027	268,341,345
Manitoba	1,043	3,629	879	7,295,154	15,875	3,323	19,903,824
Saskatchewan	689	1,627	273	2,495,225	3,929	278	4,262,929
Alberta	895	2,455	463	4,445,935	8,510	1,096	9,457,127
British Columbia and Yukon	1,713	5,358	1,015	11,352,819	32,993	3,210	40,626,574
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
CANADA—Total	24,834	91,092	24,735	195,983,475	427,285	117,339	525,743,562
Vegetable Products	5,968	15,593	3,805	31,157,950	52,659	22,201	63,474,951
Animal Products	4,435	11,592	2,315	18,672,367	42,406	11,683	46,143,994
Textiles and Textile Products	1,941	9,830	4,216	24,459,516	49,600	58,031	80,596,535
Wood and Paper Products	8,497	23,205	5,293	46,350,850	108,551	10,205	118,947,635
Iron and Its Products	1,345	13,593	3,482	32,751,724	106,346	3,727	130,509,406
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	526	6,540	2,171	16,795,769	30,551	5,352	40,926,959
Non-metallic Mineral Products	823	3,509	784	7,824,906	18,938	606	22,565,052
Chemicals and Chemical Products	754	5,435	2,033	13,803,106	11,272	3,228	14,809,613
Miscellaneous Industries	545	1,795	636	4,167,287	6,962	2,306	7,769,417
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
Vegetable Products	5,968	15,593	3,805	31,157,950	52,659	22,201	63,474,951
Aerated and mineral waters	436	861	182	1,675,624	2,806	119	2,800,194
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	223	2,299	575	4,609,104	4,028	4,977	6,282,900
Bread and other bakery products	3,179	2,484	671	3,208,837	15,711	2,386	16,550,903
Breweries	65	1,240	141	3,224,327	3,732	38	4,680,190
Coffee, tea and spices	90	652	207	1,570,472	701	589	1,087,317
Distilleries	17	444	121	1,065,689	976	500	1,361,819
Flour and feed mills	1,086	1,632	201	2,295,245	3,817	153	3,582,511
Foods, miscellaneous	124	477	185	1,156,110	851	525	1,147,459
Fruit and vegetable preparations	348	969	318	1,811,904	4,493	4,850	5,382,573
Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	50	1,459	479	3,449,685	8,039	3,058	10,591,381
Sugar refineries	10	349	65	1,181,584	1,829	89	2,137,277
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	93	1,666	396	3,596,195	2,045	3,813	3,981,915
Tobacco processing and packing	16	184	12	303,064	1,024	700	932,433
Animal products	4,435	11,592	2,315	18,672,367	42,406	11,683	46,143,994
Boots and shoes, leather	221	1,308	397	2,842,222	9,209	5,859	10,184,420
Butter and cheese	2,568	4,893	893	5,296,892	10,274	523	10,402,193
Fish curing and packing	597	522	80	722,651	3,812	1,013	2,632,120
Fur goods	351	680	195	1,322,194	1,452	1,092	2,407,982
Gloves and mittens, leather	52	192	58	320,119	722	951	1,050,318
Leather tanneries	83	319	62	946,872	3,868	133	3,629,831
Miscellaneous leather goods	231	503	135	842,342	1,748	765	1,785,910
Slaughtering and meat packing	138	2,629	366	5,344,875	8,998	1,077	11,740,133

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1937—*Concluded*

—	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
Textiles and Textile Products	1,941	9,830	4,216	24,459,516	49,600	58,031	80,596,535
Carpets, mats and rugs	21	148	49	429,812	753	420	964,790
Clothing, factory, men's	198	1,592	467	2,994,446	5,301	4,816	9,140,997
Clothing, factory, women's	593	2,043	984	4,816,453	4,698	12,256	12,110,018
Clothing, contractors, men's and women's	129	215	25	298,807	876	1,269	1,430,552
Cordage, rope and twine	10	88	26	243,495	656	260	888,940
Corsets	23	171	215	594,718	154	1,144	733,301
Cotton yarn and cloth	36	495	171	1,383,263	11,958	6,536	14,967,693
Dyeing and finishing of textiles	26	131	36	341,120	748	156	678,271
Furnishing goods, men's	195	864	422	2,242,845	1,383	7,404	4,930,469
Hats and caps	171	588	222	1,354,703	1,837	2,000	3,062,014
Hosiery and knitted goods	171	1,172	667	3,265,006	6,984	11,427	12,963,807
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s	14	338	77	977,965	976	221	1,107,565
Silk and artificial silk	29	678	344	2,016,630	5,579	3,645	7,082,807
Woollen cloth	57	377	131	1,064,367	3,589	2,401	4,505,858
Woollen goods, n.e.s	30	114	32	407,937	989	308	1,185,500
Woollen yarn	34	192	119	602,809	1,306	1,349	1,827,726
Wood and Paper Products	8,497	23,205	5,293	46,350,850	108,551	10,205	118,947,635
Boxes and bags, paper	147	823	268	2,383,772	3,062	2,484	4,384,199
Boxes, wooden	142	333	48	655,785	3,037	257	2,211,526
Engraving, stereotyping, and electrotyping	105	559	152	1,427,204	1,554	392	2,841,060
Furniture	435	1,289	297	2,260,928	8,859	359	7,221,018
Lithographing	41	407	177	1,331,814	1,457	585	2,385,098
Miscellaneous paper products	129	639	262	1,708,510	1,593	951	2,392,769
Miscellaneous wooden products	120	221	53	412,730	1,116	108	926,957
Planing mills, sash and door factories	669	1,287	207	1,953,933	6,849	26	5,426,703
Printing and bookbinding	1,238	2,966	755	6,013,297	7,121	2,516	9,576,543
Printing and publishing	779	6,274	2,000	12,397,079	8,314	1,246	12,792,297
Pulp and paper	98	3,475	569	9,561,449	28,626	535	39,196,346
Sawmills	3,836	3,394	223	3,416,279	30,129	171	23,757,593
Wood turning	41	86	13	135,005	875	40	572,810
Iron and its Products	1,345	13,593	3,482	32,751,724	106,346	3,727	130,509,406
Agricultural implements	37	701	216	1,538,918	5,466	63	5,811,125
Automobiles	15	1,650	519	4,626,793	12,442	335	17,512,198
Automobile supplies	88	763	263	1,913,557	6,622	768	8,444,541
Boilers, tanks and engines	54	487	117	1,077,873	2,331	1	2,616,520
Bridge and structural steel	19	766	96	1,780,214	2,556	.....	3,224,242
Castings and forgings	231	1,196	312	2,768,908	10,524	132	11,565,015
Hardware and tools	148	620	254	1,694,012	4,838	799	5,545,611
Heating and cooking apparatus	68	651	190	1,462,501	4,357	41	4,398,122
Iron and steel products, n.e.s	104	292	55	544,972	944	21	924,012
Machinery	214	2,006	588	4,611,155	9,760	284	11,448,237
Primary iron and steel	55	870	214	2,643,902	12,927	43	17,282,596
Railway rolling stock	37	1,357	81	3,104,117	20,027	31	26,083,040
Sheet metal products	148	1,235	348	2,688,202	6,072	844	6,830,123
Shipbuilding and repairs	40	377	42	814,714	3,078	5	3,597,196
Wire and wire goods	75	475	162	1,240,315	3,586	313	4,291,576
Non-ferrous Metal Products	526	6,540	2,171	16,795,769	30,551	5,352	40,926,959
Aluminium products	18	138	55	335,984	1,022	130	1,199,128
Brass and copper products	125	821	198	1,896,008	3,781	294	4,414,376
Electrical apparatus and supplies	191	4,038	1,449	10,139,101	12,260	3,959	16,152,335
Jewellery and silverware	121	425	207	1,187,041	2,025	659	2,614,189
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	14	862	141	2,575,849	10,567	.....	15,415,098
White metal alloys	38	177	86	445,282	711	248	914,934
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	823	3,509	784	7,824,906	18,938	606	22,565,052
Abrasive products	16	186	59	575,319	1,043	1	1,420,270
Cement and cement products	118	246	23	427,725	1,648	6	1,749,743
Clay products	162	326	68	713,492	2,917	194	2,647,213
Coke and gas products	33	836	253	1,690,746	2,936	2	4,018,823
Glass products	77	365	120	847,463	2,981	333	3,441,568
Petroleum products	57	810	129	2,156,901	4,189	9	6,089,942
Stone, monumental and ornamental	229	350	38	544,912	764	7	807,654
Chemicals and Chemical Products	754	5,435	2,033	13,803,106	11,272	3,228	14,809,613
Acids, alkalies and salts	21	603	114	1,467,125	2,634	8	3,426,293
Fertilizers	20	213	64	492,874	745	1	954,751
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	174	1,135	660	3,189,081	1,136	1,365	2,122,039
Miscellaneous chemical products	137	763	247	1,923,336	2,237	787	2,792,232
Paints, pigments and varnishes	82	1,107	305	2,796,450	1,742	170	2,030,749
Soaps and washing compounds	101	704	161	1,411,718	1,162	257	1,424,490
Miscellaneous Industries	545	1,795	636	4,167,287	6,962	2,306	7,769,417
Brooms, brushes and mops	84	247	86	518,298	914	225	820,692
Mattresses and springs	72	309	95	786,899	1,787	290	1,894,031

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1930-1931 AND 1933-1937

Industries	1930	1931	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Fishing:							
Number of employees	63,836	61,832	65,506	68,634	68,557	71,935	69,967
***Mining:**							
Number of employees	89,200	72,809	63,334	73,505	80,256	90,999	105,414
Wages and salaries $	113,975,332	91,969,299	70,031,805	88,126,186	100,080,559	116,766,222	144,292,384
***Metalliferous mining:**							
Number of employees	30,623	25,434	25,443	34,143	38,603	46,455	55,046
Wages and salaries $	48,851,303	41,829,288	37,937,871	50,818,448	59,528,350	72,016,670	90,798,501
Coal mining:							
Number of employees	29,172	27,860	25,375	25,961	26,198	26,918	27,202
Wages and salaries $	36,442,361	28,802,428	22,378,736	25,662,591	26,595,344	28,873,135	31,641,679
***Other mining:**							
Number of employees	29,405	19,515	12,516	13,401	15,455	17,626	23,166
Wages and salaries $	28,681,668	21,337,583	9,715,198	11,645,147	13,956,865	15,876,417	21,852,204
Manufacturing (a)							
Number of employees	626,581	540,412	479,186	530,188	567,416	594,359	660,451
Wages and salaries $	708,805,323	598,238,605	444,130,213	511,765,144	567,806,911	612,071,434	721,627,037
Electric light and power:							
Number of employees	17,858	17,014	14,717	14,974	15,458	16,087	17,018
Wages and salaries $	27,287,443	26,306,956	21,431,877	21,829,491	22,519,993	23,367,091	25,623,767
Steam railways: (b)							
Number of employees	174,485	154,569	121,923	127,326	127,526	132,781	133,467
Wages and salaries $	268,347,374	229,499,505	158,326,445	163,336,635	172,956,218	182,638,365	193,355,584
Street and electric railways:							
Number of employees	18,340	17,135	14,883	14,544	14,381	14,280	14,347
Wages and salaries $	26,954,994	24,647,391	18,692,236	18,546,749	18,649,517	18,958,832	19,778,118
Telegraphs: (c)							
Number of employees	7,331	6,637	5,263	5,624	5,903	6,064	6,401
Wages and salaries $	8,674,453	7,875,058	5,870,433	6,431,647	7,030,830	7,360,193	8,075,838
Telephones:							
Number of employees	26,575	23,825	18,796	17,291	17,414	17,775	18,413
Wages and salaries $	32,085,948	28,493,252	21,276,406	21,167,834	22,283,362	23,365,977	25,579,850
Express: (d)							
Number of employees	4,996	4,616	3,998	4,043	4,126	4,293	4,611
Wages and salaries $	8,132,525	7,375,492	5,759,047	5,621,807	6,071,962	6,313,911	6,816,627

(a) See note (1), Table I.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.
*The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (monumental and ornamental) which are shown as sub-groups under manufacturing.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, 1933, AND 1936 TO 1938

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1938, inclusive, and March, 1939, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1939, and from previous issues.

The figures are for the years 1929 when farm wages in Canada were around the general level from 1921 to 1929, for 1933 when these wages were down to about the lowest point since 1914, and the last three years. These figures reveal that wages of employees on farms in Canada fell approximately fifty per cent from 1929 to 1933 and thereafter have tended to increase gradually. From 1937 to 1938 there was a slight increase for Canada as a whole, due to the increases that occurred in the western provinces, as there were decreases in most of the eastern provinces.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....												
1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	161	161	322	112	134	246
1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	206	168	374	126	135	261
1937	23	17	40	12	13	25	224	176	400	134	138	272
1938	24	17	41	12	13	25	230	175	405	135	140	275
Prince Edward Island.....												
1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	355
1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	178	141	319	116	121	237
1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	190	161	351	126	136	262
1937	21	15	36	11	13	24	206	168	374	125	127	252
1938	20	13	33	10	11	21	205	159	364	130	130	260
Nova Scotia...												
1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	605	212	179	391
1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	208	157	365	129	119	248
1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	245	170	415	136	124	260
1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	262	173	435	145	127	272
1938	25	16	41	11	12	23	269	170	439	145	132	277
New Brunswick												
1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	185	151	336	107	120	227
1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	257	141	398	117	101	218
1937	28	16	44	12	12	24	295	147	442	133	115	248
1938	26	15	41	12	11	23	280	152	432	128	119	247
Quebec.....												
1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	152	113	265	94	93	187
1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	196	136	332	106	100	206
1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	226	150	376	121	111	232
1938	24	14	38	11	11	22	247	151	398	122	113	235
Ontario.....												
1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	159	166	325	123	141	264
1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	211	177	388	147	148	295
1937	25	18	43	14	15	29	235	186	421	158	154	312
1938	24	18	42	15	15	30	228	183	411	152	151	303
Manitoba.....												
1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	143	164	307	89	140	229
1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	178	158	336	103	132	235
1937	21	16	37	10	13	23	202	165	367	113	136	249
1938	23	16	39	11	13	24	207	166	373	116	136	252
Saskatchewan..												
1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	144	161	305	85	137	222
1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	188	158	346	105	133	238
1937	19	16	35	10	13	23	184	160	344	106	127	233
1938	22	15	37	10	13	23	203	160	363	113	134	247
Alberta.....												
1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	170	174	344	109	152	261
1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	206	172	378	125	146	271
1937	23	17	40	12	15	27	221	180	401	131	151	282
1938	25	18	43	12	15	27	237	181	418	137	152	289
Br. Columbia..												
1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	234	212	446	152	180	332
1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	265	229	494	166	192	358
1937	28	21	49	17	18	35	279	234	513	170	193	363
1938	28	22	50	16	19	35	284	238	522	170	195	365

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN, 1938

Annual Reports of Provincial Boards

THE annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan have recently been received.

Alberta

According to the twenty-first annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta, there were 13,377 accidents during 1938 compared with 13,177 in 1937. Of this total 51 were fatal, 112 involved permanent disablement and 13,214 temporary disability.

During 1938 assessments collected by the Board amounted to $1,118,470.35, while compensation paid totalled $468,626.82 and payments from the pension fund $484,008.54. Contributions on account of medical aid amounted to $374,024.41 while $317,807.65 was paid out for such services. The consolidated statement of receipts and expenditures given in the report shows receipts in excess of disbursements amounting to $75,385.45.

The cost of administration, including the cost chargeable to the Electrical Protection Act, mine rescue work and returned superannuation was $112,113.97.

Statistics for the year under review are summarized in the report as follows:

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1938, 5,272; number of accidents reported during the year 1938, 13,377; number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1937, 1,577; number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payments of compensation, 6,367; number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid, 5,510; number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received, 158; number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, 1,879; number of claims on which further payments have to be made, 720; number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 320.

Of the 13,377 accidents occurring during 1938 fifty-one were reported fatal; 112 involved permanent disability and 13,214 temporary disability. "Handling objects" was the most frequent cause of accidents followed by "falling objects or bodies". The time loss in non-fatal claims totalled 202,669 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was 121.54 days and in temporary disability cases 24.78 days. The average age of injured workmen was 35·62 years.

The report also contains references to the work carried on by the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department at various centres including the number of men given training and the extent and condition of equipment in use at mine rescue stations.

The annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act is also included in the report, it being stated that "conditions in the electrical industry remained steady during the year." Under the Accident Prevention Regulations of the Act 366 inspections and 21 investigations were made.

Manitoba

During the year 1938 there were 11,224 accidents, including 48 fatalities, reported to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board compared with 10,867 accidents with 28 fatalities during 1937.

Details showing the accidents as reported by the various groups for the last two years are as follows:

Group	1937	1938
Steam Railways	1,248	1,149
Province of Manitoba	436	482
City of Winnipeg	407	361
General Body of Employers.	8,125	8,590
Winnipeg Electric Company	261	225
Dominion Government	390	417
	10,867	11,224

The report also gives final returns for 1937 which show that 10,890 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during the year. Of these accidents 84 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 16 per cent of cases no expense was involved.

On December 31, 1938, the Board had on its books as in receipt of pension, 515 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1938.

The total actual payroll of all classes of employees in 1937 was $65,801,138.19. Of this total, the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers, showed a payroll of $36,911,764.00, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways forming the two next largest groups with payrolls of $7,203,167.52 and $6,849,011.12 respectively. In 1938 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to $992,628.12 as compared with $953,856.52 disbursed during 1937.

The report also shows that the value of Board Orders passed during 1938 for payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for the future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was $885,772.97 compared with $860,989.21 for the year 1937.

The current report also contains a statistical analysis of the compensable accidents which occurred during 1937, showing the number of accidents by classes; nature of disability; time loss; average age and average wage; causes of accidents; month of occurrence; week of termination of temporary disability; nature of injuries; temporary disability cases; permanent disability cases; death cases; sex, marital condition of claimants; nativity of claimants; industries in which permanent disability cases occurred; and industries in which fatal accidents occurred.

New Brunswick

The twentieth annual report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board reviews the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the calendar year 1938.

According to the report the estimated income of the Board shown in the provisional statement for the year 1937 was $832,068.13, while the actual income amounted to $911,959.38, an increase of $79,891.25 between the provisional and actual income. The estimated expenditure shown in the statement for 1937 was $777,942.27 whereas the actual expenditure amounted to $777,233.01, or a decrease of $709.26 between provisional and actual expenditure, thereby showing an increase between the provisional and actual surplus of $80,600.51. The amounts written off to adjustments and bad debts are shown as $13,747.47, it being found necessary by the Board to write off the amount of $1,269.17 as bad debts mainly on account of debtors having left the province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy. The balance of $12,478.30 was written off to adjustments, auditors for the Board having found that employers had made mistakes in submitting their actual payroll returns.

The total income for the year 1938 is estimated in the report at $802,219.87 and the expenditure at $585,180.22, leaving an estimated credit balance of $217,039.65. Adding this to the credit balance of $59,778.04 carried forward from 1937, an estimated surplus of $276,817.69 remains.

Complete accident statistics for 1937 are contained in the report, 11,521 accidents being recorded for the year. Of the total number of accidents, 22 were fatal, 332 resulted in permanent partial disability, 7,863 in temporary total disability, and 3,304 required medical aid only. The compensation cost of accidents in 1937 was $707,094.89.

The causes of accidents in 1937 were classified as follows: prime movers, 279; working machines, 630; hoisting apparatus, 284; dangerous substances, 281; stepping on or striking against objects, 1,239; falling objects, 2,066; handling objects, 1,559; tools, 2,376; runaways and animals, 118; moving trains and vehicles, etc., 472; fall of person, 2,028; all other causes, 1,307.

Factory Inspection.—The annual report of the Factory Inspector is included in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Referring to accident prevention the Factory Inspector states:

"During the past year I have made a careful study of factory and mill conditions in an endeavour to find out what causes so many minor accidents and if these could have been avoided. I am firmly convinced that at least 50 per cent of all minor accidents could have been avoided.

"When a serious, or major accident occurs, an investigation immediately follows, to find the cause of the accident and how to prevent its recurrence. When a minor accident happens the cause is generally so simple that it passes unheeded, yet thousands of dollars are spent by the Compensation Board each year for these accidents.

"First and foremost, I strongly recommend that all safeguards and safety equipment be used at all times. Employees who refuse, or fail to use the safeguards supplied for their protection, should be reported."

During 1938, renewal Stationary Engineers' licences were issued to the number of 926, and 140 new licences were issued, compared with 918 renewal licences and 165 new licences issued in 1937.

Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1938 records a decrease in the total number of accidents of all kinds reported to the Board during the year compared with the total number in 1937. The total number of accidents of all kinds for 1938 was 12,022, as against 12,693 in the previous year, a difference of 671.

The total cost of all accidents for 1938 under Part 1 of the Act, as far as could be estimated at the time of publication of the report, was nearly $1,714,300.00, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1938 indicates that the total actual and estimated income for industries under Part 1 of the Act amounted to $1,772,-788.39 and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,843,691.78 showing a deficit for the year's operations of $70,903.39. The gross surplus brought forward from prior years was $480,351.40 leaving a gross surplus at December 31, 1938 of $409,448.01, less $13,000.00 for bad and doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of $396,448.01.

During 1938, an amount of $119,123.04 was paid on account of medical aid to all classes, compared with $115,608.43 expended on this account in 1937. The sum of $9,801.85 was expended on safety associations compared with an amount of $9,678.29 so expended in the previous year. Administration expenses during 1938 increased to $119,589.62 compared with $113,286.83 in 1937.

The 12,022 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1938 are classified as follows:—

Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced, 45; fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents, 17; fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment, 1; fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed, 2; accidents causing permanent partial disability, 238; accidents causing total disability for seven days or over, 7,861; accidents where medical aid only has been paid, 3,063; accidents pending adjustment, no payments, 218; accidents not compensable, other than fatal, 577.

During the year 7,861 workmen who were injured and wholly disabled for seven days and upwards were paid compensation. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation for 1938 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: Widows, 660; children under 16, 707; dependent mothers, 60; dependent fathers, 16; other dependents, 13; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 1,352.

The average rate of assessment levied on payrolls under Part 1 of the Act since the commencement of the Act in 1917 has been $2.02 per hundred dollars of payroll. The rate varies from year to year, the average rate for 1937 having been $2.65 while the average rate rose to $3.08 in 1938.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure by classes to December 31, 1938, shows that mining held first position insofar as revenue accrued from assessments and also disbursements was concerned. Total income (actual and estimated) for the year from assessments in the mining industry was $909,-581.96, while the total expenditure for the industry was $1,012,268.96. Of this amount, $204,438.47 was for compensation paid other than pensions; $166,091.77 was transferred to reserves for pension awards; $550,771.68 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for the industry's proportion of medical aid, safety associations and administration expenses.

The report contains a review of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during its twenty-two years in operation. During that period, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board number 173,583, of which 1,765 were fatal. The amount actually paid to workmen and their dependents by way of compensation or medical aid for the twenty-two years amounts to $26,950,-513.59. The report also gives complete statistics for 1937 dealing with accidents by classes, months of occurrence of compensated accidents, time losses, average age and wage, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

Saskatchewan

The ninth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan published recently, contains a provisional financial statement for the calendar year 1938 and a final statement for the year 1937.

During 1938 the number of employers reporting to the Board was 4,470 as compared with 4,693 in 1937, a decrease of 223. The amount of payroll reported during the year, exclusive of Dominion and Saskatchewan governments (which are not required to estimate their payrolls), totalled $30,824,315.00 as compared with $30,214,374.00 in 1937.

In 1937, the Board collected a sum of $553,-123.84 from all employers while expenditures in that year amounted to $502,762.38 leaving a surplus of $50,361.46. For the year 1938 the estimated receipts are $478,859.38 and the total expenditure including an estimate for outstanding claims is set at $429,278.48, leaving an estimated surplus of $49,580.90.

Claims reported to the Board in 1938 totalled 5,190, an increase of 131 over 1937. The number of fatal accidents in 1938 was 18, which included the asphyxiation of three workmen at the Moose Jaw Sewage Disposal Plant in May, 1938.

In 1937, the sum of $167,707.52 was paid by way of compensation; $184,325.15 in pension awards; $100,623.65 in hospital and medical aid, making an aggregate expenditure on these items of $452,656.32.

The average assessment rate of the Board during 1938 was $1.59 per hundred dollars of payroll, the same as in 1937. Commenting on this point the report stated that the assessment rate is the same "despite the fact that quite a number of rate reductions were imposed in 1938."

Referring to the surplus of 1937 and 1938 the report also states that "The surpluses for 1937 and 1938 were not budgeted for and are due to the uncertainties of income and accident cost. In accident cost the severity of the accidents is an important consideration. The Board declared certain rate reductions in 1938 and it has now declared further rate reductions for 1939 which, on the basis of 1938 payrolls, will reduce Board income by $53,930. These rate reductions should lead to a deficit for 1939 and such deficit will probably be quite substantial. It all depends, however, upon an unpredictable future."

Administration expenses of the Board during 1938 amounted to $49,657.44 while the benefits paid out amounted to $476,586.61, the percentage of administration expenses to benefits paid out being 10·4 "which" the report states "constitutes another record low for the Board, the percentage for 1937, which was the previous low, being 10·8."

The report also gives detailed statistics regarding accidents occurring during 1937. The causes of accidents in 1937 are classified as follows: Prime movers, 90; working machines, 226; hoisting apparatus, 17; dangerous substances, 171; stepping on or striking against objects, 590; falling objects, 615; handling objects, 540; tools, 310; runaways and animals, 56; moving trains and vehicles, 132; falls of persons, 632; all other causes, 917, a total of 4,296 for the year 1937.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers, appointed by the United States Secretary of Labor in 1938, submitted its report on March 19, 1939. In its conclusion the Committee declares that the "prejudice against hiring the older worker appears to rest largely on inadequate or erroneous information"; that it is not true that "workers are through after 40"; and that "everything possible should be done to dispel this idea". Any policy, private or Governmental (it continues) which discriminates against workers on the basis of a fixed age is undesirable from all points of view and is not justified by the findings of the Committee.

The Committee was appointed in accordance with a recommendation made at the Fourth National Conference of the States on Labor Legislation (1937), and was charged with studying the employment problems of older workers and making recommendations thereon. It was composed of six representatives of employers, six of workers, seven members representing the public, and a secretary from the Department of Labor. The Committee did not make original field surveys as a basis for its report, but analysed and appraised available information on the subject, including statistical data furnished by various co-operating companies, the 1937 Census of Unemployment, and various W.P.A. studies.

Findings of Committee

The Census of Unemployment (1937) showed that the rate of unemployment mounted with age, thus confirming conclusions already drawn by placement officers in both public and private agencies. The W.P.A. has found that those workers who find private employment and thus leave the W.P.A. rolls are, on the average, 10 years younger than those who are unable to secure such employment, and also that older workers' unemployment is likely to be of much longer duration than that of younger workers, despite the fact that during these middle years of life workers acquire the heaviest family responsibilities.

While older workers are generally favoured by seniority rules and by general personnel policy, nevertheless once displaced they find great difficulty in securing re-employment. The Committee states that workers of 40 years of age and over are handicapped by three major factors: the current unemployment situation, the prejudices of employers, and their own fears.

Unconsidered acceptance of the idea that workers of 40 and over are less desirable than younger workers, the Committee declares, has created a serious situation. Yet an examination of factual data on productivity, accident compensation, sickness and group insurance plans and pension schemes, led the Committee to the conclusion that "there is little significant relationship between age and costs, and that the prejudice against hiring older workers rests largely on inadequate and erroneous impressions."

Recommendations

In order to attack the problem of unemployment among older workers, the Commit-

tee strongly recommends that the Government abolish age limits for entrance into the Government service, except for jobs where physical strenth and endurance are essential. "Although the Government provides a larger share of employment for older workers than private industry," the report states, "nevertheless the practice of setting age limits in public employment does constitute an artificial and unjustifiable limitation and does set an undesirable example to private industry."

Employers who have in the past adopted arbitrary hiring age limits are urged to discontinue this practice, to re-examine the basis of their preference for younger workers in the light of the findings of the Committee, and to scan their productive processes in order to determine which occupations are particularly suitable for the employment of older workers.

Trade unions and managements are urged to co-operate in eliminating prejudices against older workers and the Committee suggests that workers themselves can help to break down such prejudices, noting in this connection that in some instances the problem has been met through union contracts.

It is recommended also that the United States Employment Service study the work opportunities of a particular locality or group of employing establishments with a view to determining the jobs most suitable to middle-aged workers, and that the Service give special consideration to the qualifications, experience and aptitudes of middle-aged applicants.

Without specific authority by law to collect wages due, the Division of Women and Children in the Industrial Commission of Minnesota collected $42,283 in the biennium 1937-38 in minimum-wage shortages for 2,067 employees. The value of this service is indicated by the statement that "later pay-roll audits have presented conclusive evidence of the general permanency of these wages increases. . ."

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1939

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1939, showed a marked gain over that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 1938, as there was an increase of over 19 per cent in vacancies offered and of 21 per cent in placements effected. Gains were shown in both instances in construction and maintenance, services and farming, that in the first named group being very substantial; this was due largely to relief work on highways and other construction sponsored by the federal and provincial governments. Logging, manufacturing, transportation, trade and mining recorded declines. The decrease in logging was fairly large and the one in manufacturing of more moderate proportions, while those in the remaining groups were quite small. Provincially, the Maritimes, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported additional vacancies and placements, Ontario showing the greatest change which took place in the construction and maintenance group, where more relief placements had been effected, while Manitoba, Quebec and Alberta registered losses under both comparisons, Manitoba reporting the largest reduction.

From the chart on page 506, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed the greatest fluctuations during the first half of January, when a pronounced downward trend was followed. During the remainder of the quarter little marked change was shown, there being a rise of several points during the latter half of January and of February and a drop of about two points during the first half of March. However, at the close of the period under review, the levels of both curves were nearly 16 points higher than those recorded at the end of March, 1938. During the period January to March, 1939, there was a ratio of 45·3 vacancies and 43·5 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 41·4 vacancies and 39·2 placements during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,214, of applications registered 2,681 and of placements effected 1,166, in contrast with a daily average of 1,017 vacancies, 2,457 applications and 964 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1938.

During the three months January to March, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 93,300 references of persons to positions and had affected a

total of 88,570 placements, of which 49,056 were in regular employment and 39,514 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 33,665 were of men and 15,391 of women, while casual work was found for 28,897 men and 10,617 women. A comparison with the same period of 1938 shows that 73,189 placements were then made, of which 50,113 were in regular employment and 23,076 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 151,567 men and 52,145 women, a total

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**34**	**31**	**3**	**58**	.....	**58**	**327**	**190**	**119**	**1,259**	**878**	**308**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	14	25	25	15	10
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	5	50	1	1	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	19	4
Lumber and its products	30	30	.....	2	.....	2	20	16	2	35	36	5
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Pulp and paper products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	34	107	70	37
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	25	5
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17	2	200	159	29
Plant products, edible	2	.....	2	10	.....	10	14	4	3	59	30	28
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	16	7	8
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	24	8
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	67	14	8
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	64	12
Electric apparatus	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	55	37	19
Iron and steel products	1	.....	1	10	.....	10	13	10	1	415	303	99
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	31	26	5
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	36	36	.....	22	5	15
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	2	50	39	9
Logging	**162**	**135**	.....	**14**	**14**	.....	**1,503**	**1,464**	.....	**946**	**912**	**6**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**4**	.....
Farming	**78**	**26**	**52**	**10**	**10**	.....	**63**	**62**	.....	**2,103**	**2,044**	**21**
Mining	**18**	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**42**	**42**	.....	**159**	**153**	**1**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	146	140	1
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	13	13	.....
Communication	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**6**	.....	**6**
Transportation	**18**	**1**	**17**	**21**	.....	**21**	**31**	**21**	**9**	**193**	**36**	**150**
Forwarding and storage	11	.....	11	21	.....	21	30	21	9	179	33	147
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Shipping and stevedoring	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**966**	**73**	**893**	**1,153**	**6**	**1,147**	**7,292**	**6,099**	**1,151**	**15,950**	**5,387**	**10,557**
Railway	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	264	56	208	92	20	72
Highway	900	57	843	1,135	5	1,130	4,100	3,240	743	13,852	4,391	9,464
Building and other	25	16	9	18	1	17	2,928	2,803	200	2,006	976	1,021
Services	**1,686**	**427**	**1,177**	**1,614**	**257**	**1,354**	**10,485**	**5,358**	**2,615**	**9,979**	**4,212**	**5,511**
Governmental	19	16	2	.....	.....	.....	104	81	12	331	80	247
Hotel and restaurant	61	17	37	18	10	6	227	200	1	357	255	96
Professional	118	11	100	4	1	3	82	44	3	210	97	108
Recreational	13	1	12	1	.....	1	133	114	20	102	27	72
Personal	94	2	92	272	8	264	227	86	121	1,767	123	1,630
Household	1,381	380	934	1,319	238	1,080	9,706	4,827	2,458	7,190	3,609	3,358
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	22	21	.....
Trade	**42**	**9**	**32**	**71**	**3**	**66**	**219**	**147**	**51**	**762**	**234**	**529**
Retail	39	9	29	69	3	64	108	87	11	717	211	506
Wholesale	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	111	60	40	45	23	23
Finance	.....	.....	.....	**6**	.....	**6**	**9**	**7**	**1**	**79**	**29**	**53**
All Industries	**3,004**	**720**	**2,174**	**2,949**	**290**	**2,654**	**19,975**	**13,392**	**3,948**	**31,441**	**13,889**	**17,142**
Men	1,433	291	1,115	1,590	41	1,549	9,975	8,343	1,476	23,138	9,614	13,376
Women	1,571	429	1,059	1,359	249	1,105	10,000	5,049	2,472	8,303	4,275	3,766

of 203,712 persons, in contrast with the registration of 186,727 during the same period of 1938. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1939 of 92,251 positions, of which 62,972 were for men and 29,279 for women, as compared with 77,263 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1938.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1939.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1939

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
66	**32**	**34**	**39**	**18**	**20**	**154**	**132**	**22**	**68**	**42**	**24**	**2,005**	**1,323**	**588**
.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	14	13	1	7	3	4	91	49	40
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	6	51
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	4
3	3	.....	5	5	.....	75	75	.....	28	22	4	198	187	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
18	7	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	4	8	174	83	91
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	25	8
15	7	8	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4	3	1	2	249	188	45
16	7	9	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	108	48	52
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	21	10	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
2	.....	2	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	30	11
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	7	.....	1	1	.....	84	24	15
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	3	3	.....	88	67	21
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	62	41	22
6	5	1	6	1	4	30	23	7	9	4	5	490	346	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	103	98	5
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	99	44	53
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	65	50	13
537	**573**	.....	**29**	**16**	.....	**268**	**268**	.....	**2,128**	**2,115**	**14**	**5,587**	**5,497**	**20**
1	**2**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**8**	**7**	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	**15**	**15**	**1**
4,047	**4,044**	.....	**3,582**	**3,536**	**2**	**2,062**	**2,054**	**2**	**292**	**278**	**15**	**12,237**	**12,054**	**92**
9	**16**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**60**	**60**	.....	**27**	**25**	.....	**315**	**314**	**1**
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	51	.....
9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	19	17	.....	232	230	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	.....	33	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12**	**2**	**10**
2	.....	**2**	**17**	.....	**17**	**60**	**32**	**28**	**41**	**6**	**35**	**383**	**96**	**279**
2	.....	2	17	.....	17	48	20	28	26	2	24	334	76	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	15	4	11	44	17	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
464	**451**	**13**	**96**	**6**	**90**	**658**	**168**	**490**	**11,097**	**1,614**	**9,483**	**37,676**	**13,804**	**23,824**
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	76	322
453	444	9	74	2	72	644	157	487	10,679	1,385	9,294	31,837	9,681	22,042
11	7	4	21	4	17	14	11	3	418	229	189	5,441	4,047	1,460
2,522	**1,474**	**1,005**	**2,832**	**1,969**	**572**	**1,429**	**941**	**331**	**2,074**	**837**	**1,231**	**32,621**	**15,475**	**13,796**
21	19	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	272	5	267	752	201	534
68	53	18	46	31	12	57	42	13	45	30	14	879	638	197
37	27	10	255	171	18	31	12	19	59	12	47	796	375	308
10	2	9	8	1	7	28	2	26	16	5	11	311	152	158
139	4	135	191	.....	190	66	3	63	266	7	259	3,022	233	2,754
1,517	652	830	890	492	342	971	672	208	1,411	772	633	24,385	11,642	9,843
730	717	1	1,439	1,274	.....	274	210	1	5	6	.....	2,476	2,234	2
60	**6**	**54**	**29**	**3**	**26**	**74**	**24**	**50**	**41**	**11**	**30**	**1,298**	**437**	**838**
27	3	24	18	3	15	46	16	30	39	9	30	1,063	341	709
33	3	30	11	.....	11	28	8	20	2	2	.....	235	96	129
2	**2**	.....	**3**	.....	**3**	**1**	**1**	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**102**	**39**	**65**
7,710	**6,600**	**1,108**	**6,628**	**5,549**	**730**	**4,774**	**3,687**	**923**	**15,770**	**4,929**	**10,835**	**92,251**	**49,056**	**39,514**
5,178	5,061	163	3,969	3,482	367	3,400	2,721	675	14,289	4,112	10,176	62,972	33,665	28,897
2,532	1,539	945	2,659	2,067	363	1,374	966	248	1,481	817	659	29,279	15,391	10,617

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MARCH, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 11,493, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,015,632 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,962, having an aggregate membership of 251,191 persons, 15·7 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Employment at April 1 showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,493 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,015,632 persons, compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. This reduction of 16,047 workers lowered the index from 106·5 at March 1, 1939, to 104·9 at the date under review, when it showed little change from that of 105·0 at April 1, 1938. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The trend of employment at April 1 in sixteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been downward; the decline ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations in the Eastern and Central Provinces, before any appreciable number of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general contraction at the latest date was very slightly less than the average recorded at April 1 in the years since 1920, and has been considerably exceeded on several occasions in recent years, notably by the reductions indicated at the beginning of April in 1938, 1935 and 1930. After adjustment for seasonal variation the index at the latest date stood at 111·1, compared with 111·0 at March 1, 1939.

There was important shrinkage in logging at April 1, 1939, when 13,046 men were released from work in the woods; this decline was substantially smaller than that recorded at the same date last spring, but approximated the average loss at April 1 in the years since 1920. Mining was also seasonably quiet, and there was a falling-off in transportation and on railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some slight improvement and there were also additions to staffs in highway work, in services and trade.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at April 1 in recent years are as follows:—1939, 104·9; 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4 and 1928, 102·3.

For April 1, 1938, statistics had been received from 10,450 firms, whose employees had numbered 1,001,970, as compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. The index had then stood at 105·0.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange operators. For April 1, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,909 persons, compared with 32,930 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in

the April 1 survey of employment to 1,048,541, and slightly raises the index to 105·0. Comparable data for April 1, 1938, are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

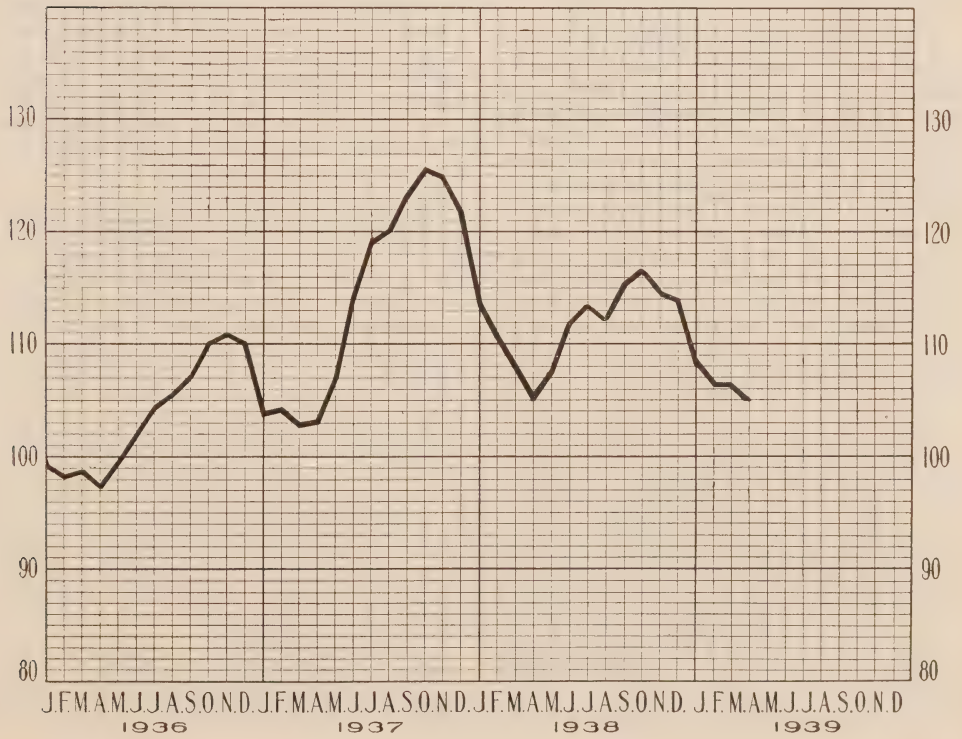
Industrial activity in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces showed seasonal declines on a large scale at April 1, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia there was an upward movement. The general level of employment in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, was slightly higher than at the same date of 1938; in the remaining provinces, however, this comparison was unfavourable. In most cases, the variation from last April was small.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; improvement was reported in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but in New Brunswick considerable curtailment was indicated. The 814 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 74,500 persons at March 1 to 73,458 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 1,900 men being released from bush work, while employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance moderately declined. On the other hand, manufacturing reported important gains, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel factories. Transportation and retail trade also showed an advance. Employment generally was not so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1938, although more pronounced losses had then been reported; statements for April 1 of last year were received from 715 firms employing 74,901 workers, 3,374 fewer than at March 1, 1938.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, shipping, services, and trade showed moderately heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing, though rather small, extended to most industrial divisions, the tobacco and mineral product groups being the exceptions. On the other hand, mining, transportation, construction and logging reported large declines. Data was tabulated from 2,828 establishments in Quebec,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



with 310,584 employees, as against 320,258 at March 1. The index, at 109·4 at April 1, 1939, was two points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in sixteen of the eighteen previous Aprils for which information is available; the decrease at the latest date exceeded the average recorded at this time of year, but was much smaller than that reported at April 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At April 1, 1938, statistics had been furnished by 2,521 employers, whose pay-rolls had included 299,694 men and women, as compared with 307,213 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Employment showed a contraction in Ontario, where 5,026 firms had reduced their forces by 4,926 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 426,204 at April 1. A decidedly greater loss had been registered by the 4,630 employers making returns for the same date in 1938, when their staffs had aggregated 428,027; however, employment was then at a higher level, the index standing at 109·6, compared with 108·0 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fifteen of the eighteen previous years for which data are available; the reduction at the date under review approximated the average.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the pulp and paper, textile and electric light and power divisions. On the other hand, food, beverage, rubber, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and some other factories reported heightened activity; little general change took place in iron and steel works. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, road construction and maintenance, services and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of workers as the season's operations drew to a close, and railway construction and maintenance was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at April 1; the reduction, though rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1938, exceeded the average loss indicated in the early spring in the last eighteen years. The index, at 91·7 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at April 1, 1938. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging, but construction, transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. On the other hand, services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,664 co-operating employers aggregated 118,337 persons, compared with 121,778 at March 1.

The establishments furnishing information at the same date of last year had numbered 1,503, with a personnel of 114,126.

British Columbia.—A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,161 firms with 87,049 employees, or 3,036 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. The volume of employment reported was practically the same as at April 1, 1938, when it was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and in logging, construction and trade. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,081 co-operating establishments had reported 85,222 employees, compared with 81,832 in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated. The gains in Montreal and Toronto were considerable. The movement was also favourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, in Windsor, little general change was noted, while Winnipeg firms reported moderate curtailment of operations from March 1, 1939.

Montreal.—There was an advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,656 firms who reported 157,774 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 156,460 at March 1. This increase was seasonal in character and approximated the average gain at April 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. Manufacturing generally showed improvement at April 1, 1939, from the preceding month, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded rather more employment, but transportation was quieter. The 1,447 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1938, had reported 151,472 employees, compared with 148,340 in the preceding month; the index then was slightly lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker.

There was an increase of 36 in the working forces of the 206 employers making returns, who had 16,514 on their payrolls at April 1. A small gain had also been reported by the 177 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1938, whose staffs aggregated 13,418; the index, at 100.4, was then much lower than that of 118·1 at the latest date.

Toronto.—Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month, the additions to staffs largely exceeding those reported at April 1, 1938. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in trade, although services and transportation also afforded more employment; within the factory group, increases in textile, mineral product, clay, glass and stone and other divisions were more than offset by losses in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other classes. The working forces of the 1,711 employers furnishing statistics totalled 135,196 persons, compared with 134,303 in the preceding month. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the corresponding date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,574 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 132,297 men and women. The index at April 1, 1939, stood at 106·1, as compared with 106·0 at the beginning of April in 1938.

Ottawa.—Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being gains in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, on the other hand, was quieter. An aggregate staff of 14,618 workers was employed by the 225 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 14,359 in their last report. The index, at 107·3, was several points higher than that of 101·7 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 202 firms with 13,498 emloyees.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed recovery, particularly in the iron and steel division; there was also an upward movement in trade, while building contractors released some members of their staffs. Returns were tabulated from 322 employers with 32,109 persons on their pay lists, or 496 more than at March 1. The level of employment was lower than at April 1, 1938, although a much smaller advance had then been indicated by the 296 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 34,298 men and women.

Windsor.—Little general change took place in Windsor at April 1, according to data received from 197 firms employing 19,214 men and women, as against 19,202 in the beginning of March. Manufacturing was rather slacker, while the non-manufacturing divisions reported some improvement. Employment on the whole was in smaller volume than in April of last year; 187 concerns had then reported 20,331 persons on their staffs.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed a further falling-off; the payrolls of the 521 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 38,311 workers, as compared with 38,395 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was rather more active, there being moderate gains in a number of industries, while construction was quieter. No general change had been noted at April 1, 1938, when information had been received from 487 firms with 38,639 employees; the index was then slightly higher, standing at 89·6, as compared with 88·3 at the date under review.

Vancouver.—Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 506 establishments with a staff of 35,504, as compared with 35,228 in the preceding month. There was a decline in transportation, but manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 107·4 at the latest date, compared with 104·6 at April 1, 1938, when the 460 co-operating employers had reported 33,889 men and women on their pay-lists.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further slight improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Additions to staffs at the date under review were recorded in iron and steel, food, textile, rubber, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, fur, leather and musical instrument factories. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco divisions, those of a seasonal character in the last-named being on a large scale. Statements were received from 6,283 manufacturers, employing 546,555 operatives, as compared with 546,327 in the preceding month. The index stood at 107·1, compared with 107·0 at the beginning of March, while at April 1, 1938, it was 110·8.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in previous years for which statistics are available, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 109·3 at March 1, to 108·0 at the beginning of April, 1939.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years since 1927, (average 1926=100):—1939,

107·1; 1938, 110·8; 1937, 110·8; 1936, 101·1; 1935, 93·9; 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 116·5; and 1928, 106·6.

A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1938, shows that the 6,040 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 563,660 workers, an increase of 1,082 in comparison with their March 1, 1938, payrolls.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in dairies, fish canneries and meat-packing establishments. Statements were tabulated from 303 firms employing 23,663 workers, as against 23,129 at the beginning of March. A smaller increase had been recorded at April 1, 1938, and activity was then at a slightly lower level.

Leather and Products.—Further but moderate gains were shown in the leather group, according to statements from 315 employers whose payrolls aggregated 23,104 at the beginning of April, or 223 more than in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at April 1 a year ago when the index of employment was 3·5 points lower.

Lumber and Products.—An upward trend was noted in wooden vehicle factories, but container, rough and dressed lumber and other wood-using mills were slacker. On the whole, there was a decrease of 175 persons in the lumber group as reflected in statistics from 900 manufacturers, with 38,473 employees, as compared with 38,648 at March 1, 1939. The loss was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record, although a reduction had also been reported at the beginning of April, 1938. The index, at 72·4 at April 1, 1939, was slightly lower than at the same date of last year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an advance in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review, flour and cereal, fruit and vegetable preserving, and some other classes reporting heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 519 firms whose payrolls aggregated 31,854 persons, as compared with 31,689 at March 1. The index was fractionally lower than at the beginning of April, 1938, when a larger gain had been noted.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in all branches of the pulp and paper group was slightly downward. Data were received from 697 firms employing 64,647 workers, as compared with 64,928 in their last report. On the whole, employment in these industries was rather quieter than at April 1, 1938, improvement over the preceding month having then been indicated.

Rubber Products.—Rubber works were more active, 222 persons being added to the reported staffs, which totalled 13,175 in 54 establishments. An advance had also been shown at the same date last year, when the index was rather lower.

Textile Products.—There was further improvement on the whole in employment in textiles, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, knitting and headwear factories, while woollen and silk mills were slacker. The average change at April 1 in the eighteen preceding years for which data are available has been an increase, so that the gain at the date under review was seasonal. Statements were compiled from 1,157 manufacturers with 104,496 employees, or 574 more than at March 1, 1939. Most of the advance occurred in Quebec. The situation was not so favourable as at the corresponding date of last year, although a contraction had then been reported.

Tobacco.—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 4,372 persons being released from the working forces of the 45 co-operating establishments, which employed 9,138 workers at the date under review. The curtailment took place largely in Ontario. The index was lower than in the spring of last year, when small losses had been noted.

Beverages.—The tendency was slightly upward in this division, there being improvement in distilled and malt liquor and soft drink manufacturing. Returns were tabulated from 93 establishments with 6,750 men and women on their staffs, compared with 6,673 at March 1. Employment in the beverage group was brisker than at the beginning of April, 1938; the gain then indicated was on a somewhat smaller scale.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Two hundred and ninety-eight plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 18,188 employees, as compared with 17,852 in their last return. The largest gains took place in Quebec and Ontario. The general advance rather exceeded that noted at the corresponding date in 1938, but the index then was slightly higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 214 of which employed 8,582 workers, as against 8,035 in their last report. Smaller additions to staffs had been made at April 1, 1938, when employment in these industries was a little more active.

Electric Light and Power.—A falling-off was shown in this group, in which 100 plants reported 15,632 employees, or 52 fewer than at the beginning of March. The largest loss was in Ontario, while a gain was noted in Quebec.

Employment was brisker that at April 1, 1938, although the trend was then favourable.

Electrical Apparatus.—Slight improvement was noted in electrical appliance factories, according to the 124 co-operating firms, who had 16,859 persons on their payrolls, compared with 16,779 in their last report. Curtailment had been noted at April 1, 1938, when the index was over eleven points higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 916 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 1,527 workers to 125,268 at the beginning of April. There were moderate gains in the crude, rolled and forged, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, and many other divisions; indeed, the trend was generally, though slightly upward in all branches except the automobile, agricultural implement and wire divisions. Improvement was shown in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while there was a small gain in Ontario, with a similar decline in the Western Provinces. Very much smaller additions to the personnel had been recorded, on the whole, in the same period of last year, but the index number then was considerably higher than that of 95·8 at April 1, 1939.

Non-ferrous Metal Products. — Returns tabulated from 189 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 24,353 persons, as against 24,023 at March 1. Most of the increase took place in the smelting and refining division. The improvement was chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in slightly less volume than at the beginning of April in 1938, although the advance then indicated was rather smaller.

Mineral Products.—No general change was shown in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from 100 establishments, in which 11,808 persons were employed, or 14 fewer than in the preceding month. The index of employment in this group was lower than in the corresponding period of last year, when a slight gain had been shown.

Logging

Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were reported in logging camps, 420 of which reduced their payrolls from 31,637 men at March 1, to 18,591 at the date under review; the number laid off was about average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of over twice as many workers, but the index then was many points higher than at April 1, 1939, when it stood at 64·0.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in coal-mines during the period being reviewed; this mainly occurred in the Prairie coal fields, but there were also small losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Data were received from 105 operators, whose staffs included 23,915 employees, as against 25,499 in their last report. The index was slightly lower than in the spring of last year, when smaller declines had been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Returns were received from 233 firms in this group, employing 40,956 workers, or 129 fewer than at the beginning of March. An insignificant increase had been indicated at the same date in 1938, but the index then stood at 307·6 compared with 333·6 at the beginning of April of the present year.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Seasonal gains were made in these industries, in which 100 firms employed 7,971 persons, as compared with 7,878 in the preceding month. Although more marked advances had been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics at April 1 of last year, employment then was at much the same level.

Communications

Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches, employing 21,686 workers, or 96 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs showed a moderate improvement. A similar gain had been indicated at April 1, 1938; the index was then at 82·5, compared with 81·2 at the latest date.

Transportation

There were contractions in employment in the street railway, cartage and steam railway divisions, while shipping was rather brisker; the losses on steam railways were considerable. Statistics were compiled from 505 employers of 95,997 workers, as compared with 97,261 at March 1. Of the former number, 27,466 persons belonged in the local transportation, 56,470 in the steam railway, and 12,061 in the water transportation division. The tendency at April 1 in preceding years for which data are available has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1938, however, had also been unfavourable, although the loss then recorded was not so large. Nevertheless, the index at the date

under review was 79·3, or very slightly higher than that of 78·5 at April 1, 1938.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 812 building contractors, with 18,212 persons in their employ, or 11 more than in their last report. The tendency was upward in Quebec and British Columbia, but elsewhere was unfavourable. A general reduction had been indicated at April 1, 1938, when the index was, however, fractionally higher.

Highway.—Additions to staffs were reported on highway construction and maintenance; 366 contractors employed 69,631 men, as compared with 67,587 in the preceding month. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded heightened activity, the gains in Ontario being substantial. More pronounced improvement over March had been shown in April of last year, but the number then engaged in this work was decidedly smaller than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in four of the five economic areas. British Columbia where no general change was shown, being the exception. Most of the decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations as the winter drew to a close. The working forces of the 34 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 22,201 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 27,557 employees. The index number was two points lower than in the spring of 1938, a much smaller decline having been recorded at April 1 of last year.

Services

The service group showed improvement, according to 583 firms with 28,893 workers, or 643 more than in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were decidedly busier, and there was a smaller gain in hotels and restaurants. On the whole, the increase reported at the beginning of April of last year, was not quite so marked and employment was then in rather less volume than at the date under review.

Trade

There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,966 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 121,024 workers at April 1, as compared with 118,807 at the beginning of March. This advance, which was seasonal, occurred mainly in the retail division, while wholesale houses showed little general change. All five economic areas shared in the upward movement. A smaller gain had been indicated in trade as a whole at the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was rather lower, standing at 127·1, compared with 131·1 at the beginning of April, 1939.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1927	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
April 1, 1928	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
April 1, 1929	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
April 1, 1930	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
April 1, 1931	99·7	102·3	98·5	102·4	97·7	92·4
April 1, 1932	87·5	88·3	85·0	91·1	86·1	80·9
April 1, 1933	76·0	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8
April 1, 1934	91·3	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6
April 1, 1935	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
April 1, 1936	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
April 1, 1937	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
April 1, 1938	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1939	100·0	7·2	30·6	42·0	11·6	8·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1937	Apr. 1 1936	Apr. 1 1935	Apr. 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	53·8	107·1	107·0	110·8	110·8	101·1	93·9	88·1
Animal products—edible	2·3	122·4	119·6	121·1	119·9	109·7	102·5	95·4
Fur and products	0·2	95·1	87·7	91·2	92·5	88·6	79·5	73·5
Leather and products	2·3	112·7	111·7	109·2	117·3	111·6	107·3	99·5
Boots and shoes	1·5	115·1	114·8	113·3	120·9	115·9	113·2	106·4
Lumber and products	3·8	72·4	72·7	74·2	77·0	67·6	63·9	60·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	60·9	61·1	61·2	63·8	57·1	49·8	48·5
Furniture	0·7	83·4	84·1	82·5	88·3	77·1	72·6	72·9
Other lumber products	1·1	100·4	100·7	108·9	109·6	93·2	96·7	87·1
Musical instruments	0·1	47·2	39·8	47·3	44·8	35·7	29·9	33·0
Plant products—edible	3·1	104·8	104·2	105·2	101·8	97·1	90·4	88·9
Pulp and paper products	6·4	104·5	104·9	105·4	105·6	97·6	92·7	88·3
Pulp and paper	2·7	90·1	90·2	95·4	95·4	85·8	80·8	75·9
Paper products	1·0	130·2	130·9	131·0	133·1	117·6	107·1	101·0
Printing and publishing	2·7	114·0	114·9	109·8	109·6	106·2	103·5	100·5
Rubber products	1·3	105·4	103·6	100·4	102·1	96·1	92·7	93·0
Textile products	10·3	120·5	119·8	124·4	127·3	118·7	111·9	109·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	126·3	127·9	130·8	140·9	132·3	123·6	122·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	94·2	93·9	98·7	101·0	92·8	84·3	88·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·8	124·9	128·5	124·9	151·1	142·3	132·6	128·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	474·6	494·7	498·1	547·4	519·8	504·9	465·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	120·6	118·7	125·5	125·7	124·7	118·4	118·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·5	118·0	116·3	123·6	120·3	108·9	102·4	95·9
Other textile products	1·1	110·2	108·0	106·1	110·3	98·2	96·7	94·5
Tobacco	0·9	110·8	163·8	120·8	105·4	124·2	114·5	114·2
Beverages	0·9	164·0	159·9	159·0	153·7	133·2	122·9	119·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	156·5	153·6	160·9	149·2	135·7	128·0	118·1
Clay, glass and stone products	0·8	76·8	71·7	77·4	82·1	71·4	59·9	57·6
Electric light and power	1·5	123·5	123·9	119·0	111·3	112·5	106·9	105·0
Electrical apparatus	1·7	124·5	123·9	135·8	133·7	116·0	106·0	97·8
Iron and steel products	12·3	95·8	94·6	105·8	106·6	93·2	84·3	73·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	119·1	114·2	132·2	137·8	113·8	88·4	88·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	114·0	114·2	124·6	123·7	99·5	87·4	73·3
Agricultural implements	0·5	61·1	62·6	76·7	72·0	66·5	59·6	43·8
Land vehicles	5·4	90·5	90·3	99·7	101·8	94·8	89·4	77·0
Automobiles and parts	2·1	147·6	151·3	155·5	166·8	149·3	156·6	105·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	67·1	62·2	85·4	72·8	63·5	66·6	57·1
Heating appliances	0·4	121·6	118·7	116·1	121·7	105·6	90·0	80·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	101·3	97·1	124·0	114·6	81·3	67·9	53·0
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	101·3	98·5	115·9	118·2	98·7	89·6	77·9
Other iron and steel products	2·0	99·6	98·0	103·2	105·2	88·2	80·9	72·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	154·7	152·6	155·1	148·9	131·5	116·2	103·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	146·1	146·3	149·8	140·9	130·8	126·8	126·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	134·3	134·2	134·5	129·7	121·5	117·4	107·9
LOGGING	1·8	64·0	108·8	115·0	132·5	102·6	104·3	104·9
MINING	7·2	157·4	160·9	151·3	146·0	128·2	117·7	103·3
Coal	2·4	87·6	93·4	89·0	87·8	88·6	88·3	84·3
Metallic ores	4·0	333·6	334·6	307·6	290·7	237·5	207·2	165·4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0·8	119·1	117·7	118·3	118·3	92·0	78·4	71·2
COMMUNICATIONS	2·1	81·2	80·8	82·5	81·4	77·7	77·7	76·8
Telegraphs	0·5	89·2	88·6	90·8	90·0	86·0	85·4	83·4
Telephones	1·6	79·0	78·7	80·2	79·1	75·5	75·6	75·1
TRANSPORTATION	9·5	79·3	80·3	78·5	79·5	78·5	76·3	75·9
Street railways and cartage	2·7	119·4	119·8	110·9	116·4	113·2	108·3	107·4
Steam railways	5·6	71·0	72·6	72·2	72·6	72·2	69·4	70·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·2	65·2	64·6	65·7	64·1	63·8	66·7	60·0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10·8	91·6	94·3	71·6	53·7	71·8	80·2	95·8
Building	1·8	43·4	43·3	43·9	36·3	52·2	45·2	38·6
Highway	6·8	182·7	177·3	116·6	69·3	111·9	143·4	201·9
Railway	2·2	55·5	68·9	57·5	56·8	54·8	56·9	56·2
SERVICES	2·9	131·4	128·5	129·8	122·7	118·5	111·4	111·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	125·7	124·8	123·0	114·2	111·2	106·3	109·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·2	141·2	134·9	141·4	134·6	127·6	116·4	113·9
TRADE	11·9	131·1	128·9	127·1	127·5	121·0	117·4	116·1
Retail	8·9	136·5	133·5	132·3	134·4	127·2	123·5	123·4
Wholesale	3·0	117·6	117·5	115·3	111·9	106·7	103·4	98·9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	104·9	106·5	105·0	103·0	97·4	93·4	91·3

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1939

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Some reaction from winter quietness among local trade union members was apparent at the end of March, the slight improvement

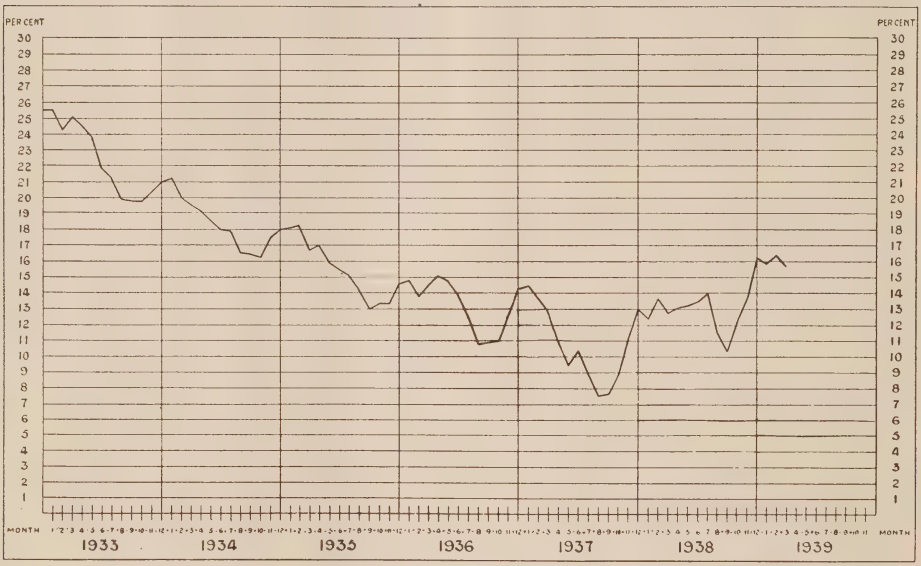
noted being mainly seasonal in character and affecting a number of industries. For the month under review reports were forwarded by a total of 1,962 labour organizations including a membership of 251,191 persons, 39,498 of whom or a percentage of 15·7 were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 16·4 per cent in February. Less active conditions, however, prevailed than in March last year when 12·8 per cent of unemployment was reported. The provincial variations in comparison with February were not outstanding, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Ontario unions all recording heightened activity on a small scale while in Alberta and Manitoba employment eased off slightly. All provinces participated in the downward employment movement manifest from March a year ago, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta unions showing fair-sized contractions in work afforded, and Saskatchewan, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia declines of lesser degree.

Each month a separate tabulation is made showing the unemployment situation in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. During March, moderate advances in available work were registered by Regina unions from February, and increases of slightly smaller proportions were noted by Halifax members. Nominally better conditions prevailed in Montreal and Toronto. On the contrary, Saint John, Vancouver and Winnipeg unions showed retarded activity on a rather small scale, and in Edmonton the increases in idleness reported were only fractional. When making a comparison with the returns for March last year Regina and Vancouver members showed a favourable employment tendency during the month reviewed though the gains were less than one per cent, and in all other cities losses in activity were recorded. Of these, the most important were reflected in Edmonton, while Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg members suffered moderate curtailment of activity, and minor contractions occurred in Halifax.

It will be noticed from the chart which accompanies this article that the curve of unemployment during March pursued a contrary course to that of the previous month, projecting slightly in a downward direction and reflecting a somewhat better situation during the month reviewed. The level of the curve, however, remained above that of March, 1938, when employment was in greater volume.

Slight increases in work afforded were evident in the manufacturing industries during March, the 574 unions furnishing reports with a membership numbering 98,870 persons showing 13·3 per cent of inactivity compared with 14·3 per cent in February. Papermakers and wood workers recorded gains in activity from February, involving the largest number of members, and among fur workers and metal polishers the percentage advances were pronounced, though affecting few persons as their

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



total membership was rather small. Hat, cap and glove workers also, showed important employment expansion. An upward movement of employment was apparent among garment, iron and steel, brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers, mill and smeltermen, and meat cutters and butchers, but the changes from February were slight. Leather and glass workers, on the contrary, were much quieter than in February and among general labourers there was an appreciable drop in the volume of work accorded. Lesser declines occurred among textile and carpet, gas and jewellery workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen. The percentage of idleness in the manufacturing industries as a whole, exceeded that reported in March last year when 11·4 per cent of unemployment was recorded. In this comparison the garment and textile trades, and leather workers contributed substantially to the total increase in idleness during the month reviewed and a less favourable situation obtained for jewellery, brewery, and iron and steel workers, papermakers, and mill and smeltermen. On the other hand, fur, hat, cap and glove, and wood workers and metal polishers were decidedly better employed. Moderate advancement was indicated by meat cutters and butchers, and general labourers, while glass, cigar and tobacco, and gas workers, printing tradesmen, and bakers and confectioners also, showed somewhat improved conditions.

Due to a large extent to mine closings in Alberta during March the coal mining industry was quieter than in the preceding month. Reports for March were tabulated from 56 unions of coal miners covering a membership of 21,786 persons, 2,765 of whom or a percentage of 12·7 were idle compared with 10·4 per cent in the preceding month. Contributing declines of much smaller proportions than in Alberta were registered from the British Columbia mines, while in Nova Scotia the trend was toward increased employment. Inactivity in the British Columbia mines was considerably more pronounced than in March last year when 7·6 per cent of the members indicated in the group as a whole, were out of work, though in Alberta and Nova Scotia there were noteworthy employment recessions. Part time work among coal miners was registered also to a considerable degree during March.

The usual revival in building and construction activities with the approach of the spring season was in evidence to a moderate degree during March, unemployment standing at 40·2 per cent as compared with 44·6 per cent in February. Reports for March were tabulated from 222 associations of these tradesmen, with 28,493 members, 11,456 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Conditions were also fractionally better than in March last year when 40·8 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers were much busier than in February and the improvement registered by carpenters and joiners, though smaller viewed from a percentage basis, still involved a considerable number of members. Moderate gains were noted also by hod carriers and building labourers, granite and stonecutters, and electrical workers. Large scale recessions, however, were evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen showed noteworthy curtailment. Employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers was somewhat more prevalent than in March a year ago, and the situation improved slightly for plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among carpenters and joiners the change from March, 1938, was but nominal though tending in a favourable direction. Of the recessions in employment which were nearly sufficient to offset these gains, the most extensive were manifest by steam shovelmen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers. Noteworthy declines in activity also, occurred among electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers.

There was no variation apparent in the level of unemployment for transportation workers during March from the preceding month, the 837 unions from which reports were tabulated representing a total of 66,986 members, indicating 13·2 per cent of inactivity, the same as was recorded at the end of February. Steam railway employees, whose membership constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership represented, showed fractional declines in work afforded as did also street and electric railway employees, while among teamsters and chauffeurs small recessions in employment were manifest. This curtailment was, however, completely counteracted by the better conditions prevailing in the navigation division. In contrasting with the returns for March a year ago when 9·0 per cent of idleness was reflected in the transportation industries, navigation was much quieter during the period surveyed, and contributing declines on a moderate scale were reported by steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs. Street and electric railway employees, however, showed a favourable

tendency, though the change from March last year was quite slight.

The five associations of retail shop clerks from which reports were tabulated at the end of March with a membership aggregate of 1,852 persons indicated that only 0·1 per cent were out of work as compared with 0·3 per cent of idleness in February. In March last year all members were reported busy.

From unions of civic employees 83 reports were received during March, embracing a membership of 10,501 persons, 232 or a percentage of 2·2 of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 1·5 in February and 1·3 in March a year ago.

The trend of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades was more favourable during March than in the preceding month though the change was slight, the 144 unions from which reports were compiled with a membership numbering 11,578 persons showing an unemployment percentage of 9·8 in comparison with 10·5 per cent of inactivity in February. Declines in work afforded on a small scale, however, were registered from March last year when 8·3 per cent of the members reported were idle. A moderate rise in employment was manifest by unclassified workers during March from February, and stationary engineers and firemen showed a more favourable trend of activity. Some falling off in available work, however, was recorded by theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers. Compared with the returns for March last year a considerably lower level of activity was apparent among unclassified workers, and minor contractions prevailed among barbers and hotel and restaurant employees. Slight gains in work afforded, however, were reported by theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen.

Fishermen reflected large increases in slackness during March from either the previous month or March last year according to the returns compiled from 9 locals with 2,285 members. Of these, 839 or a percentage of 36·7 were out of work on the last day of the month in contrast with 13·8 per cent in February and with a percentage of 16·3 in March last year.

Unemployment for lumber workers and loggers showed a considerable falling off during March from the preceding month, the 3 locals from which reports were received comprising a membership of 1,794 persons, showing 31·5 per cent of idleness in comparison with a percentage of 55·6 in February. Severe losses in work afforded, however, were noted from March last year when 4·3 per cent of inactivity was registered.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive and for each month from March, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Mar. 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	**6·0**
Mar. 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	**10·8**
Mar. 1931.....	6·5	10·9	14·0	16·0	14·7	19·5	21·8	18·8	**15·5**
Mar. 1932.....	8·0	13·3	23·5	21·6	20·7	17·6	23·2	20·5	**20·4**
Mar. 1933.....	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	**25·1**
Mar. 1934.....	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	**19·5**
Mar. 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	**16·7**
Mar. 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	**14·5**
Mar. 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	**12·9**
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	**11·1**
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug. 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·3**
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries*	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	....	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	5·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	....	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
March, 1931	4·0	34·0	12·4	9·2	10·3	10·2	18·7	6·8	....	28·9	4·4	31·1	1·8	4·5	12·4	7·3	8·8	42·6	.....	32·9	45·7	10·9	38·5	12·2	1·4	6·8	6·9	0	1·8	9·5	1·5	17·0	15·5
March, 1932	0	20·5	9·9	18·4	12·4	15·3	23·8	12·1	....	55·4	15·8	17·8	16·1	6·5	21·1	16·4	0	30·9	0	63·8	62·3	12·3	43·4	14·1	1·2	10·9	11·1	0	3·4	11·6	5·5	21·5	20·4
March, 1933	6·8	35·8	17·5	28·2	15·4	16·8	19·2	15·9	0	41·6	19·8	29·7	19·0	20·0	26·7	35·3	35·7	32·6	.....	58·8	71·0	14·1	51·5	16·3	·9	14·8	15·1	0	·8	12·2	7·4	20·9	25·1
March, 1934	1·3	9·1	14·4	16·6	6·8	11·1	9·2	12·0	0	15·9	7·6	7·6	5·0	24·8	15·9	21·3	30·0	21·9	0	65·4	69·6	12·6	39·6	13·3	1·0	13·4	13·6	6·1	6·8	7·6	2·7	16·9	19·5
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	36·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7

(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1939

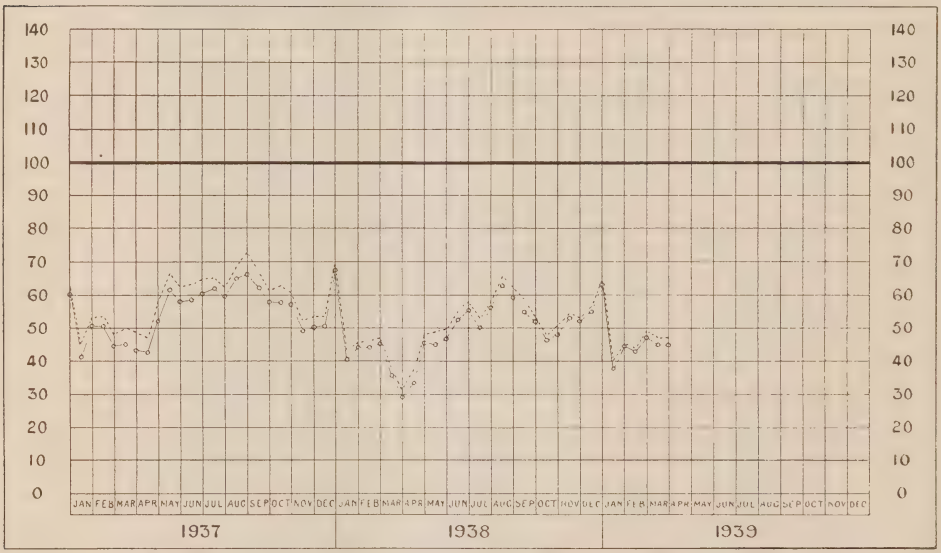
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1939, as represented by the average daily placements, showed a decline of 2 per cent from February, although total placements for the month were considerably higher, as there were 3 more working days in March than in February. When compared with March a year ago an increase in the average daily placements of over 31 per cent was shown; total placements, too, were higher, even though the working days in March 1938 and 1939 remained the same. In industrial comparison with February, gains were recorded in all groups, except logging and trade, the highest being in construction and maintenance and services, while increases in manufacturing and farming were more than offset by the decline in logging; changes in mining, transportation and trade were nominal only, the latter being adverse. When compared with March, 1938, a substantial gain was registered in construction and maintenance, a more moderate one in services and slight ones in farming and mining. Losses were shown in logging, transportation, trade and manufacturing, none of which was outstanding.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a slightly downward trend during the first half of February, but remained practically unchanged during the latter half of the month, while at the close of the period under review both levels attained were nearly 16 points higher than those recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 47·1 during the first half and 47·2 during the second half of March, 1939, in contrast with ratios of 38·1 and 31·7 during the corresponding periods of March, 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 44·9 and 44·8, as compared with 35·8 and 29·3 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1939, was 1,152, as compared with the daily average of 898 during the same month a year ago and with 1,159 recorded daily in February, 1939.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,443, in comparison with 2,599 in March, 1938. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1939 averaged 2,485 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1939, was 1,097, of which 582 were in regular employment and 515 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,119 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 837 daily, consisting of 547 in regular and 290 in casual employment

During the month of March, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 31,266 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 29,604 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,719, of which 10,460 were of men and 5,259 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,885. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 20,359 for men and 10,727 for women, a total of 31,086, while applications for work numbered 65,948, of which 48,476 were from men and 17,472 from women. Reports for February 1939, showed 27,816 positions available, 59,631 applications made and 26,834 placements effected, while in March 1938, there were recorded 24,243 vacancies, 70,150 applications for work and 22,595 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (3 months)	49,056	39,514	88,570

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of March, 1939, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 25 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 22 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 20 per cent when compared with February and 19 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to a gain in services, as minor advances in construction and maintenance and transportation were offset by small losses in logging, trade and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 49; construction and maintenance, 327 and services, 622, of which 518 were of household workers. During the month 81 men and 150 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 14 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial group in which placements were higher than during March of last year and accounted for the gain in the province as a whole. This increase was made up largely of casual placements for snow removal in the highway division of the group and was offset, in part, by small declines in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 34; construction and maintenance, 412; trade, 20 and services, 578, of which 476 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8 of men and 93 of women.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during March, were nearly 31 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 30 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of over 2 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. The only changes of importance, by industrial groups, from March of last year were in construction and maintenance and services, a large decline in the former being almost entirely offset by an increase in the latter. Other changes included declines in trade and manufacturing and an increase in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 150; logging, 271; construction and maintenance, 2,813, and services, 3,016, of which 2,733 were of household workers. There were 3,046 men and 1,884 women placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,110**	**64**	**1,272**	**1,049**	**231**	**815**	**2,298**	**233**
Halifax	289	37	381	252	48	204	1,022	64
Kentville	154	0	225	154	56	98	299	44
New Glasgow	257	27	230	233	115	115	382	110
Sydney	410	0	436	410	12	398	595	15
New Brunswick	**1,058**	**7**	**1,126**	**1,053**	**101**	**952**	**1,246**	**111**
Chatham	398	0	397	398	0	398	33	0
Moncton	268	7	263	263	75	188	503	83
Saint John	392	0	466	392	26	366	710	28
Quebec	**7,381**	**535**	**16,025**	**7,787**	**4,930**	**1,446**	**7,834**	**5,403**
Bagotville	115	10	255	121	121	0	89	182
Chicoutimi	293	0	596	293	292	1	143	752
Hull	836	5	1,371	833	680	155	370	716
La Tuque	169	0	249	169	168	1	66	307
Matane	149	49	228	137	103	17	402	112
Montreal	3,189	248	8,266	3,494	1,582	887	4,761	1,638
Quebec	1,810	152	2,834	1,881	1,248	357	735	798
Rouyn	302	14	1,073	285	245	20	625	131
Sherbrooke	175	23	312	208	166	1	66	113
Three Rivers	251	18	642	269	240	7	360	610
Val d'Or	92	16	199	97	85	0	217	44
Ontario	**11,280**	**226**	**28,336**	**11,288**	**5,345**	**5,774**	**60,933**	**4,521**
Belleville	112	0	317	112	67	45	691	130
Brantford	170	0	283	167	144	23	1,534	70
Chatham	217	0	340	214	46	168	567	121
Fort William	214	0	333	214	127	87	1,512	215
Guelph	111	11	220	116	75	19	790	94
Hamilton	500	51	1,366	483	243	191	5,582	222
Kenora	46	0	272	44	34	10	465	48
Kingston	92	7	210	85	61	24	586	276
Kitchener	213	10	487	216	98	111	1,114	80
London	527	29	681	551	350	160	2,536	405
Niagara Falls	94	8	234	90	59	28	1,212	96
North Bay	1,078	0	1,177	1,077	1,043	34	1,303	94
Oshawa	225	44	367	226	59	167	1,912	51
Ottawa	2,676	1	3,627	2,676	501	2,174	3,607	263
Owen Sound	86	1	168	91	55	32	420	.....
Pembroke	130	0	849	132	59	73	337	50
Peterborough	141	0	306	141	118	23	923	74
Port Arthur	1,018	0	1,233	1,006	154	852	1,178	320
St. Catharines	162	13	343	147	92	55	2,316	88
St. Thomas	56	0	115	56	35	21	271	59
Sarnia	181	4	199	178	90	88	496	98
Sault Ste. Marie	252	0	489	252	188	64	561	46
Stratford	125	0	330	125	113	12	1,419	105
Sudbury	199	0	921	199	174	25	769	109
Timmins	590	0	1,273	590	188	402	1,168	205
Toronto	1,398	17	11,112	1,399	786	613	21,958	819
Welland	47	7	103	86	36	8	577	.....
Windsor	472	20	717	467	228	239	4,543	180
Woodstock	148	3	264	148	122	26	586	203
Manitoba	**1,689**	**31**	**3,545**	**1,694**	**1,253**	**429**	**15,093**	**1,446**
Brandon	125	28	152	104	89	15	749	113
Dauphin	52	0	52	52	48	4	1	.....
Portage la Prairie	32	0	32	32	32	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	1,480	3	3,309	1,506	1,084	410	14,343	1,333
Saskatchewan	**1,261**	**324**	**2,161**	**1,110**	**819**	**294**	**3,416**	**609**
Estevan	21	8	29	13	12	0	197	.....
Moose Jaw	223	49	262	184	113	75	585	118
North Battleford	51	2	42	44	36	8	128	12
Prince Albert	110	19	180	93	67	26	136	52
Regina	334	141	504	295	245	50	611	225
Saskatoon	170	23	729	178	141	37	1,320	104
Swift Current	92	50	90	63	35	28	180	12
Weyburn	89	12	97	77	46	31	92	.....
Yorkton	171	20	228	163	124	39	167	86
Alberta	**1,559**	**79**	**4,294**	**1,468**	**1,081**	**387**	**7,845**	**1,064**
Calgary	503	48	1,456	430	358	72	3,489	327
Drumheller	65	1	330	62	47	15	213	37
Edmonton	559	1	1,710	550	503	47	3,160	553
Lethbridge	106	22	438	102	97	5	584	98
Medicine Hat	326	7	360	324	76	248	399	49
British Columbia	**5,748**	**11**	**9,189**	**5,817**	**1,959**	**3,788**	**17,008**	**1,379**
Kamloops	74	0	156	74	26	46	320	4
Nanaimo	544	0	619	540	536	4	805	295
Nelson	175	0	191	176	13	163	44	23
New Westminster	77	0	133	77	52	25	724	18
Penticton	58	3	114	53	16	37	313	28
Prince George	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	10
Prince Rupert	74	0	92	74	17	57	239	27
Vancouver	4,376	7	7,129	4,455	1,108	3,279	12,968	725
Victoria	369	1	742	368	191	177	1,590	249
Canada	**31,086**	**1,277**	**65,948**	**31,266**	**15,719**	**13,885**	**115,673**	**14,769***
Men	20,359	307	48,476	20,236	10,460	9,719	97,354	10,221
Women	10,727	970	17,472	11,030	5,259	4,166	18,319	4,548

* 3 Placements effected by offices since closed.

Ontario

There was an increase of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month and of over 56 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 60 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. The substantial increase over March of last year was largely due to the placing of snow shovellers in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as the improvement in this group was slightly larger than the net increase in the province as a whole. Of the changes in other groups the most important were gains in services and mining and losses in logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 452; logging, 138; farming, 1,067; mining, 90; construction and maintenance, 5,375; trade, 273, and services, 3,656, of which 2,781 were of household workers. During the month 3,666 men and 1,679 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during March, were nearly 2 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 10 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 9 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. Placements by industrial groups were slightly below those of March last year in logging, construction and maintenance, farming and transportation but small increases were reported in services and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 34; logging, 64; farming, 674; construction and maintenance, 130, and services, 754, of which 653 were of household workers. There were 877 men and 376 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During the month of March, 1939, orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan called for over 13 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 29 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in placements when compared with February, but an increase of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with March, 1938. Except for small declines in logging and transportation, placements were higher in all industrial groups than during March of last year. None of the gains, however, were important, that in farming being the largest and accounted for most of the increase for the province as a whole. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 452; construction and maintenance, 64, and services, 564, of which 424 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 463 of men and 356 of women.

Alberta

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during March, was nearly 25 per cent higher than in the preceding month and on practically the same level as during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 22 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of over 3 per cent when compared with March, 1938. There were minor changes only when comparing placements by industrial groups with those of March last year; these included gains in farming, trade, logging and manufacturing and losses in construction and maintenance, transportation and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 53; logging, 42; farming, 561; construction and maintenance, 256, and services, 474, of which 425 were of household workers. There were 703 men and 378 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was an increase of nearly 6 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during March when compared with the preceding month and of over 88 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The large increase over March, 1938, was mainly due to casual placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, although there were also gains in logging and services. Placements in all other groups were on about the same level as last year's. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 806; farming, 136; construction and maintenance, 3,894, and services, 825, of which 558 were of household workers. During the month 1,616 men and 343 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 15,719 placements in regular employment, 7,307 of which were of persons for whom the em-

ployment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 130 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 118 proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 12 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour from Ontario centres during March was entirely provincial and involved the issue of 50 reduced rate certificates. Of these 42 were issued at Port Arthur to 30 bush workers, 5 carpenters, 4 miners, one electrician, one highway construction labourer, and one housekeeper, bound for points within the Port Arthur zone. Travelling from Fort William 4 bush workers and from Sudbury one bush worker went to employment within their respective zones. The Kenora zone received 2 mine workers from Timmins, and the North Bay zone one steel sharpener from Toronto. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during March which numbered 27. Of these, 15 were provincial and 12 interprovincial. The former were issued to 14 farm hands and one hotel cook going to centres within the Winnipeg zone. Transferred to other provinces were 7 bushmen, 2 miners, one fisherman and one farm hand destined to the Port Arthur zone and one farm hand to Estevan. In Saskatchewan during March the Regina office issued a certificate for reduced transportation to a teacher conveyed to a situation within the same zone. Vouchers for transportation were granted in Alberta during March to 48 persons going to employment within the province. The Edmonton office effected the transfer of all of these, despatching 20 transportation company employees, 9 mine workers, 7 bushmen, 3 hotel workers, 2 sawmill employees, 2 farm hands, 2 household workers, and 1 carpenter to various centres within its own zone, and 2 farm hands to Lethbridge. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during March 4 persons journeyed to provincial centres. These were transferred by the Vancouver office which shipped one farm hand, one hotel cook and one housekeeper to employment in the Vancouver zone and one waitress to Penticton.

Of the 130 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 101 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 25 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1939

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during March was $3,351,194. This was an increase of $1,457,033 or 76·9 per cent over the February total of $1,894,161, but a decrease of $210,323 or 5·9 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $3,561,517 reported for March, 1938.

The building represented by the construction permits taken out in the first three months of the present year was valued at $6,951,985; this was lower than the total of $7,885,100 reported in the first quarter of 1938, and was also lower than the 1937 aggregate of $10,527,992. The cumulative total for this period in each of the years since 1931 has been substantially below the average of $17,593,858 indicated in the months, January-March in the years, 1920-1938.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for March, 1939, showing that they had granted about 300 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,000,000 and more than 1,400 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $2,100,000. During February, authority was given for the erection of about 200 dwellings and over 800 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $700,000 and $850,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1939, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gain was that of $788,521 or 113·8 per cent in Ontario. New Brunswick showed a decline of $14,310 in this comparison.

As compared with March, 1938, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces recorded increases, of which the most pronounced gain was that of $115,045 or 8·4 per cent in Ontario. The remaining provinces showed a falling-off in the value of the building authorized; the reduction of $150,107 or 16·2 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg reported increases as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1938; in Montreal there was a gain over February, 1939, but a loss as compared with the same month of last year, while the building authorizations in Vancouver showed a decrease in each comparison. Of the other centres, Shawinigan Falls,

Westmount, Belleville, Fort William, Kitchener, London, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, St. Boniface, Regina, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria reported higher totals than in either February, 1939, or March, 1938.

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939	3,351,194	6,951,985	30·9	87·3
1938	3,561,517	7,885,100	34·6	91·3
1937	6,667,239	10,527,992	46·8	92·5
1936	2,368,537	5,592,471	24·9	84·0
1935	4,022,755	8,507,270	37·8	81·4
1934	1,109,085	2,710,999	12·1	82·2
1933	953,966	3,065,821	13·6	75·2
1932	3,396,729	9,453,012	42·0	79·3
1931	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·7
1930	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·7
1929	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	99·2
1928	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	95·5
1927	11,713,640	25,028,353	111·3	96·4
1926	10,634,491	22,493,574	100·0	102·0

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given, (1926=100).

The value of the building authorized in the first three months of 1939 was lower by 11.8 per cent than in the same period of 1938, and was also lower than in the first quarter of 1937; it was, however, higher than in the same period in 1936. As already stated, the total for the months January-March in the years since 1931 have been much below the average for those months in the last nineteen years. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first three months of this year, while lower than in the same quarter of 1938 or 1937, were higher than in the first three months of other years since 1930; wholesale prices throughout this period, however, have also been considerably lower than in preceding years of the record.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in February and March, 1939, and March, 1938. The thirty-five cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II—ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	March 1939	March 1938	Cities	March 1939	March 1938
	$	$		$	$
P. E. Island—			*St. Catharines	9,360	28,360
Charlottetown	Nil	1,000	*St. Thomas	1,786	4,200
Nova Scotia	83,958	184,185	Sarnia	7,592	10,210
*Halifax	80,670	142,250	Sault Ste. Marie	47,150	2,700
New Glasgow	88	17,100	*Toronto	876,475	714,620
*Sydney	3,200	24,835	York and East York Tps	98,050	51,505
New Brunswick	9,785	17,895	Welland	330	8,655
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	*Windsor	30,527	39,020
*Moncton	4,285	7,390	Riverside	3,200	5,500
*Saint John	5,500	10,505	Woodstock	2,573	16,568
Quebec	774,106	924,213	**Manitoba**	92,125	55,550
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	623,905	763,853	*Brandon	6,300	15,450
*Quebec	70,510	96,397	St. Boniface	9,375	2,300
Shawinigan Falls	20,875	3,200	*Winnipeg	76,450	37,800
*Sherbrooke	33,800	47,910	**Saskatchewan**	34,376	30,990
*Three Rivers	14,005	7,735	*Moose Jaw	270	200
*Westmount	11,011	5,118	*Regina	25,381	21,365
Ontario	1,481,325	1,366,280	*Saskatoon	8,725	9,425
Belleville	5,750	525	**Alberta**	165,219	153,491
*Brantford	29,180	64,042	*Calgary	37,424	29,996
Chatham	7,700	13,950	*Edmonton	95,785	97,535
*Fort William	32,059	6,150	Lethbridge	31,860	25,960
Galt	12,150	12,731	Medicine Hat	150	Nil
*Guelph	2,155	3,400	**British Columbia**	710,300	827,913
*Hamilton	115,102	123,403	Kamloops	2,745	12,600
*Kingston	13,801	19,919	Nanaimo	8,250	13,280
*Kitchener	38,687	28,182	*New Westminster	182,450	115,675
*London	44,960	40,940	Prince Rupert	39,640	4,070
Niagara Falls	10,525	21,600	*Vancouver	400,005	600,835
Oshawa	325	4,150	North Vancouver	6,610	17,335
*Ottawa	55,900	101,000	*Victoria	70,600	64,118
Owen Sound	2,000	22,148			
*Peterborough	3,225	11,641	Total—58 cities	3,351,194	3,561,517
*Port Arthur	30,563	7,928	Total—*35 cities	3,035,256	3,294,430
*Stratford	200	3,233			

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of April, 1939, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with field work in preparation for spring planting and farm produce at the markets was fairly abundant, but of little variety. Fishing was considerably better. Gaspereau, cod, haddock and halibut were plentiful and lobster fishermen had everything in readiness for the running of lines as soon as there was open water. Activity in logging was confined chiefly to pulpwood cutting and peeling; several sawmills, however, continued operations. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to five days. Manufacturing concerns, in general, were busy and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. Other than repair work and street and sewer construction, little new building was under way. Transportation was moving more rapidly and trade was fair. There was also a greater demand for household workers in the Women's Division.

Farming showed very little activity in the Province of Quebec. River driving and opening of a few sawmills at Matane had created additional employment opportunities there, but, elsewhere, cold weather had retarded the usual spring operations in logging. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Bagotville, Matane and La Tuque—improvement noted; Chicoutimi—paper mills operating at half capacity and remaining plants normal; Montreal—shoe and clothing factories more active; Quebec—leather concerns working at half capacity, clothing busy, but other industries slow; Sherbrooke—textiles normal; Three Rivers—pulp and paper also normal, but iron quiet and cottons improved; Hull and Val d'Or—regular employment as usual. Building construction generally was better and street and highway improvement continued. Trade was fair and the call for women domestics satisfactory.

More favourable weather conditions resulted in an improved call for farm help in Ontario, although the demand was still light. Logging was very quiet, with operations confined to preparations for the spring drive. Mining was moderately active, but few additional men were being hired. No material change was reported in manufacturing. Many concerns were operating on a part-time basis and with reduced staffs. The rubber industry, however, was very busy and furniture factories and shipyards, where numerous boats were being overhauled, likewise registered improvement. Building was still rather slack, due to the lateness of the season, but was gradually getting under way. Highway construction, already started, was progressing favourably, but new contracts had not yet been given out. Navigation had only just opened, so that transportation in that line was still slow. The annual spring housecleaning period provided employment for women and girls by day, week or month, with little difficulty experienced in filling requests. There were also orders for experienced help for hotels, restaurants and tourist camps. The latter, although not open at present, were preparing for an early start.

Requests for farm help in the Prairie Provinces had increased slightly, but the number of vacancies reported was few for the season of the year. This was partly due to the fact that many of the men sent out under the Farm Improvement Relief Plan had been retained at spring wages. Seeding was well started throughout the provinces, as weather conditions had been favourable, 75 per cent of the sugar beet acreage in Southern Alberta having already been completed. Logging and mining both were quiet and manufacturing registered no change. Building construction was accelerated with the coming of spring, particularly at Winnipeg; elsewhere, work in this line consisted chiefly of alterations and repairs. Little highway construction was under way. Spring clean-up and improvements in view of the Royal visit, as well as garden work, afforded temporary employment for a number of men. Trade was fair. In the Women's Division there existed a shortage of applicants for farm households, although all city orders, which were substantially higher in volume, were easily filled.

Few farm or logging vacancies were listed in British Columbia, as practically all extra help needed in these two industries had been obtained. Logging camps were busy, also sawmills and sash and door factories. Mining likewise was active. Building showed improvement, but little highway construction was under way. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were slack, but waterfront work there and at New Westminster and Victoria was plentiful. No extra gang work on railways was yet available. Trade was fair. A steady demand existed for experienced domestics, and casual work, also, was more in evidence in the Women's Division.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further improvement in employment between February 13 and March 13, which extended to almost every industry. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, the iron and steel industry, tinplate and metal goods manufacture, engineering, the cotton and wool textile industries, tailoring and dressmaking, the pottery industry, furniture making and upholstery, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was a slight decline in employment in ship building and repairing.

It is provisionally estimated that at March 13, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,403,000. This was 181,000 more than at February 13, 1939, and on a comparable basis, 180,000 more than at March 14, 1939.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 13, 1939, was 12·1, compared with 13·2 at February 13, 1939. For March 14, 1938, the percentage was 12·4. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·3 at March 13, 1939, 13·4 at February 13, 1939, and 12·7 at March 14, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 7·8, 9·8 and 6·4 respectively.

At March 13, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,429,085 wholly unemployed, 231,245 temporarily stopped, and 66,599 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,726,929; this was 169,789 less than at February 13, 1939, and 22,052 less than at March 14, 1938.

The total of 1,726,929 persons on the registers in Great Britain at March 13, 1939, included 976,692 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 552,779 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 31,937 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 165,521 other persons, of whom 38,577 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at March 13, 1939, was 1,813,987, as compared with 1,986,302 at February 13, 1939, and 1,844,583 at March 14, 1938.

United States

There was a further rise in non-agricultural employment in March, according to an announcement made by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on April 26, 1939. The report stated that seasonal expansion in manufacturing and retail trade activity counted largely for the increase of approximately 200,000 workers during the month. However, the gain was slightly smaller than the usual seasonal increase from February to March.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

About 360,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in March 1939 than in the corresponding month of last year. These figures do not include employees in Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Approximately 50,000 factory wage earners returned to jobs in March. This number was somewhat smaller than usual at this season of the year. In retail trade, the increase of approximately 80,000 employees was slightly in excess of the average February-March gain. Private building construction contractors reported a substantial seasonal gain in employment while highway and street work was curtailed. Dyeing and cleaning establishments enlarged their forces to handle increased spring volume. Slight gains in employment were reported by utility companies, hotels, laundries, and insurance firms. Class I railroads reported an increase of 6,179 workers.

With the exception of a seasonal decline of nearly 13,000 employees in wholesale trade and of 3,000 workers in coal mines, the employment losses between February and March were small. Brokerage firms decreased their forces by 2·7 per cent and small declines were reported in metal mining and crude petroleum producing.

Factory Employment.—

The increase of 0·7 per cent or 50,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries was accompanied by a rise of 1·6 per cent, or $2,800,000 in weekly payrolls. These gains were somewhat smaller than the usual average increases of 1·0 per cent in employment and 1·8 per cent in payrolls for March. The March gains raised the Bureau's indexes of factory employ-

ment and payrolls to the highest levels recorded since the latter months of 1937. The March 1939 employment index was 4·1 per cent above the level of March of last year and the factory payroll index was 12·6 per cent higher.

The gains in factory employment and payrolls were general, 61 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour statistics showing more employment and larger payrolls in March than in February. Employment in the durable goods group of industries increased 1·0 per cent and payrolls rose 1·9 per cent, while in the non-durable goods group of industries employment increased 0·5 per cent and payrolls 1·4 per cent. The durable goods employment index in March 1939 stood at the highest level since December 1937, while the non-durable goods employment index was somewhat lower than in the late summer and autumn of last year.

Non-Manufacturing Employment.—

The usual spring pick-up in retail trade resulted in an employment increase between February and March of 2·5 per cent or 80,000 workers. This gain, slightly greater than the average March increase for the last ten years, raised the March, 1939 employment index to 83·5 of the 1929 average, which is 0·6 per cent above the level of a year ago. Employment gains were reported in all retail lines with the exception of the jewellery and wood-coal and ice groups. The general merchandising group showed a gain of 4 per cent and apparel stores increased their employment by 10 per cent.

Employment in private building construction showed an increase of 6·2 per cent from February to March according to reports received from 13,575 contractors employing 101,258 workers in March. Corresponding payrolls rose 13·5 per cent. The March employment increase was the largest gain reported in March since 1932 with the exception of 1934 and 1936. The reports on which these figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages that those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the

work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Raising the wharf at Sections 47-49 in the Harbour of Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. E. G. M. Cape and Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 17, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $195,495.48. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas, or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Reconstruction of the St. Charles River wharf east and west of Shed 29, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Auclair, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 17, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $55,476.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steom shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Watchmen	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Repairs to the dockyard slip, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. M. Hall, 8 Norwood Street, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters	0 65
Concrete mixer operator (gas.)	0 50
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65

	Per hour
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Timbermen (measuring, scribing and, by use of axe, adze, auger, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of additions and alterations to the Laboratory Building, Department of Mines and Resources, Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract April 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,467 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Sayward, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 3, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $6,873.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Constructing a wharf at Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. N. Fournier and Alp. Montminy, of Cap St. Ignace and St. François, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, March 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $33,706.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
(Gas. or electric.)	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers (operating steam)	0 55
Firemen (stationary)	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Motor boat operators	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 55
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Watchmen	0 25
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½

Construction of a public building at Mont Joli, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Eugene Ross, Mont Joli, P.Q. Date of contract, April 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,147.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Diver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65

	Per hour
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Lathers—metal	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Roofers, shingles (woods, asbestos)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Improvement to assembly wharf at Nanaimo, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Armstrong & Monteith Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,514.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Concrete mixer operator (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Millwrights	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an addition to the Dominion public building at New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Ward & Son, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $126,461.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 73
Engineers on steel construction	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 90
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	1 00
Linoleum layers	0 65
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and Steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Welders on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of a postal terminal at Anderson and Ramsay Streets, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Construction Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $951,369.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
steam	0 60
gas. or elec.	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 65
Elevator constructors	0 75
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 53

	Per hour
Engineers, operating, steam—	
single or double drum	0 60
three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters, spray	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Powderman	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced concrete	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 65
Steam roller engineers	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of rock rip rap bank protection, Fraser River, south branch of the North Arm, Sea Island, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,629.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat Captain—Class A	$200 00
Tugboat Captain—Class B	190 00
Tugboat Captain—Class C	180 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class A	190 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class B	180 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class C	170 00
Tugboat Fireman	0 56½
Tugboat Deckhand	0 54
Derrick Engineer	1 12½
Derrick Fireman	0 68¾
Derrick Men	1 00
Steam Shovel Engineer	1 12½
Steam Shovel Craneman	0 90
Steam Shovel Fireman	0 74⅛
Shovel Operators (gas.)	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Launch Operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile Driver Foreman	1 25
Pile Driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile Driver Fireman	0 68¾
Pile Driver Bridgeman	1 00
Pile Driver Boomman	1 00
Pile Driver Man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Callander, Ont. Name of contractors, Richardson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $14,355.15. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Crane operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Pile driver foremen	0 75
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 40
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, auger, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 60

Construction of a public building at Blind River, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. M. J. Sulpher & Son, Renfrew, Ont. Date of contract, March 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,290.00 and unit prices. A fair wages

schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Steamfitters and plumbers	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 80

Construction of a public building at St. Leonard, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. H. C. Greenlaw and H. Estey, Millville, N.B. Date of contract, March 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,949.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an addition and alterations and improvements to the public building at Louiseville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. L. Tellier, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, March 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,928.50 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (Mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or Elec	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 50
Lathers (wood)	0 45
Linoleum layers	0 45
Marble setters	0 70
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters	0 70

	Per hour
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 25
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a public building at Saint James, Man. Name of contractors, John Gunn & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $21,387.75 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gas. or elec	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 90
Three or more drums	0 95
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 05
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 10
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 90
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	1 05
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Ankle boots	J. A. and M. Cote Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Cotton shirts and drawers	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Drab cloth	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Valve guards and retaining plates	Coulter, Copper & Brass Co., Toronto, Ont.
Flags	Woods Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.
Blue frieze	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Khaki drill	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab frieze	Renfrew Textiles Ltd., Renfrew, Ont.
General purpose tents	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Silver grey broadcloth shirts and collars	The Saurel Shirt Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Sand bags	Canadian Bag Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Inner and outer rims	Coulter, Copper & Brass Co., Toronto, Ont.
Telegraph tents	Woods Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.
Drab serge	Paton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Circular tents	Woods Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.
Field officers tents with flys; and marquee tents	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Winter aviation suits	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Embroidery badges	Raoul Vennat Enrg'd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge jackets	Royal Brand Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge jackets	Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Folding forms and folding tables	Beatty Brothers Ltd., Fergus, Ont.
Floor wax	Scarfe & Company, Brantford, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Blue frieze	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Rubber waterproof coats	Kaufman Rubber Company Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Rubber waterproof coats	Miner Rubber Company Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Parachute spares	Irvin Air Chute, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps & Type, Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Scales and Weights.. ..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd.. Ottawa. Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc..	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. H. Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, April 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $686.25.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Peace River, Alberta. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, March 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $950.00.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Birtle, Man. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, April 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $725.00.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Note.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a quantity of wood and metal spares for the upkeep and maintenance of Fleet aircraft in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,284.44. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Journeymen (Comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—	
Pattern maker..	$0 75
Tool and die maker..	0 75
Aircraft fitter..	0 65
Machinist..	0 65
Joiner..	0 65
Coppersmith..	0 65
Welder..	0 65
Electrician..	0 65
Painter..	0 65
Erector..	0 65
Sheet metal worker..	0 65
Heat treat operator..	0 65
Plater..	0 65
Moulder..	0 65
Cable splicer..	0 65
Hammer operator..	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (Comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journey-man; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)..	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" (Comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers; also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper, fabric worker* (female).)..	0 45
Labourers..	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:— *fitters, machinists* and *sheet metal workers*	
First year..	0 20
Second year..	0 25
Third year..	0 35
Fourth year..	0 45

Construction of spare parts for Stranraer boat seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $34,668.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of spare parts for Northrop Delta aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $33,594.48. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated:

Manufacturing—Vegetable Foods

TIMMINS, ONTARIO.—TWO BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 488.

Agreements made following minor strikes reported on page 464 of this issue. One agree-

ment is in effect from April 9, 1939, to April 8, 1940; the other from April 24, 1939, to April 24, 1940.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity. All employees must join the union within two weeks of employment. Provision is made for a shop committee in each bakery.

Hours: 56 per week.

Overtime: time and one half.

Minimum weekly wages: in one bakery—bread bakers $32, $28 and $20, cake bakers $32 and $28, bakers' helpers, $18, apprentices $15 for first year, $18 thereafter; bread salesmen or drivers $20; sales girls, wrappers and miscellaneous workers, 22 cents per hour; in the other bakery, $28 for first bread baker, $18 for helpers.

Vacation: in the first bakery, all employees with one year's service at the time the agreement was made to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION (ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES).

The sections of the agreement affecting the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 569, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—B 1007, covering the street railway branch, is summarized below under "Service: Public Administration."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC. — CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES (INLAND NAVIGATION) AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from February 28, 1939, for the 1939 navigation season and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Subject to the law of the Province of Quebec, the employer will give preference in employment to union members, new employees to be secured through the union.

The minimum number of men required for handling specified goods is provided for in the agreement.

Wages are as in the agreement with several steamship companies for which application has been made to have it made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1939, page 434). These wages are 50 cents per hour for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 51 cents between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Any disputes are to be taken up by a local protective committee of the men with the company, and if settlements are not made will be referred to the vice president of the Brotherhood and the company concerned. No strike or lockout to occur.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES (INLAND NAVIGATION) AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (CHECKERS AND COOPERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 10, 1939, for the 1939 season of navigation, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1416, with certain minor changes in working conditions and the following wage changes:

Wages per Hour: for checkers 51 cents between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (an increase of one cent over last year), 52 cents from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (no change from last year's rate); for coopers, 50 cents between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (an increase of one cent) and 51 cents between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. (no change from last year).

TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN, CHECKERS AND SHEDMEN).

Agreements to be in effect from date of signing (March and April, 1939) to end of 1939 navigation season, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

These agreements are similar to the ones previously in effect, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1416, with certain exceptions:

Wages: longshoremen and shedmen 50 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (an increase of one cent per hour), 51 cents from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (no change from last year); checkers (based on a 10-hour day) $120 per month at Toronto (an increase of $2 per month), $114 at Hamilton.

If required to work through meal hour, regular rate of pay from beginning of meal hour for one hour and a half, but if required to work beyond this time, double time to be paid for whole period from beginning of meal hour, but not exceeding two hours.

POINT EDWARD AND SARNIA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from March 17, 1939, for the 1939 season of navigation and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to that summarized above for Toronto except that it covers only longshoremen and except for wage rates.

Wages for longshoremen: 47 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., 48 cents per hour between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939 for the 1939 navigation season, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to that summarized above for Toronto except that it covers only longshoremen and except for the wage rates.

Wages for longshoremen: 49 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., 50 cents between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION (TELEPHONE ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES).

The section of the agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, B 1007, covers the Telephone Branch and is summarized below under "Service: Public Administration."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION (POWER HOUSE AND PUMPING STATION EMPLOYEES, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ETC.).

The sections of the agreement which are with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 569, covering power house and pumping station employees and that with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, B 1007 covering electrical workers in the electric light and the power house branches are summarized below under "Service: Public Administration."

Service: Public Administration

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES FEDERATION, REPRESENTING CIVIC SERVICE UNION LOCAL NO. 52; EDMONTON CITY FIRE FIGHTERS' UNION NO. 209; EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' UNION NO. 30; THE EDMONTON POLICE ASSOCIATION; AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES LOCAL DIVISION NO. 569 AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NO. 1007.

General

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, until a new agreement is made or this one terminated after three months' notice. Amendments may be mutually agreed to and added to this agreement.

When necessary to reduce staff, or when re-employing staff, as well as in making promotions, seniority in service to be a governing factor, provided qualifications are satisfactory; seniority to be effective within each department, branch or sub-branch.

Permanent employees to be allowed 12 days' sick leave with pay and seasonal employees one day for each month of service in the year to a maximum of six days per year sick leave with pay, if proof is furnished of the necessity of such leave.

Vacation: permanent employees with one year's service to be allowed two weeks vacation leave each year with pay if they are monthly employees and shift men; permanent hourly paid employees one week's vacation during second year and two weeks per year thereafter.

Any permanent or seasonal employee who is suspended, discharged or refused re-employment on the grounds of incompetency or misconduct or who has a complaint as to wages or working conditions may have the matter taken up by the union committee with the city commissioners and later if necessary with the city council. If a satisfactory settlement is not made, the union committee may apply for a Board of Conciliation.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION, LOCAL NO. 52

Overtime: equivalent of time off to be granted or payment at time and one half for such overtime; double pay or its equivalent in time off for all work on Sundays and ten specified holidays.

Basic monthly salaries (from which certain deductions are taken): juniors (male) from $55 during first year to $106 during sixth year; stenographers and female clerks from $55 during first year to $90 during eighth year (temporaries $2 to $3.50 per day); telephone operators (inexperienced) $58 during first six months, $67 during second six months; telephone operators (experienced) $75 during first year to $95 during fourth year; clerks are divided into seven salary groups: for lowest class from $106 for first year to $124 during fifth year in that class, for highest class from $172 during first year to $185 during third year; chief clerk $200 to $225; temporary clerk $4 per day; inspectors and appraisers $145 to $165; assessment appraisers $165 to $185; general foreman $155 to $175; janitors and caretakers $115 to $150.

The following deductions from salaries are applicable: 9 per cent for employees $1,201 to $1,500, 9½ per cent for employees $1,501 to $1,800, 12 per cent for employees $1,801 to $2,100, 12½ per cent for employees $2,101 to $2,400, 13 per cent for employees $2,401 to $3,000, 15 per cent for employees $3,001 and up. These percentages are reduced by the restoration of $60 per year.

Minimum salaries in special relief department: stenographers from $55 per month during first year to $90 during eighth year; lady investigators $80 to $90 per month; male investigators $1,020 to $1,260 per annum; chief investigator $140, accountant $140, special investigator $125; clerks minimum salaries are not specified but are to be the same as those in force when the agreement was made.

EDMONTON CITY FIRE FIGHTERS UNION, NO. 209

Hours: the fire department is under the two platoon system, consisting of a 10-hour day shift and a 14-hour night shift; operators to work 8-hour shifts.

Employees allowed two weeks' sick leave per year on production of proof. Time lost due to accident while on duty to be paid at regular rates of pay.

Vacation: after one year's service, 21 days days vacation with pay each year.

Basic monthly wage schedule (subject to same percentage deductions, less the $60 per year restoration as applicable to Civic Service Union noted above): district chiefs $175; captains $165; mechanics $175; assistant electrician and assistant motor mechanic $155; firemen and drivers from $100 during first year to $145 during sixth year; operators from $120 during first year to $127.50 during third year and thereafter; fire marshall $165; superintendent of fire and police telegraph alarm system $200, chief's secretary $148.

Uniforms and equipment to be supplied by the department.

Civic Employees' Union, Local No. 30

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except teamsters who are to work up to 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays at straight time rates, if required.

Overtime: time and one half till 10 p.m.; thereafter and all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time, except that shift work required on these days to be paid at straight time.

Minimum hourly wage rates (subject to the same percentage deduction less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to Civic Service Union as noted above): casual labourers with less than 12 months' service 50 cents, with 12 months' service and over 52 cents; permanent labourers and teamsters 52 cents; sewer and water house service construction men 54 cents; experienced labourers (sub-foreman, bridge gangs, water and sewer maintenance men, sectional tile layers, sewer pipe layers, leak diggers and timber men) 57 cents; truck drivers 58 cents; heavy truck drivers 65 cents; gasoline engine operators, hydrant and valve repairers 62 cents; water service and meter installers, pipe layers, fitters and caulkers 66 cents; sewer and waterworks construction foremen and inspector 76 cents; steam boiler operators 82 cents.

Edmonton Police Association

There may be a police association and membership in the association to be optional to members of a force. The police force of the city as a body may not be affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council or with any political body.

Hours and overtime: 8 hours per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week. If required to work additional time such as attendance at police court or at fires, equivalent time off to be granted. They must, however, attend any necessary drills, classes of instruction, physical training classes, gymnastic training or annual inspection without being allowed time off.

Minimum monthly salaries (subject to the same percentage deduction, less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to civic service union, as noted above): sergeants $165 and $170; constable from $125 for third class to $150 for Class A (after 7 years); for new constables rates to be from $100 during first year to $150 during sixth year; detectives $165; acting detectives $150, accountant $185, janitor $120, policeman $100, matron $97.50, chauffeurs $140.

After one year's service, members of the force are entitled to two weeks' sick leave with pay, when proof of illness given.

Vacations are regulated by the regulations of the police force.

Uniforms supplied by the city; detectives to be given $110 per annum for clothing and shoes allowance.

Members of the force may appeal to the city commissioners from any decision of the chief constable upon matters of discipline if complaint is made in writing and decision alleged to be unjust or arbitrary. The members of the police force may not under any circumstances take part in any sympathetic strike.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 569.

I. Motormen, Conductors and Motor-Conductors

Hours to be on basis of an eight hour day, but overtime rates not payable until after 8½ hours in any day; all regular runs to be made in one shift as nearly as possible; runs of 7¾ hours to be classified as regular runs and paid on the basis of an 8 hour day.

Overtime: time and one half for hours over 8½ in any day and for work on off days; time and one half was also to be paid for work on nine specified holidays whenever put in operation by mutual agreement at a later date.

Basic wages for mortormen, conductors and motor-conductors (subject to the same percentage deduction, less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to civic service union as noted above): from 58 cent per hour during first six months to 71 cents after three years; inspectors $175 per month, chief inspector $180.

Seniority to govern choice of runs, but it was agreed that the senior men trade runs with junior men for the months of February, June and October so that the junior men might have day runs for three months in the year.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city.

II. Barn men

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half for overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays.

Basic hourly wages (subject to the same percentage deduction, less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to civic service union, as noted above): armature winders and electricians 90 cents, blacksmiths 80 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 57 cents first year and 64 cents second year; electric welder 70 cents first year to 80 cents after two years; babbit man 75 cents, painters 80 and 82½ cents, brush hand 72½ cents, painters' helper 62 and 65 cents, seat repairer 62 cents, car wirers 73 cents, controller man 75 cents, car repairer from 57 cents first year to 71 cents after two years, car cleaners 55 cents, linemen's helper 62 cents, boiler firemen 60 cents.

III. Track Men

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week, except for track greaser who may work a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; time and one half for work on nine specified holidays whenever put in operation by mutual agreement at a later date.

Basic wages (subject to the same percentage deduction, less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to Civic Service Union, as noted above): track men 55 cents per hour; track men in charge of gang 60 cents; track greasers $110 per month, flagmen $100 per month.

IV. Power House and Pumping Station

Hours for men paid by the hour on maintenance and construction work, including mechanics, mechanics' helpers, labourers, construction men and all other workers not regularly on shift duty: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for day men; 8 per day with time off for lunch, a 48 hour week for night men. Shift employees working shifts on operation of the plant and including engineers, firemen, coal-handlers, ash-handlers, switchboard operators and filter men, 8 hours per shift, including time off for lunch; coal handlers including crane engineer, to work 8 hours per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for shift employees required to work on their day off. Time and one half to be paid for work on nine specified holidays whenever this is made applicable by mutual agreement at a later date.

Basic wage rates (subject to the same percentage deduction, less the $60 per year restoration, as applicable to Civic Service Union, as noted above): assistant engineer (turbine room) $155 per month, water tenders with full 3rd class engineer's certificate $145, water tenders without certificate $140, firemen 60 and 65 cents, ash handlers 55 to 59 cents, coal elevator attendants 63 and 65 cents, crane engineer 92 cents, crane engineer's helper 62 cents, boiler cleaners 60 and 66 cents, tube blower 61 cents, combustion man 57 cents, general helpers 55 to 60 cents, filter operators 56 and 60 cents, assistant engineer (pump room) $145, charge engineers $180.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS—B 1007

Any employee having a grievance which the foreman cannot adjust may have it taken up by the union with the superintendent, and if no satisfactory settlement is made in this way, the committee may refer the matter to the city commissioners.

I. Electric Light Branch

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: except for shift employees, time and one-half for overtime work until 10 p.m., and double time thereafter, with double time for work on Sundays and recognized holidays; for shift employees, time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter.

Work on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 90 feet or more to be paid at double time.

Wages per hour: line foreman and street light foreman 95 cents, shop maintenance man 93 cents, linemen 88½ cents, street light maintenance man (third year) 67½ cents, street light patrolman 84½ cents, meter installers, 84½ cents, groundmen 59 cents, permanent labourers 59 cents, temporary labourers 50 cents; meter readers from $95 per month for first year to $110.50 fourth year and $115 after 10 years (meter readers also to be supplied with uniforms).

Apprentices to serve four years; one apprentice allowed to three journeymen. Apprentices to be paid from 30 cents per hour during first half of first year to 70 cents during second half of fourth year.

II. Telephone Branch

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Where necessary, shift work may be carried on and employees whose shifts extend over Saturday afternoon and Sunday to be allowed equal time off, but no employee to be required to work more than one Saturday afternoon and a Sunday in two.

Overtime: except for shift employees, overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half, with double time thereafter and for work on Sundays and recognized holidays; for shift employes, time and one-half for first five hours and double time thereafter.

Wages per hour: branch exchange foremen 93 and 96½ cents, switchmen and cable splicers 75 cents to 90 cents; private branch exchange installers and inspectors 75 to 87½ cents; senior shop mechanic 87½ cents, inspectors, installers and linemen 75 to 84½ cents; servicemen, rackmen and shop repairmen 73 to 82½ cents; cable splicer's helper and main exchange nightmen 58 to 66 cents, branch exchange nightman 54 cents.

Apprentice (switchmen, cable splicers, P.B.X. installers, P.B.X. inspectors, linemen, installers, inspectors, servicemen, rackmen and shop repairmen) 30 cents during first 6 months of probation period, 35 cents during second six months; from 40 cents during first six months of apprenticeship to 65 cents during sixth six months.

III. Power House Branch

Hours: for hourly employees (maintenance and construction work, including mechanics, mechanics' helpers, labourers, construction and all other workers not regularly on shift duty), 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays except for those working at night who will work the same hours as shift men; for shift employees (those working shifts in the operation of the plant, including engineers, firemen, coalhandlers, ashhandlers, switchboard operators, filter men and machinists) 8-hour shifts including time off for lunch.

Overtime for shift employees: time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on their day off. For hourly employees called to work on a statutory or legal holiday: double time to be paid.

Wages per hour: switchboard operators 68 and 70 cents, charge engineers 78 cents, assistant charge engineers 65 cents, electricians 86 cents, electricians' helpers 59 cents, cable splicers 98 cents, machinists 82 cents, machinists' helpers 66 cents, boiler room mechanic 75½ cents.

Wages per hour for apprentice electricians from 30 cents during first half of first year to 80 cents during second half of fifth year.

IV. Street Railway Branch

Hours of duty to remain as previously in effect.

Wages same as linemen in electric light department.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Textile and Jute Bag Manufacture, Montreal.

Paper Box Manufacture (Uncorrugated paper), Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Three Rivers (amendment).

Building Trades, St. Jerome.

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers, St. John and Iberville.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Men's Clothing Industry, Province of Ontario.

Barbers, Kenora-Keewatin Zone.

SASKATCHEWAN

Sign Painters, Regina.

ALBERTA

Painters, Edmonton.

Plumbers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the manufacture of textile and jute bags in the Montreal district, the manufacture of paper boxes (uncorrugated) throughout the province, building trades at St. Jerome and barbers at St. John and Iberville; the amendment by Orders in Council of agreements affecting building trades at Three Rivers and garage and service station employees at Quebec, all of which are summarized below. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting the manufacture of sashes, doors and caskets at Jonquière and Kenogami, building trades at Montreal and plumbers at Montreal were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 1. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 1, approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees as noted below.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TEXTILE AND JUTE BAG MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 1, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of textile and jute bags and the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Employees' Association of Montreal and District.

The Order in Council applies to employees of the industry, including office employees, stationary engineers, stockmen, truck drivers and maintenance men, on the Island of Montreal and the cities and towns within five miles of its limits.

Hours: 48 per week except for work required continuously, such as boiler house employees, watchmen and maintenance men who work 72 hours.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Minimum hourly wage rates for male employees: cloth cutting and rolling machine operators 40 cents; in the printing department—charge hands 45 cents, assistants 35 cents, rubber cutters 50 cents, rubber cutter assistants and form cleaners 17 cents; in the baling department—operators 42 cents, assistants 35 cents; for general labour—fireman in charge of boilers 45 cents, stokers 35 cents, truck drivers 35 cents, watchmen 25 cents, maintenance men (including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, etc.), 50 cents. Minimum hourly wages for female employees: printing department—operators 26 cents, helpers 22 cents; sewing department—operators 28 cents, apprentices 22 cents, helpers 18 cents, inspectors 26 cents, checkers 22 cents; bag turning department—turners 22 cents, apprentices 17 cents. The labour conditions for office employees to be those established by Ordinance No. 4 of the Fair Wage Board. Wages may not be reduced because of the putting into force of this agreement. Handicapped workers may be paid lower rates of wages to be determined by the joint committee.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PAPER BOX (UNCORRUGATED PAPER) MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 1, makes obligatory the terms of the agreement between certain manufacturers of paper boxes and associations of their employees.

The Order in Council applies throughout the province to the manufacture of paper boxes, imitation wood boxes partly made or completed with paper or cardboard, and all other fibre, pulp or paper boxes made of uncorrugated material (The Order in Council for the manufacture of corrugated paper boxes was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 218 and March, page 335). It is to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

Hours: 50 per week except that the joint committee may issue permits to employers to work 55 hours at regular rates. This limit does not apply to shippers or repair men.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Wages: the province is divided into two zones, of which zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of its limits, and zone II the rest of the province.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

—	Hourly wages, Zone I	Hourly wages, Zone II
	$	$
I. *Female Employees*—		
First class, handwork	.26 to .30	.24 to .28
S. and S. machine operators	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Top-piece machine operators	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Covering machine operators	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Tiers	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Stitchers	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Staying machine operators	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Gluers	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Helpers, apprentices	.17 to .22	.15 to .20

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES—*Concluded*

—	Hourly Wages Zone I	Hourly wages Zone II
	$	$
II. *Male Employees*—		
Set-up Boxes—		
Scorers	.35 to .45	.32½ to .42½
Cutters on knife	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½
End piece operators, single and double	.30 to .38	.27½ to .35½
Slitter operators	.25 to .35	.23 to .33
Punch operators	.25 to .35	.23 to .33
Bale press operators	.25 to .35	.23 to .33
Helpers, apprentices, etc	.17 to .30	.15 to .28
Folding Boxes—		
Die makers	.40 to .50	.37 to .47
Assistant die makers	.25 to .35	.23 to .33
Cylinder box press operators	.35 to .45	.32½ to .42½
Cutters on knife	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½
Colt press operators	.35 to .45	.32½ to .42½
Cylinder press feeders	.25 to .30	.23 to .28
Colt press feeders and apprentices	.25 to .35	.23 to .33
Set-up Boxes—		
Automatic glueing machine first class operators	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½
Hand gluers	.22 to .26	.20 to .24
Helpers, apprentices, etc	.17 to .30	.15 to .28
Miscellaneous—		
Shippers	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½
Truck drivers	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½
Boiler men	.40 to .60	.37 to .57
Machinists	.40 to .60	.37 to .57
Maintenance and repair men	.30 to .40	.27½ to .37½

The minimum hourly rates for female employees must average at least 24 cents for zone I and 22 cents for zone II and for male employees 27 cents in zone I and 25 cents in zone II. During October, November and December extra female help may be employed, not exceeding 20 per cent of the regular female staff and may be paid minimum rates of 15½ cents in zone I and 13½ cents in zone II.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS AND SHAWINIGAN FALLS.—An Order in Council, approved March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 1, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 944).

Additional parties to the agreement are several contractors of Cap de la Madeleine, Louiseville and Shawinigan Falls and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Charpentiers-Menuisiers des Châtes Shawinigan (The National Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Shawinigan Falls) and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Peintres des Châtes Shawinigan (The National Catholic Union of Painters of Shawinigan Falls).

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged by the addition of the towns of Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère, Cap de la Madeleine, La Tuque and Louiseville.

The amendment also provides that in municipalities of a population of less than 8,000, when the cost of the building contract, including wages and material, does not exceed $10,000, employees resident in the locality may be paid the following lower rates for certain trades: carpenters and joiners 40 cents per hour; painters 35 cents; painters (spraying machines) 45 cents; labourers (common) 25 cents; electricians 45 cents; stationary enginemen 40 cents; enginemen (mixers, compressors) 40 cents; en-

ginemen (hoists) 50 cents; millwrights 40 cents; machinists 40 cents; blacksmiths 40 cents; marble, terrazo, celanite, tile and mosaic setters 50 cents; lathers (metal and wood) 35 cents; lathers (wood) $2.10 per thousand; cement finishers 40 cents; plaster pourers, mortar mixers and hod carriers 25 cents; celanite mixers 25 cents; drillers 25 cents; riggers 40 cents; whitewashers 35 cents; paper hangers 35 cents; truck drivers 25 cents; carters (two-horse vehicle) 45 cents; carters (one-horse vehicle) 35 cents.

For these same contracts in the municipalities of less than 8,000: apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers to be paid 15 cents per hour during first year, 30 cents during second year and 40 cents during third year with not more than one apprentice to each five journeymen; apprentice electricians to be paid from 15 cents per hour during first year to 35 cents during fourth year, with not more than one apprentice to each journeyman; apprentice carpenters, joiners, painters, millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, marble, terrazzo, celanite, tile and mosaic setters; joint pointers, cement finishers, whitewashers and paperhangers to be paid from 15 cents during first year to 25 cents during third year, with not more than one apprentice to each three journeymen.

Building Trades, St. Jerome.—An Order in Council, approved March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 1, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and Le Syndicat de la Construction Incorporé de St. Jérôme (The Union of Building Trades, Incorporated, of St. Jerome).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, in the towns of St. Jerome and Ste. Therese (Terrebonne County).

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week except for labourers who may work 9 per day, 54 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.; all other overtime, including work on Sundays and holidays, double time. The joint committee may, however, grant permits for urgent and special work which cannot be done during regular hours on working days to be done after 5 p.m. at regular rates.

Minimum hourly wage rates: bricklayers, masons, tilesetters, plasterers, plumbers, steamfitters, pipefitters, stonecutters (shop or field), electricians 60 cents; erectors of wood or metal screens, sashes, windows, steel partitions and weatherstrips 50 cents; asbestos setters, roofers (slate and tile), joiners (concrete form, shop or field), hardwood floor layers and connected trades, metal lathers, floor finishers (scraped by hand or machine), tinsmith (shop or field), 50 cents; cement finishers, painters, decorators, glaziers, wallpaper hangers, spraymen, floor finishers (shop or field), 45 cents; wood lathers (ten test, gyproc, etc.), roofers (composition) 40 cents; hod carriers 35 cents; labourers 30 cents.

Builders and contractors not employing tradesmen, but doing the work themselves must be paid 25 per cent in excess of the above minimum rates.

Board and lodging expenses, if paid by the employee, not to exceed $5 per week; the surplus of this sum to be paid by the employer.

One apprentice allowed to each ten journeymen or fraction thereof except for the joiner trade, in which one apprentice may be employed for each five journeymen. For the trades of joiner, painter, plasterer, plumber, pipefitter, steamfitter, electrician, tinsmith, bricklayer and mason, four years apprenticeship required; for the trades of cement finisher, lather (metal and wood), roofer (composition) and hardwood floor layers, three years required.

Wages for apprentices: for trades requiring four years apprenticeship hourly rates are from 25 cents during first year to 40 cents during fourth year; for trades requiring three years apprenticeship, hourly rates are from 25 cents during first year to 35 cents during third year.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 1, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218 and April, page 435) by taking the county of Lotbinière from the territorial jurisdiction.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, St. John and Iberville.—An Order in Council, approved March 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 1, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section des Maîtres Barbiers du Syndicat professionnel des barbiers et coiffeurs de St-Jean et d'Iberville (The Master Barbers Section of the Professional Union of Barbers and Hairdressers of St. John and Iberville) and La Section des employés-barbiers (the employed barbers section) of the same union.

The Order in Council to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, in the city of St. John and the town of Iberville. (The previous agreement was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1157.) Hairdressing shops for women are not included except for minimum rate for haircut for women or any other service which may be done either in a men's barber shop or a ladies' beauty parlour.

Hours: Monday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour off for noon meal; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., with two hours off for meals; Friday 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., with two hours off for meals; Saturday and eve of holidays 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., with two hours off for meals. In addition each barber to have six consecutive hours off during the week, except the week in which a holiday occurs.

Wages: $13 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of $20 made by the employee during the week; extra employees 25 cents per hour plus 50 per cent of all receipts over $5 made by the employee in the day. The joint committee may set a lower rate for any handicapped worker. A scale of minimum prices which must be charged for each operation is included.

Only one apprentice allowed in each shop. apprenticeship to be for two years. Apprentices to be paid $5 per week during second six months, $7.50 during third six months and $10 after 18 months.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the April 1 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Jerome.
Aluminium Industry, Arvida.
Ladies' Hairdressers, Montreal.
Fine Glove Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers: in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council, dated April 1, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 8, makes binding throughout the Province of Ontario the terms of a schedule governing the men's and boys' clothing industry from April 18, 1939, "during pleasure."

The schedule covers the manufacture of men's and boys' pants, coats, vests and suits, but excludes work clothing, windbreakers, etc., and also custom tailoring establishments with not more than four workers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, or 9 from Monday to Thursdays, 8 on Fridays, a 44-hour week in either case.

Overtime and work on seven specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum hourly wage rates in counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth: class A (cutter or marker and head operator on coats) 70 cents; class B (finish presser) 65 cents; class C (pocket maker on coats, pocket maker on pants, trimmer, and edge taper) 62 cents; class D (1st operator on vests, shaper, leg and bottom presser on pants) 60 cents; class E (seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining maker on pants, waistband operator on pants, fitter on coats, under baster, top collar baster, finish presser on vests and 2nd operator on vests) 57 cents; class F (lining maker, edge stitcher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants, chopper, alteration tailor, and edge baster by hand) 50 cents; class G (edge presser, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter, seam or under presser on coats, examining brusher and try-on baster) 45 cents; class H (shoulder and undercollar baster, seam or under presser on vests, a pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, a lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, finish presser on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and assistant trimmer) 41 cents; class I (sleeve maker, edge baster by machine and seam presser on pants) 37 cents; class J (button-hole maker by machine, fitter on pants, trimming maker on pants, separator of coats, separator of vests, ticket pocket maker, dart sewer, and canvas baster by hand) 35 cents; class K (facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster by machine, armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, 3rd operator on vests, baster on vests, separator of pants, finisher on coats and canvas maker by hand) 33 cents; class L (canvas baster, by machine, special machine operator on pants, button-hole maker by hand, finisher on pants and vests and button sewer) 31 cents; class M (bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker by machine, button-hole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants) 28½ cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees of manufacturers of odd pants in counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth: class A (cutter or marker) 68 cents; class B (trimmer or lining marker on odd pants) 52 cents; class C (pocket maker, leg presser, lining or top stitcher, and top presser) 50 cents; class D (inside and crotch seamer, outside seamer and lining sewer) 43 cents; class E (pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, finish presser on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers) 41 cents; class F (chopper) 40 cents; class G (layer-up and fly sewer) 38 cents; class H (assistant trimmer, fitter, seam presser, cuff presser, facing operator, curtain maker, button-hole maker, seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and waist-band operator) 33 cents; class I (pocket serger, bar tacker, pant-crease felling machine operator, fly maker, button sewer, loop maker, examiner, cleaner, button-hole tacker, ticket sewer, and cuff machine operator) 28½ cents.

The minimum wage rates for the province of Ontario other than the counties of Ontario, York, Peel Halton and Wentworth are for all manufacturers 12½ per cent less than the above minimum rates.

(The above hours and wage rates are similar to those of the schedule previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1936, page 952, but the specific trades making up some of the classes are different from the previous schedule.)

Each employer is assessed one half of one per cent of his payroll for any work performed in the industry and each employee is likewise assessed one half of one per cent of his or her wages, to be paid each month to the Advisory Committee established by the Minister of Labour.

A jobber who directly or indirectly supplies to a contractor (workman or manufacturer) materials to be manufactured is responsible for the observance of the terms of this schedule in respect to any work performed by or through such contractor.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, Kenora and Keewatin.—An Order in Council, dated April 1, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* April 8, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the town of Kenora and Keewatin and within two miles of their limits, from April 18, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: in the town of Kenora the hours are the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws; in the town of Keewatin hours are from 8 .m. to 7 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive, and 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and the day before a holiday. In both towns shops to close one day a week at 1 p.m. except a week in which one of the seven specified holidays occurs.

Minimum wage rates for full time employment: $25 per week or $15 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $25 from the work of the employee. For those employed 4 hours per day or less from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from work of the employee. For those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5.00 per week, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work performed by the employee. For those employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4.00 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6.00 from the work performed by the employee. For those working on days other than Saturdays, or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.00 from the work performed by the employee.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry or any operating expenses.

A scale of minimum charges which must be made for each operation is included in the schedule.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Sign Painting, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved April 12, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 1, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the sign painting industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it, from May 11, 1939 "during pleasure."

Hours: regular hours are 54 per week, except apprentices for whom regular hours are 48 per week.

Overtime: first class journeymen 80 cents per hour, second class journeymen 50 cents, helpers 35 cents, apprentices 25 to 35 cents.

Minimum wage rates: First class journeymen (one who holds a certificate of competency from the Advisory Board) 65 cents per hour; second class journeymen (one who has finished his apprenticeship but has not the certificate of competency) 45 cents; helper (an employee who does no lettering, pictorial or decorative work) 30 cents; apprentices from $7.50 per week during first six months to 30 cents per hour during third year.

A scale of minimum charges which must be charged for each piece of work is included.

Not more than one helper may be employed for each journeyman.

Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Painters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated April 11, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* April 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the painting, decorating, paperhanging and glazing industry (except glazing done in a sash and door or woodworking factory and except the installation of plate glass in shop fronts), from April 25, 1939 "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the January Labour Gazette, page 99 with these exceptions:

The regular working shift of 8 hours may be any time between midnight Sunday and Saturday noon. There is no longer any reduction in the hours of the night shift.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers 80 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents).

A contractor recognized by the Advisory Committee is allowed one apprentice.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated April 11, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing, steamfitting and gas fitting industry in the city of Edmonton and within ten miles of the post office, from May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1940.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 1048, with this exception:

Minimum hourly wage rate for journeymen: the $1.00 rate remains in effect until July 31, 1939, when it is to be raised to $1.05.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, APRIL, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES continued to move within narrow limits during the month. The cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was slightly lower due to a small decline in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices declined fractionally during the first week and then advanced during the remainder of the month. As compared with a year ago the former was about two and one-half per cent lower and the latter about ten per cent lower.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into a budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.14 at the beginning of April as compared with $8.17 for March; $8.69 for April, 1938; $8.54 for April, 1937; $7.82 for April, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.24 for April, 1930. Fourteen items in the list were lower in cost than in the preceding month, six were higher and nine were unchanged. Such changes as occurred were slight, the most important being declines in the cost of lard, eggs, butter and sugar and advances in certain meats and in potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent, both of which were practically unchanged during the month under review, with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.04 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.07 for March; $17.50 for April, 1938; $17.18 for April, 1937; $16.33 for April, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.32 for April, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was at the low point for the month at the end of the first week, being 73·2. From this figure it advanced gradually to 73·5 for the week ended April 28. In March the index number was 73·2 for the week ended March 3 and 73·3 for that ended March 31. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for March when the index number was 73·2 as compared with 82·3 for April, 1938; 86·2 for April, 1937; 72·2 for April, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 94·5 for April, 1929; 98·4 for April, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·0 for April, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials the largest changes occurred in the Vegetable Products group and in the Animal Products group, the former being higher and the latter lower. Grains, potatoes, raw sugar and raw rubber advanced in price while live stock, meats, butter, cheese and raw wool were lower. Other groups were relatively little changed.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

(*Continued on page 540*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1936	April 1937	April 1938	Mar. 1939	April 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	67·8	76·4	57·6	57·6	67·4	70·8	73·2	41·4	46·2	49·8	51·8	54·4	55·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	48·2	49·8	32·4	31·4	40·0	43·8	46·8	22·6	25·2	27·2	28·8	31·0	31·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	26·3	26·5	19·0	18·9	21·8	24·3	24·9	12·3	13·8	14·2	15·6	16·7	16·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	33·2	35·8	27·4	29·4	29·2	30·1	31·8	19·2	22·1	23·2	24·3	23·8	24·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	35·7	38·8	30·0	29·6	24·9	29·0	30·3	14·5	21·0	20·9	23·6	23·7	23·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	67·2	72·2	53·2	54·4	50·0	53·2	54·8	28·6	40·2	39·4	42·0	42·4	42·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	48·1	53·7	41·3	41·8	35·3	37·6	40·4	18·8	28·7	28·5	31·9	30·6	30·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	69·4	78·2	45·0	49·4	43·2	44·2	42·8	24·8	32·0	33·6	30·8	25·6	24·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	46·0	55·8	33·5	39·8	40·2	40·3	36·9	22·9	28·1	26·8	29·0	30·1	28·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	43·9	48·6	30·6	34·8	35·0	34·9	32·5	18·1	23·2	22·7	24·4	25·3	24·0
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	74·4	72·6	73·8	75·0	76·8	55·8	61·8	64·8	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	98·4	131·2	76·4	92·6	84·8	88·6	78·8	49·8	49·4	53·8	71·4	47·8	47·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	54·8	72·3	44·9	51·5	47·4	49·0	43·2	28·8	27·6	30·5	39·7	26·8	26·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·2	40·2	30·5	‡32·6	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·7	‡22·3	‡22·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	31·1	37·7	28·5	‡32·6	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·7	‡22·3	‡22·2
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	102·0	108·0	99·0	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	67·0	77·0	48·0	‡53·0	‡51·0	‡49·0	‡50·0	‡26·0	‡34·0	‡45·0	‡44·0	‡30·0	‡30·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	40·0	42·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	25·5	28·5	28·5	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	21·4	33·4	18·6	‡22·0	‡21·2	‡21·0	‡20·6	‡15·8	‡15·6	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·2	‡16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·8	17·8	15·8	16·6	23·6	19·0	7·4	10·0	15·6	11·0	10·0	10·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	22·1	27·9	23·0	19·9	20·8	21·4	20·8	14·8	15·6	16·1	15·6	15·7	15·6
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	17·6	27·5	18·9	15·7	13·4	13·5	16·5	10·9	11·0	11·7	11·0	10·7	10·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	78·0	33·6	31·6	32·4	29·6	28·4	29·6	24·4	25·6	26·4	25·6	25·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	36·8	16·0	15·0	15·2	14·0	13·6	14·2	12·0	12·6	12·8	12·6	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	12·8	16·4	13·6	‡18·0	‡17·9	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·7	‡14·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	12·1	17·0	15·0	‡18·0	‡17·9	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·7	‡14·6
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	14·8	13·4	15·4	15·3	15·2	14·7	10·0	8·9	8·9	8·7	8·5	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	64·3	159·5	49·2	98·3	59·4	42·2	79·3	30·7	44·5	64·2	30·0	45·0	46·0
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	.9	·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·51	12·57	15·99	10·26	11·36	10·87	11·01	11·24	6·83	7·82	8·54	8·69	8·17	8·14
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	4·6	4·8	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·9	3·8	3·8
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	71·8	94·4	108·7	111·0	102·5	102·3	101·4	95·9	92·9	92·3	90·7	91·6	91·5
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·8	67·7	68·3	64·5	63·8	63·2	63·3	57·8	58·8	58·8	58·6	59·0	59·0
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	67·1	79·7	78·1	76·7	75·6	76·9	75·8	63·0	60·0	59·6	60·5	59·8	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	49·9	61·4	58·1	56·0	56·1	55·6	53·8	46·6	45·1	45·1	45·1	44·6	44·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	26·8	34·1	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·8	26·4	26·5
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·93	$ 2·73	$ 3·37	$ 3·45	$ 3·39	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·25	$ 2·90	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·81
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·85	$ 4·66	$ 5·93	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 7·00	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·96	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
††**Totals**		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·32	20·01	25·34	20·66	21·64	21·11	21·30	21·53	15·74	16·33	17·18	17·50	17·07	17·04

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	12·80	16·16	10·47	11·62	10·79	11·02	11·23	7·23	7·95	8·50	8·73	8·06	8·06
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	11·01	14·47	9·68	10·73	9·59	9·93	10·31	6·87	7·50	8·14	8·52	7·81	7·77
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	12·50	15·97	10·54	11·84	10·83	10·92	10·90	7·21	8·06	8·61	8·86	8·36	8·40
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·04	12·24	15·22	9·82	10·98	10·16	10·38	10·43	6·39	7·34	7·86	8·19	7·76	7·74
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	12·57	16·07	10·20	11·48	10·93	10·96	11·20	6·78	7·85	8·51	8·61	8·15	8·11
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	11·97	16·14	9·92	10·48	10·53	10·61	11·15	6·72	7·41	8·55	8·50	7·95	7·90
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	12·58	15·77	9·82	10·74	10·92	11·19	11·25	6·57	7·33	8·48	8·72	7·89	7·85
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	12·72	15·99	9·83	10·56	10·78	11·23	11·49	6·43	7·53	8·45	8·50	7·92	7·87
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	13·08	17·07	11·43	11·90	11·84	12·04	12·46	7·47	8·64	9·56	9·69	9·04	9·02

† December only. ‡ Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·8**	**23·5**	**20·6**	**15·9**	**13·3**	**16·6**	**24·0**	**23·8**	**21·3**	**30·3**	**33·7**	**56·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·5**	**23·0**	**19·3**	**15·1**	**13·1**	**13·4**	**17·0**	**22·9**	**19·8**	**29·1**	**31·8**	**54·3**
1—Sydney	32·4	24·8	21·3	16·5	14·6	13·5	.....	24·8	20·6	29·3	32·7	54·9
2—New Glasgow	30	25	22·5	16·7	14	12	.....	23·7	19·6	28·4	31·8	54
3—Amherst	26·2	21·1	18·2	14·5	11·9	14	18	21·4	18·6	30·7	32·7	53
4—Halifax	25·7	20·2	18·3	13·8	12·8	11·6	16	21·7	19·3	27·4	30·2	53·3
5—Windsor	29	23·5	18	15	14·2	15	.....	22·5	20·4	28·5	30·6	56·7
6—Truro	27·7	23·2	17·7	14	11·2	14·3	.....	23	20·1	30	32·6	54
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·7**	**21·7**	**21·2**	**15·4**	**13·7**	**13·0**	**22·0**	**23·5**	**17·7**	**27·5**	**31·4**	**56·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·8**	**23·4**	**23·2**	**16·1**	**12·7**	**16·9**	**25·0**	**23·4**	**20·1**	**29·7**	**34·1**	**56·9**
8—Moncton	32	23·9	20·4	15·6	12·6	18·5	30	24·5	20·2	30·7	35·5	53·5
9—Saint John	31·2	21·2	22·4	14·6	13·2	13·5	25	23·7	20·2	28·2	32·5	57·9
10—Fredericton	30	23·5	27·3	15·3	12·5	15·7	20	22·7	20·4	30·7	33·4	56
11—Bathurst	30	25	22·5	19	12·5	20	.....	22·5	19·7	29	34·8	60
Quebec (average)	**26·7**	**23·0**	**18·5**	**14·9**	**10·5**	**14·1**	**23·4**	**21·7**	**19·5**	**27·2**	**31·3**	**55·6**
12—Quebec	25·2	22·4	15·5	14·5	9·5	15·8	23	21·3	19·4	23·8	30·4	48·7
13—Three Rivers	27·3	23·8	19	14·3	11·1	15·8	24·4	22·8	17·9	29·3	32·6	56·9
14—Sherbrooke	30·7	26·6	22·8	16·9	10·5	15·1	29	23·2	19·8	27	29·9	56·5
15—Sorel	23·4	21·1	16·2	13·6	10·4	10·5	20·6	20·2	19·5	28·3	33·2	53·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·1	20·2	17·4	14·2	10	14·8	24	19·7	17·9	27·5	33·8	54·6
17—St. Johns	32	25	18	15	10	15	.....	.....	20·6	27·7	30·8	57
18—Thetford Mines	.....	21·7	14·3	15	8·7	17	17	20·7	18·7	27·7	31	58·3
19—Montreal	27	23·6	23·2	14·5	12	9·5	24	22·6	21·1	26·6	30	57·2
20—Hull	25·7	22·3	20	16	12·4	13·8	25	23	20·4	26·8	30·3	57·2
Ontario (average)	**27·9**	**24·3**	**21·4**	**16·7**	**13·8**	**18·1**	**24·6**	**24·2**	**21·9**	**29·5**	**32·7**	**55·2**
21—Ottawa	29	24·2	22·8	17·7	12·8	13·6	25·9	22·5	20·4	29	32·4	56·4
22—Brockville	29·8	24·4	22	15·6	12·6	13·6	.....	22·4	20·5	30·4	32·9	57·4
23—Kingston	27·2	21·9	20·5	15·3	11·3	13·4	24·5	22·6	20·2	27·9	31·8	52·7
24—Belleville	23·8	20·4	19	14·1	10·7	17·2	20·5	20·8	17·5	29·5	31·1	52·8
25—Peterborough	29·6	25·2	22·7	17·6	15·3	20	25	25	22·8	29·6	32·8	54·8
26—Oshawa	25·5	23·7	20·5	16	14·1	18·5	.....	23·4	20	27	30·9	55·2
27—Orillia	25·5	23·2	21	16·2	14·7	18	24	24·2	23·3	30·1	35·1	53·4
28—Toronto	30·7	25·7	23·8	17·2	15·4	17·5	26·2	25·6	22·7	31·6	35·7	57·3
29—Niagara Falls	30·3	25·7	22·5	18·2	12·5	18·7	26·7	23·4	20·6	29·6	32·3	53·6
30—St. Catharines	28	25	23	17·7	13·9	17	25·2	24	22	26·4	30·1	51·3
31—Hamilton	29·1	25·5	23·5	18·4	16·3	19·4	25	24·2	26·7	27·9	31·4	55·3
32—Brantford	28·9	25·4	21·4	17·2	12·8	18·3	27·3	25·1	.....	29·3	32·6	54·9
33—Galt	29	25·5	21·5	18	14·9	20·7	26	24·5	23	31·5	34·5	55·9
34—Guelph	25·8	23·3	21·3	16·1	14·8	18·6	21·7	20·8	21·1	27·7	30·7	52·7
35—Kitchener	26·3	24·6	19·2	16·9	14·2	18·3	25	22·7	.....	29·4	32·6	53·8
36—Woodstock	29	25	22	16·7	14	20	22·5	24·7	22	29·3	32·2	52·8
37—Stratford	26·5	23·5	21	17	15	18·5	27	24	.....	29·8	32·2	57·8
38—London	28·9	26·3	22·1	16·2	13·9	18·5	23·5	24·2	20	28·6	31·8	54
39—St. Thomas	28·6	24·6	21·8	16·7	13·4	17·8	28	24	23·3	28·3	31·8	55·4
40—Chatham	27·7	25·1	21·5	17·9	12·8	21·1	24	25·1	21·5	29·4	32·9	55·7
41—Windsor	28·3	24·4	21·1	16·4	13·8	18·2	22	24·4	21·5	28·1	31	56·4
42—Sarnia	28·4	24·5	20·5	18·4	15·1	19·4	24	24·8	22·8	29	31·2	56·1
43—Owen Sound	26·8	22·8	20·7	15·9	14·1	18	17·5	23·3	21	28·6	31·9	53·1
44—North Bay	31·2	26·5	24·5	17	14·2	21·7	.....	26·3	23·4	31·7	34·4	57·4
45—Sudbury	27	23·6	21	16·3	12·7	17·4	20	25·2	20·8	28·4	31·3	54·9
46—Cobalt	25	22·5	17	15	14	.....	.....	25	22	30	32·2	55
47—Timmins	27·6	24·8	20·8	17	13·5	18·5	31·2	27·4	24·3	29·6	32·7	55·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28	23·8	21	15·7	12	17·8	25	24·2	21	29·3	32·6	56·5
49—Port Arthur	28·2	24	21·5	17·2	15	18	25	25·7	24·2	34·3	37·1	58·6
50—Fort William	28·7	25·3	19·7	15·8	15·4	18	26·5	27	23·1	33·7	38·1	59·6
Manitoba (average)	**26·1**	**21·6**	**20·6**	**15·1**	**14·0**	**15·0**	**24·1**	**24·5**	**20·5**	**34·5**	**38·5**	**58·2**
51—Winnipeg	28·7	23·1	22·1	15·4	14·5	14	22·9	26·6	20·5	34·6	38	59·1
52—Brandon	23·5	20	19	14·7	13·5	16	25·3	22·3	.....	34·4	39	57·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·4**	**19·7**	**18·1**	**13·4**	**11·7**	**14·3**	**22·2**	**22·2**	**21·8**	**33·6**	**37·4**	**59·0**
53—Regina	25·7	21·1	18·6	13·4	12·5	14·1	23·2	22·7	21·7	31·8	35·7	58·2
54—Prince Albert	20	15	15·5	11·7	11·2	13·2	21·5	21	20	35	40	60
55—Saskatoon	24·1	20·1	18·6	13·8	11·4	14·6	22·1	22·3	20·4	34·2	37·2	57·5
56—Moose Jaw	27·6	22·5	19·6	14·6	11·5	15·4	22	22·8	25	33·5	36·5	60·4
Alberta (average)	**26·0**	**21·4**	**19·0**	**14·6**	**12·3**	**15·5**	**23·8**	**22·3**	**20·9**	**31·6**	**35·5**	**57·2**
57—Medicine Hat	28	23·7	21·5	16·5	14·2	17·2	25·2	24	20·7	32·5	37·5	57·5
58—Drumheller	25	21·5	18	15	12·2	16	.....	21·5	22·7	30·1	33·4	57
59—Edmonton	22·4	17·8	17·3	12·2	9·7	14·2	19·2	22·1	19·9	30·4	34·7	55·1
60—Calgary	28·4	23·3	20·1	15·4	13·7	15·7	26·6	22·2	20·6	35	38·7	58·9
61—Lethbridge	26	20·9	18·2	14·1	11·9	14·5	24·3	21·5	20·5	30	33·4	57·4
British Columbia (average)	**29·8**	**25·2**	**22·1**	**16·4**	**15·8**	**18·5**	**26·2**	**26·5**	**23·5**	**35·1**	**37·3**	**59·7**
62—Fernie	26·5	22	16	14	13·5	15·5	24	23·5	23	31·8	33	59
63—Nelson	31	25·7	23	18·5	16	20·7	.....	29·3	25·5	32·7	34·2	63·7
64—Trail	28·2	25·2	20·5	16·4	16·1	18·5	.....	27·7	24·5	35·8	37·4	62·6
65—New Westminster	31·7	26·3	20·8	16·2	17·2	17·5	25·4	25·5	23·3	34	38·8	56·9
66—Vancouver	30·8	25·9	23·4	16·6	16·5	18·5	26·9	25·4	23·2	33·9	36·9	58·6
67—Victoria	31·6	27·3	24·9	18·2	17·5	19·2	26·8	26·6	21·8	36·8	39·5	57·9
68—Nanaimo	32·3	26·8	25·7	16·8	17·7	21·5	29	26·5	23·5	36·9	39·4	59·4
69—Prince Rupert	26·5	22·5	22·5	14·5	11·8	16·5	25	27·5	23·1	38·6	39·4	59·2

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**23·5**	**15·4**	**11·6**	**47·3**	**18·1**	**16·9**	**21·2**	**12·4**	**28·2**	**24·0**	**10·9**	**23·6**	**26·6**	
12·8	**24·1**	.....	.....	**40·7**	**13·0**	**13·6**	**16·0**	**13·0**	**32·4**	**27·5**	**10·2**	**25·3**	**28·8**	
10	22·6	.....	.....	42·8	12·6	13·5	15·2	13·7	34·9	30·5	10–12	22	27·6	1
15	25	.....	.....	46·7	13	15	20·6	12·5	32·4	26·6	11	26	29·9	2
15	23·5	.....	.....	41·7	13·7	14·2	14·5	12·6	30·2	26	8c	26·6	28	3
11·1	24·6	.....	.....	38·1	12·5	11	15	12·2	33·1	28	11	.....	27·7	4
.....	25	.....	.....	35	13·2	.....	16·5	13·5	29·8	25	10c	27	30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12·8	14·3	14	13·4	33·9	28·7	10	25	29·6	6
.....	**22·2**	.....	.....	**47·5**	**13·0**	**15·2**	**18·7**	**13·4**	**27·5**	**23·2**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·5**	**27·7**	7
12·8	**27·3**	**20·0**	**5·0**	**45·4**	**14·2**	**16·0**	**17·9**	**13·5**	**31·1**	**26·1**	**10·8**	**25·6**	**28·7**	
13·5	28·2	.....	5	47·7	14·1	14·7	15·8	13·6	32·5	26·4	10	26	29·8	8
11	29	.....	.....	50	13·8	14·7	23	13	32·2	26·5	12	23·9	27·9	9
14	24·3	.....	.....	48·7	14·6	16·5	18·3	14·5	29·4	25·5	11	27·4	29·7	10
.....	27·5	20	.....	35	14·3	18	14·5	13	30·2	25·8	10c	25	27·5	11
14·0	**24·8**	**13·9**	**7·7**	**44·6**	**17·0**	**15·3**	**14·5**	**12·9**	**29·2**	**25·6**	**10·2**	**22·4**	**25·0**	
13·8	25	18	9	40	13·3	13·1	15·9	13·5	30·5	26·6	11	21·7	24·8	12
17	26·4	.....	7·5	40·8	.....	17·4	14·5	12·7	31·7	27·6	11	22	24·5	13
17·5	29·2	.....	9	.....	18·6	17·2	14·3	14·1	30·8	27·8	11·1a	22·7	25	14
.....	20	.....	.....	45	15	15	10·8	12·4	25·2	23·7	9c	.....	25·2	15
14·3	21·7	.....	8·3	.....	.....	15	13·4	13·9	26·6	23·3	9b	23	25	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14·6	12	28·2	23·7	9	.....	24·9	17
10	27·5	.....	6	.....	.....	13·7	11·9	12·7	29	25·4	9	21·7	25·9	18
14·5	26·1	9·1	7	48·7	20·7	19·2	20·3	11·5	29·9	25·4	11–12	24	25·5	19
11	22·7	14·5	7	48·3	17·4	14·7	14·9	13	30·8	27	11	21·8	23·9	20
16·5	**23·4**	**17·7**	**9·5**	**52·8**	**17·3**	**16·6**	**24·8**	**12·1**	**27·3**	**23·4**	**11·3**	**24·1**	**26·1**	
15·5	24·9	14·1	9·1	50	20	16·9	23·9	11·5	29·5	25·4	11	22·6	24·8	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	18·5	16·7	20	11·6	25·2	20·4	10	.....	25·2	22
13	25·6	14·3	.....	37·5	17	15·4	24·2	12·6	25·9	20·9	10	21·7	25·1	23
.....	22	13	.....	.....	17·8	15·6	24·7	11·8	25·6	22·7	10b	26·6	25·5	24
.....	25	15	.....	.....	16·9	16	27·3	13·7	22·8	19·9	11	23	25·5	25
15	23	15·8	.....	55	20	14	24·8	11·5	27·2	23·2	11b	24·5	26·2	26
20	25	16·4	.....	.....	20	18	24·9	11·7	23·5	20·1	11	23·4	26·1	27
16·1	28·1	19·6	9·6	40	19·3	18·5	30·1	11·9	28·3	23·6	12	25	26·3	28
25	21·5	16	.....	.....	17	16	24·7	11·6	25·7	22·3	12	23·7	26	29
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	17	16	29·4	11·1	27·2	.....	12	25·7	25·9	30
16·9	27·9	24·7	.....	53·3	13	16·5	29·7	12·2	28·1	.....	12	24·8	27·1	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	16	16·5	27·7	11	24·3	21·5	11	24·7	25·6	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27·5	11·4	25·4	22·1	11	25	26·4	33
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	19	16·2	23·5	11·3	25·2	19·8	11	23	25·2	34
.....	25	15	.....	50	.....	19	24	11·6	26	22·9	11	24·5	26·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	25·1	11·3	24·8	21	11	25	26·3	36
18	20	16	.....	.....	16·5	15·2	27·3	11·5	24·8	21·5	11	.....	25·2	37
12·2	19	19	.....	55	16·3	16·2	30·4	11·1	25·3	20·7	11	23	25·3	38
14	25	20	.....	.....	16·8	17·2	29·6	11·6	25·3	22·5	11	24·2	27·3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·6	16·6	25·8	11·1	23	20·7	11	22	24·9	40
15	24·3	19·5	8·5	60	17·4	16·7	23·5	10·2	25·4	22	12	.....	24·6	41
.....	24	25	.....	.....	16·8	16	31	11·9	25·9	23·9	11	24·3	26·1	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	24·9	12·3	24·8	22·7	11	24·5	26·5	43
20	23·5	.....	.....	.....	17	17·2	24·1	13·3	32·7	.....	12	.....	26·7	44
15	19·7	15	11·2	.....	16·8	14·8	17·4	13·6	30·2	.....	14	26·5	26·9	45
.....	24	.....	.....	60	16·7	15·5	16·5	13·5	33·7	31·5	10	.....	28·5	46
17·5	21·8	18	10	65·4	18·7	18·5	15·4	16·4	33·4	28·4	14·3a	25	26·3	47
15	23	21·5	.....	.....	15·5	15	24·3	13·3	31·1	28	12	23	26·1	48
.....	20	21	.....	.....	20	15·9	20·8	12·9	34·8	31	11	25	27·2	49
.....	21·7	18·6	.....	55	15	18·4	21·7	13·2	34·5	28·8	11	23	26·9	50
19·7	**22·6**	**11·2**	**12·0**	.....	**20·9**	**17·0**	**25·6**	**11·8**	**26·0**	**21·7**	**9·7**	**20·2**	**24·6**	
19·4	22·8	11·1	12	.....	21·7	16·7	29·6	11	29·5	25	11	.....	24·3	51
20	22·3	11·2	.....	.....	20	17·2	21·5	12·5	22·5	18·3	8·3a	20·2	24·9	52
22·8	**23·1**	**9·7**	**12·2**	.....	**22·6**	**18·5**	**16·4**	**11·0**	**26·0**	**21·5**	**11·0**	**20·5**	**24·6**	
21·8	22	10	12·5	.....	24	18·5	15·7	11·3	25·4	21·4	11	19·4	24·6	53
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15·7	10·8	26·8	22·7	11	20·7	25·8	54
21·5	20·9	7·2	9·2	.....	20	17·7	17	11	26·5	21·1	11	20·5	23·2	55
25	24·3	12	15	.....	23·7	19·9	17·2	10·9	25·4	20·6	11	21·4	24·9	56
22·5	**22·1**	**11·8**	**18·2**	.....	**23·0**	**19·6**	**22·2**	**12·1**	**24·2**	**18·8**	**10·8**	**20·3**	**26·0**	
25	22·3	10	.....	.....	25	19·8	19	12·8	25·1	19·1	11	20·8	26·2	57
23·5	22·7	14·5	23·3	.....	21·7	19·3	18·8	13	22·4	16·7	10	20·4	26·5	58
21	22·2	14·3	15	.....	20	19·3	21·4	11·5	25·1	19·4	11	20·7	25	59
21·7	21·4	10	16·5	.....	25	20·4	28·4	11·4	23·3	17·5	11	18·8	26	60
21·3	22·1	10·2	18	.....	23·3	19·3	23·3	11·7	25·1	21·4	11	21	26·2	61
18·0	**21·4**	**12·7**	**13·9**	.....	**23·2**	**20·4**	**21·5**	**12·9**	**29·8**	**25·7**	**11·6**	**26·0**	**29·2**	
23·5	24	12·5	19	.....	25·8	23	15	13·7	31·5	25	10	20	28·4	62
22	25	12	17·7	.....	25	23	13·5	13·3	32·8	27	12·5a	25	30·5	63
22·2	25·9	13·7	17	.....	24·4	22·8	21·1	14·7	35·6	29·5	12·5a	.....	31·5	64
15·7	15	.....	8·3	.....	22	18	22·8	11·2	26·1	.....	10	.....	27·9	65
13·6	19	.....	10·7	.....	22	17·5	22·5	12	26·7	23·7	10	.....	27·7	66
13·9	23·5	.....	13·3	.....	23	18·6	27·8	12	27·6	24·7	12·5a	28·8	29·2	67
15	22	.....	15	.....	20	21	27·2	13·6	28	25	11a	.....	29	68
.....	16·8	.....	10	.....	.....	19·3	22	12·9	30·1	24·8	14·3a	30	29·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·2**	**6·6a**	**15·3**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**8·1**	**10·6**	**10·5**	**10·5**	**10·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·2**	**6·4**	**16·2**	**3·2**	**5·1**	**7·3**	**13·3**	**10·4**	**10·4**	**10·5**
1—Sydney	21·6	6·7	16·3	3·2	5·1	6·9	11·9	10·5	10·4	10·6
2—New Glasgow	20·6	6·7	17·7	3·4	4·9	7·3	13·6	10	10·2	10·2
3—Amherst	21·1	6·7	13·5	3·2	5	6·2	12·3	10	10·2	10
4—Halifax	21·1	4·7	17·1	3	5·3	8	13·6	10·8	10·1	10·3
5—Windsor	20·4	6·7	17	3·4	5	7·8	15	10·4	11	11·4
6—Truro	22·3	6·7	15·7	3·1	5·1	7·3	13·4	10·5	10·2	10·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·5**	**6·7**	**17·7**	**3·3**	**4·9**	**8·0**	**13·3**	**11·0**	**11·3**	**11·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**21·8**	**7·0**	**17·2**	**3·1**	**5·1**	**7·6**	**13·2**	**10·4**	**10·6**	**10·6**
8—Moncton	21·6	7·3	17·	3·2	5·2	8·1	13·2	11	10·4	10·7
9—Saint John	22·8	5·3-6·7	18·8	2·9	5·3	7·7	13·3	10·1	10	9·9
10—Fredericton	21·3	7·3	15	3·2	5·1	7·3	13·2	10·2	10·2	10·3
11—Bathurst	21·5	7·3	18	3·2	4·6	7·4	.....	10·4	11·7	11·4
Quebec (average)	**20·6**	**5·4**	**13·0**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**6·8**	**10·4**	**9·3**	**10·0**	**9·9**
12—Quebec	22·6	5-9·5b	13·5	3·5	5·1	7	10·2	9·7	9·7	9·7
13—Three Rivers	21·3	4·7-5·3	12·8	3·8	5	6·8	11·8	9·6	10·5	10·3
14—Sherbrooke	20·3	5·3	13·3	2·9	5·2	6·6	10·8	9·5	10·3	10·1
15—Sorel	19·1	4·7	12·7	2·6	4·7	6·3	9·5	8·6	10	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·1	3·7-4	12·5	2·8	5·2	7·8	10	9·1	10·7	10
17—St. Johns	18·3	4·7	13·1	2·7	5·3	6·4	9·8	9·3	9·7	9·7
18—Thetford Mines	20·2	5·7	12·8	3·6	5	5·9	10	9·8	10·3	10·2
19—Montreal	21·1	5·3-6·7	14	3·4	4·9	7·3	10·1	8·9	9·5	9·4
20—Hull	19·1	5·3-6·7	12·4	3·1	4·8	6·7	11·6	9	9·4	9·3
Ontario (average)	**21·7**	**6·2**	**14·6**	**2·6**	**4·9**	**8·6**	**10·5**	**9·9**	**10·1**	**10·1**
21—Ottawa	20·8	6·7	13·6	3·4	4·9	8·3	10·3	9·6	9·5	9·6
22—Brockville	18·8	6	12·4	3·3	4·9	7·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	9·9
23—Kingston	19	6-6·7	12·7	3	4·6	7·8	11·1	9·5	9·5	9·5
24—Belleville	20·8	5·3	12·9	2·3	4·7	7·7	9·9	9·4	9·6	9·7
25—Peterborough	21·5	5·3-6·7	15·3	2·3	4·7	8·4	10·6	9·7	9·7	9·8
26—Oshawa	20·6	5·3-6·7	14·5	2·3	4·8	7·9	9·8	9·6	9·7	9·7
27—Orillia	21·1	5·3	18·3	2·4	4·8	8·1	10·2	9·9	9·9	10
28—Toronto	25·5	6·7	15·8	2·6	5	8·9	9·8	9·9	9·8	9·8
29—Niagara Falls	20·5	5·3-6·7	12·3	2·4	4·6	8·7	10·6	9·7	9·9	10
30—St. Catharines	22·5	6·7	16·7	2·5	5	9	10·9	9·7	9·9	9·8
31—Hamilton	26·5	6-6·7	14·7	2·5	4·8	8·9	10·1	9·7	9·6	9·9
32—Brantford	21·9	5·3-6·7	14·9	2·2	4·9	9·4	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·8
33—Galt	25·7	6·7	16·8	2·3	4·8	8·8	9·9	9·9	10·2	10·1
34—Guelph	21·6	6	15·1	2·1	4·9	9·1	10·1	9·8	9·8	9·8
35—Kitchener	23·4	6·7	15·2	2·4	5·2	9·4	10·3	10·1	10·2	10·1
36—Woodstock	22·5	6	13	1·9	4·6	9	9·5	9·8	9·6	9·7
37—Stratford	22	6·7	14·9	2·1	4·8	9·3	9·6	9·7	9·6	9·7
38—London	21·2	6-6·7	18	2·2	4·9	8·9	10·9	9·8	9·8	9·7
39—St. Thomas	22	5·3-6	16·8	2·4	5	9·2	11·6	9·8	10·6	10·4
40—Chatham	19·8	5·3	12·3	2·3	4·6	8·5	10·2	9·8	10·9	9·8
41—Windsor	18	5·3-6·7	12·5	2·3	4·5	7·8	9·9	9·6	9·9	9·7
42—Sarnia	20·3	5·3-6·7	14·9	2·2	4·8	7·7	10·8	10·4	10·2	10·1
43—Owen Sound	23·6	6	14·6	2·4	4·6	9	11·3	9·6	9·6	9·6
44—North Bay	22·6	6	16	3·3	5·7	8·8	11·4	11	11	11·2
45—Sudbury	20·1	6·7	13·5	3·4	5·3	8·5	12·2	10·6	11·3	11·6
46—Cobalt	22·2	6·7	13	3·6	5·5	8·4	11·7	10·7	10·8	10·4
47—Timmins	21·2	6·7	12·9	3·5	6	8·8	10·9	10·6	10·9	10·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·6	6	13·5	3·1	5	9·5	11·4	10·8	10·3	10·7
49—Port Arthur	21·8	6-6·7	16·7	3·2	5·1	8·9	10·1	9·7	10·1	10·2
50—Fort William	22·2	6-6·7	13·7	3·3	4·6	8·6	10·4	10·3	10·7	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**23·4**	**7·0**	**15·3**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**9·5**	**9·9**	**11·6**	**11·1**	**11·5**
51—Winnipeg	24·1	6·4-8	15·6	3·2	4·9	8·9	9·7	11·4	11·3	11·4
52—Brandon	22·7	6·4-7·1	15	3·1	5·1	10	10	11·7	10·8	11·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·6**	**6·9**	**16·3**	**3·2**	**4·9**	**9·3**	**10·5**	**12·5**	**11·2**	**11·3**
53—Regina	23·6	6·4-7·2	16·2	3·2	4·4	9·1	9·8	12·3	10·8	10·8
54—Prince Albert	23·2	6·4	19	3·2	5·3	9·2	11·2	12·7	12	12
55—Saskatoon	20·6	7·2	15	3·1	4·8	9·5	10·3	12·4	10·9	11·4
56—Moose Jaw	22·9	7·2	15	3·1	4·9	9·3	10·6	12·5	10·9	11
Alberta (average)	**24·8**	**7·2**	**15·5**	**3·2**	**5·2**	**8·5**	**9·9**	**12·0**	**10·8**	**11·1**
57—Medicine Hat	25·1	7·2	15	3·3	4·9	8·6	10·3	12·6	10·8	11·2
58—Drumheller	24·1	6·7-7·2	15	3·3	5·2	7·9	9·8	12·2	10·9	11·2
59—Edmonton	23·4	7·2-8	16	3	5·2	8·3	10·1	11·3	11	10·9
60—Calgary	27·3	7·2	16	3·1	5·2	8·1	9·7	12·1	10·9	11·1
61—Lethbridge	24·3	7·2	.....	3·2	5·5	9·4	9·6	12	10·3	11·1
British Columbia (average)	**25·2**	**8·6**	**18·3**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**7·5**	**8·4**	**12·0**	**11·6**	**11·8**
62—Fernie	23·9	7·2-8	18	3·6	5	8·4	10	12·9	11·9	12·7
63—Nelson	25·8	9	18·5	3·8	5·5	8·1	8·5	12·3	12·5	13·3
64—Trail	23·7	8·5	14	3·7	5·6	8·4	8·7	12·5	12·3	12·3
65—New Westminster	23·2	8·3-9·6	20	3·4	5·2	5·9	7·7	10·9	11·7	11·1
66—Vancouver	25·6	8·3-9·6	18·6	3·4	4·8	6·8	8	10·6	10	10·4
67—Victoria	27	8	19·3	3·6	5·5	7·8	7·8	11·9	11	10·6
68—Nanaimo	27·8	8	20	3·6	5	7·4	8·6	12·6	11·3	12
69—Prince Rupert	24·5	9–10	.....	3·7	5·3	6·9	7·7	12·5	11·7	12·2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1939

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·0	**4·2**	**1·380**	**27·2**	**22·0**	**15·6**	**10·7**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**55·7**	**16·3**	**50·6**	**42·9**	
5·0	**4·8**	**1·438**	**27·9**	**20·0**	**14·4**	**11·6**	**15·9**	**15·0**	**55·6**	**16·0**	**57·2**	**47·6**	
4·8	4·8	1·515	29·4	.....	13·7	11·3	15·4	14·4	.....	15·9	55	48	1
4·7	4·9	1·29	24·1	20	14	12·3	15·1	14·7	.....	16·2	.....	43·5	2
4·6	4·9	1·486	27·2	21·5	15·2	11·7	15·3	13·1	50	15	60	43	3
5·4	4·5	1·501	28·9	22·4	15	12·1	17·1	17	68·7	16·9	58·2	47·2	4
5·9	5	1·47	30	16·2	.....	11·2	17	15	49	16·3	53	58·3	5
4·5	4·8	1·365	27·5	20	14·2	11·2	15·5	16	54·5	15·8	60	45·8	6
4·7	**5·1**	**1·014**	**19·9**	**15·8**	**15·0**	**12·1**	**16·1**	**15·1**	.....	**17·1**	**48·5**	**47·6**	7
4·9	**4·8**	**1·463**	**29·5**	**21·0**	**14·8**	**10·5**	**15·9**	**14·4**	**50·7**	**16·0**	**53·1**	**47·2**	
5	5	1,403	26	19·6	14·8	10·2	16·3	15	.....	15·8	50	49·8	8
5·1	4·8	1·63	32·1	21·1	15·1	10·4	15·6	13·6	52·3	15·7	54·5	47·2	9
5·2	4·8	1·305	27·8	22·2	15	10·3	16	14·6	49	15·4	54·7	47·1	10
4·4	4·7	1·512	32·1	.....	14·3	11·2	15·6	14·5	.....	17	.....	44·7	11
4·6	**5·0**	**1·598**	**30·3**	**23·6**	**13·9**	**10·7**	**16·8**	**13·6**	**59·4**	**16·0**	**54·0**	**42·1**	
5·2	5·5	1·645	31·5	22·5	14·5	11·9	17·3	13·8	87·5	16·7	57·5	43·6	12
4·3	5·5	1·691	30·3	23·3	14·6	10·4	16·6	13·7	52·5	16·7	52·5	44·8	13
4·5	5·3	1·655	32·8	24·5	13·9	10·4	17·6	13·8	46·2	16·8	50·1	41·7	14
4·7	4·4	1·382	26·9	25	13·2	9·6	16	13·4	50	15·6	50	41·5	15
4·4	5·4	1·662	28·9	.....	13·5	11·5	16·2	13·7	50	15·5	55	41·4	16
4·8	5	1·337	28·4	23	13·8	10·8	16·6	12·9	.....	15	.....	41·7	17
4·3	4·7	1·72	33·5	25	13·7	10·6	18·3	13·5	60	17·1	55	44·7	18
4·8	4·8	1·696	31	23	13·4	10·4	16·5	13·4	77·3	14·8	55·1	39·4	19
4·7	4·7	1·593	29·3	22·8	14·6	11	16	14·6	51·3	15·4	56·7	39·7	20
4·6	**3·9**	**1·456**	**28·4**	**22·2**	**15·3**	**10·7**	**16·4**	**15·2**	**52·4**	**15·5**	**49·7**	**41·4**	
4·6	4·9	1·685	32·8	25	14·2	10·8	16	15·7	60·2	15·6	51·8	40·9	21
4·5	3·8	1·59	32·1	25	15	8·9	16·1	15	47·5	15·5	59	42·7	22
4·8	4·4	1·528	29·1	24·2	11·2	10·6	17	15·7	49·7	15·4	49·6	41·1	23
4·3	3·6	1·492	28·9	19·7	.....	11·3	16·3	14·8	48	15	53	40·1	24
4·7	3·8	1·541	28·4	25·3	.....	10·1	16·9	14·7	50·7	15·8	52·3	38·7	25
4·6	3·7	1·454	27·4	16·8	.....	11·2	16·9	15·1	55	14·8	54·3	41	26
4·6	3·1	1·439	27·4	25·7	12·5	10	15·9	14·9	53	16·2	51·2	40·2	27
4·5	4·4	1·569	29·2	20·6	.....	9·2	16	14·8	55	15·3	50·6	39·7	28
6·2	3·7	1·496	28·4	26	21·5	10·5	16·6	15·1	42·5	14·4	47·2	41·4	29
5	4·3	1·457	28·1	25·3	.....	9·7	17	15·3	48	14·1	45	43·2	30
5·1	4·1	1·408	29·3	21·6	.....	11·2	16·5	14·8	52	15	51·5	41·1	31
4·6	3·6	1·258	23·8	21·8	.....	10·7	15·6	14·5	55	14	47·7	40·3	32
4·4	3·6	1·20	25·5	20·2	.....	11·8	17	14·4	55	14·7	48	40·3	33
4·6	3·9	1·211	24·9	23·3	.....	9·9	16·2	14·5	45	14·8	44	40	34
4·7	3·4	1·096	23	20	.....	10·3	16	15·9	.....	15·4	.....	40·2	35
4·2	3·8	1·388	26·7	16	.....	11	15·2	14·7	.....	14·5	.....	38·7	36
4·5	3·2	1·214	24·7	22·5	.....	10·7	16·1	15	.....	15·8	53	40·1	37
4·4	3·8	1·269	24·9	18·1	.....	10·4	15	14·7	.....	14·4	49·8	40·3	38
4·7	4·3	1·347	25·5	15·7	.....	11·2	16·3	14·9	45	16·5	40	41·3	39
4·4	3·3	1·243	24·7	18	.....	9·8	16·6	14·3	44·2	15·5	49·5	40·4	40
3·8	3·1	1·269	23·9	20	.....	10·2	15·3	15·2	.....	14·6	.....	39·7	41
4·7	3·6	1·246	24·6	18·9	.....	9·8	16·5	15·1	45	16·4	.....	41·7	42
4·2	3·3	·994	19·6	.....	.....	10·5	16	14	52	16·5	49	39·1	43
4·7	4·6	1·778	34·5	31·7	15	10·2	16·3	16	62·7	16·3	49	43·3	44
4·4	4·7	1·806	34·8	22·5	14·5	11·2	16·7	15·5	55·2	15·7	49·5	45·6	45
5	4·6	2·098	39·2	.....	17	12·8	17·5	16·2	61	18·5	54·3	46·5	46
4·8	4·9	1·996	40·8	25	16·6	12·3	17·2	17·2	62·8	17·4	51·3	44·6	47
5·1	4·1	1·667	31·3	25	16·7	10·2	16·7	15·3	55	15·7	49	44·8	48
4·7	3·9	1·487	29·2	27·5	16·5	12	16·8	17·7	55·5	15·9	47·2	41·2	49
4·5	3·6	1·459	28·3	20	13	11·1	17·2	16·3	54·9	15·3	44·8	42·3	50
5·2	**3·8**	**1·066**	**21·4**	.....	**13·8**	**10·1**	**17·5**	**15·5**	**61·7**	**16·5**	**46·2**	**42·2**	
5·2	3·3	·931	18·7	.....	12·6	10	17·6	15·1	61·3	15·8	45·8	41·8	51
5·2	4·3	1·20	24	.....	15	10·2	17·3	15·9	62	17·1	46·5	42·6	52
5·3	**4·1**	**·901**	**18·6**	.....	**17·6**	**10·7**	**17·1**	**15·9**	**61·8**	**18·2**	**50·2**	**45·6**	
5	4·2	1·06	22·6	.....	19	11·1	18·1	14·6	61·4	17·2	49·3	46·2	53
5·5	4·6	·69	14	.....	18·1	10·1	18·1	16·5	64·7	20·2	53·3	46·4	54
5·1	3·9	·825	17·3	.....	16·7	10·3	17·1	15	60·3	18·8	49·1	44·7	55
5·6	3·5	1·03	20·5	.....	16·5	11·2	15	17·6	60·6	16·7	49·2	45	56
5·3	**3·7**	**·731**	**18·9**	.....	**17·6**	**10·3**	**18·3**	**15·1**	**58·9**	**18·5**	**49·2**	**43·5**	
5·3	3	·775	21·2	.....	17·5	10·8	19·4	14·9	59	18·9	50	42·8	57
5·3	3·8	·741	21·7	.....	19·3	9·4	17·7	15·4	61·8	17·8	51·3	45·4	58
5·5	4·5	·593	15·2	.....	16·1	10·7	17·4	14·9	56·4	18	46·5	43	59
5·2	3·7	·898	21·2	.....	.....	10	17·7	15·4	58·2	19	48·3	43·6	60
5	3·5	·65	15·4	.....	17·5	10·8	19·4	14·9	59	18·9	50	42·8	61
6·2	**4·1**	**1·537**	**30·2**	.....	**19·2**	**10·0**	**17·1**	**14·3**	**57·0**	**17·7**	**47·9**	**41·6**	
7	4·1	·933	25	.....	22·5	12·2	18	16	60·7	21	53·3	46·3	62
6·6	4·5	1·64	.....	.....	.....	10·7	17·8	15·3	63	18·5	53·3	46·7	63
6	3·4	1·58	32·5	.....	.....	10	18·7	15	59·2	20·5	49·3	44·3	64
5·3	3·5	1·31	25·5	.....	.....	9·3	16	13	50·3	15·7	43·2	36	65
5	3·8	1·41	26·7	.....	17·5	8·9	16	13·2	52·8	15·9	45·6	37·8	66
5·8	4·1	1·61	33·2	.....	19	9·1	16·7	13·3	56·9	15·9	43·9	37·9	67
7·9	4·8	1·68	32·5	.....	.....	10·7	16·1	14·1	54	15·8	47·4	41·2	68
5·8	4·3	2·13	35·8	.....	17·7	9·4	17·5	14·7	58·7	18·2	46·9	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**34·0**	**58·5**	**19·2**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**34·9**	**47·9**	**11·4**	**4·9**	**14·638b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**40·5**	**58·5**	**19·0**	**9·6**	**2·8**	**40·6**	**38·3**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·1	40·2	58·3	18·4	9·8	2·7	39·4	38·8	12	4·9	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6	43·1	59·5	20·1	9·8	2·7	44·2	36·1	13	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·7	41	61·9	17	9·4	3·3	38·7	40·7	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	5·9	34·4	55·1	20·7	9·5	2·6	40	40	12·5	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	5·8	5·8	40·7	58·3	20	9·3	2·8	40	37·5	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	6·1	5·8	43·8	58	18	10	2·8	41·1	36·9	12·4	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·9**	**42·4**	**58·7**	**18·2**	**13·4**	**2·8**	**41·3**	**38·3**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·4**	**6·0**	**40·4**	**58·9**	**18·3**	**10·0**	**2·7**	**38·5**	**37·4**	**11·9**	**4·9**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·2	6	41·6	60	20·9	9·8	3	40	40	11·8	5	g
9—Saint John	6·2	5·8	38·4	56·5	18·2	10	2·6	40·5	35·6	12·4	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·4	6·2	37·6	59·9	16·7	10·2	2·5	36·5	36·4	11·4	4·9	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·1	44	59·3	17·5	9·9	2·7	37	37·5	11·8	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·7**	**33·3**	**61·3**	**19·7**	**12·9**	**2·8**	**39·8**	**47·7**	**10·2**	**4·9**	**14·071**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·7	31·8	64·3	21·3	15	2·7	39·5	50	10·2	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6	5·9	34·6	66·4	21·4	15·3	3	46·2	53·3	10·8	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·7	29·6	63·6	20·5	11·1	2·9	37·7	45·5	10·6	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·7	5·5	33·9	60·4	19	10·7	2·5	37·5	50	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	34	61·3	17·4	13·3	2·7	35	43·3	10	4·8	14·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	33·4	46·8	18·6	12·5	2·8	36	45	10	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	34	62·1	17·7	13	2·7	39	41·2	10	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·7	35·1	63·9	18·8	13·6	2·7	43·1	49·9	10·1	5	14·50–15·00
20—Hull	6	5·9	33·1	63·2	22·8	12	3	43·8	51·2	10	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**33·2**	**61·1**	**19·1**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**33·1**	**47·9**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**14·420**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·9	34·1	60·7	19	13·3	2·6	40·3	51·2	10·2	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	5·9	32·2	60·8	19	10	2·5	32·5	45	10	4·8	13·75
23—Kingston	6	5·8	33	52·8	20·3	11·9	2·7	37·9	48·3	10·4	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6	33·9	58·4	19·4	10·3	2·6	31·2	43	10·3	4·3	13·50
25—Peterborough	6	5·8	35·2	58·2	18·2	12·9	2·9	34·9	52	10·3	5·1	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·9	34·2	62·1	17·9	10·2	2·3	32	47	10·5	4·6	13·75
27—Orillia	6·1	6·1	32·8	61·9	17·1	10·1	2·3	36	48	9·8	4·8	15·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	35·3	59·3	16·8	10·8	2·4	33·3	50	10·2	4·5	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·4	6·1	31·1	61·7	19·2	11·4	2·3	37·4	51·7	10·4	4·6	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·2	33·9	63·9	20·1	12·1	2·7	35	40	10·9	5·2	13·90g
31—Hamilton	6	5·8	33·1	61	18·6	10·4	2·2	28·5	40	10·1	5·2	13·00
32—Brantford	6	6	37·1	58·9	19	10·8	2·6	32·5	48	9·9	5·2	13·75
33—Galt	6·3	6·1	31	57·7	19·4	12·4	2·3	35·7	50·3	10·2	4·6	14·00
34—Guelph	6,1	6	31·6	57	17·2	10·4	2·4	31·7	48	10·4	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	31·1	65·2	20·4	10·9	2·3	33·8	45	10·2	4·6	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·5	6·5	36	63	16·6	10	2·5	29·6	48	11	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·2	6·3	34·3	62·7	17·6	10·9	2·4	34·4	46	10·4	5·3	13·50
38—London	6	5·9	34·4	61·7	17·8	11·6	2·1	30·8	46·2	10	4·7	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·4	33·3	63·1	18·6	12·3	2·3	37·2	45·8	10·3	5·3	13·50
40—Chatham	6·1	6	35	59·8	17·9	12	2·1	35	50	10·1	4·6	g
41—Windsor	6	5·9	29·6	58	17·3	10·3	2·1	28·6	51·1	9·9	4·5	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·2	6	31·9	58·3	18·6	10·8	2·1	31·4	46·5	10	4·8	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·1	38·3	62·8	18·6	10	2·1	27·1	45	10	4·8	14·00
44—North Bay	6·8	6·5	36·4	67·2	20	15·5	3	33	47·5	11·2	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·5	32·7	70	20·8	14·5	2·6	31·5	58·2	12	4·9	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	35·3	66·2	22·5	14·5	2·8	30	48·3	13·3	5	19·50
47—Timmins	6·7	6·6	32	63·7	19·9	15·3	2·9	30·9	.....	.....	4·9	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·3	26	61·6	22	15	2·5	32·3	48	13	4·4	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6	30·3	59·2	21·6	14·8	2·4	31·7	55	11·9	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6	5·9	30·9	57·1	20·3	12·6	2·6	35·7	45	11	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**31·9**	**54·0**	**18·9**	**12·9**	**2·7**	**28·5**	**52·1**	**13·1**	**5·1**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·7	33·2	55·4	18·6	11·9	2·7	30·3	51·2	12·6	5·1	18·00
52—Brandon	6·8	6·7	30·5	52·5	19·2	13·8	2·6	26·7	53	13·6	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·4**	**30·8**	**54·2**	**19·7**	**18·9**	**2·8**	**32·4**	**53·8**	**14·0**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·8	30·3	55·2	17·8	18·7a	2·8	31·1	50	12·5	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7·1	29·1	53·7	21	21·2a	2·9	35	50	14·5	5·1	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·6	32·7	53·1	20·6	18·5a	2·7	32·7	55	14	4·9	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	31·1	54·8	19·3	17a	2·6	30·8	60	15	4·8	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**31·7**	**53·0**	**19·2**	**17·8**	**2·9**	**29·7**	**55·8**	**13·7**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·7	31·3	52·9	19·2	20·8a	2·8	30	61·7	13·2	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7	6·9	29	53·4	20·8	17·9a	2·9	26·4	60	14·2	5·2	.....
59—Edmonton	6·7	6·8	34·8	51·7	20·2	16·3a	3·1	32·2	52·5	14	4·8	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·8	32·2	52·4	18·7	17·2a	2·8	29·6	51·7	12·1	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	6·9	6·6	31	54·7	17	17a	2·8	30·4	53·3	15	4·5	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·5**	**51·9**	**20·0**	**21·8**	**2·9**	**35·8**	**53·9**	**11·9**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	7·7	7	35	51	17·3	22·5a	2·7	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	6·8	6·8	33·3	54·2	18·5	25a	2·9	34·7	55	11	5	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	31·7	53·2	22	23·3a	3	29·3	50	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	30	48·5	17·4	20a	2·7	33·3	50	10·7	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	32·7	49·4	17·7	19·4a	2·6	33·3	55	10·7	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·1	51·1	23·2	20·7a	2·8	36·7	60	11·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·8	6·2	30·4	53·4	21·6	20a	3·5	41·7	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·2	6	32·4	54·1	21·9	23·3a	3	40	52·5	12·5	5·2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·436	**11·935**	**9·514**	**11·597**	**7·137**	**8·558**	**7·408**	**26·5**	**9·3**	**24·182**	**17·785**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·167**	**28·4**	**9·7**	**21·333**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·7	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00e	29·7	9·8	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00–8·00	5·50	31	9·1	20·00–33·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9·4	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250– 9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500e**	**24·5**	**9·8**	**19·00–15·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·917**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·4**	**9·6**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·2g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00e	28	9·6	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·1	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·388	**12·036**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·7**	**9·0**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	11·00	12·00e	12·00e	10·67e	10·67e	6·75e	20·8	9·6	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00e	6·00	7·00e	8·00e	24·7	9·3	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	23·8	9·5	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	8·9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33e	12·17e	8·67e	9·67e	6·50e	20·7	8·2	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00e	.....	5·25e	.....	24·5	9·2	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	13·33e	14·67e	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00e	25·2	8·4	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·7	8·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·228	**11·772**	**10·103**	**12·490**	**7·765**	**9·777**	**8·708**	**24·7**	**9·0**	**25·804**	**19·143**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·8	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·2	9·1	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00e	24·6	9·2	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·5	9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	8·9	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·6	9·1	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·4	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·3g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	8·8	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	11·00	.....	24·2	8·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00e	23	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·3	8·9	23·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23	9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	8·5	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·9	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00e	.....	13·00e	6·00e	25	9	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00e	.....	12·00e	8·00e	24·5	9·2	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20·5g	8·5	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00e	.....	12·00–14·00e	7·00–10·00e	.....	8·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
7·75– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00e	12·50	8·50	9·00e	10·00e	30	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00– 9·75	.....	32	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	34	9·6	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50	25	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	28·3	9·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·738	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**26·6**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	27	9·5	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·1	9·5	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·817**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·2**	**9·5**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00–9·00i	9·50i	26·1	9·3	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29	9·4	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00e	11·00e	27·7	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·1**	**9·5**	**24·125**	**17·625**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·8g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29·5g	9·3	22·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·3	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**9·625**	.....	.....	**6·938**	**7·321**	**4·825**	**33·5**	**9·9**	**22·938**	**17·375**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·75–9·00	8·75–11·00	4·88– 5·33e	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50e	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·00	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31	9·5	20·00–27·00	16·00–21·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30e	4·77e	31·9	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In- and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5 $10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1936	April 1937	April 1938	Mar. 1939	‡April 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·2	98·3	94·5	91·2	65·3	72·2	86·2	82·3	73·2	73·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	103·8	101·4	86·5	86·3	56·6	66·5	91·4	84·0	60·7	62·7
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·4	104·4	108·9	104·2	59·5	69·9	77·1	79·1	73·3	71·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·7	93·5	92·4	83·4	67·0	69·5	73·8	67·8	65·8	65·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·3	98·9	94·6	91·2	59·3	68·0	78·4	77·6	76·3	76·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·7	94·0	93·8	92·4	85·0	87·4	103·7	102·5	97·4	97·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	90·5	103·5	86·8	60·5	69·1	89·3	70·6	70·1	69·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·7	92·5	91·9	93·0	83·9	85·5	85·6	86·6	85·2	84·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·4	95·4	95·4	94·0	81·6	77·4	82·6	80·4	77·9	77·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·3	95·9	93·6	92·3	70·2	73·3	78·9	78·5	74·1	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·0	100·3	97·4	99·4	63·7	70·3	80·7	80·6	72·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·8	92·9	91·0	87·5	74·6	75·4	77·7	77·1	75·4	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·8	100·7	95·0	90·0	60·0	69·1	89·0	81·9	68·1	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	95·7	94·0	96·2	87·3	90·2	91·9	94·5	94·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·2	101·3	95·1	88·3	57·0	66·7	88·7	80·5	65·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·6	96·2	100·2	94·7	74·8	84·6	97·9	89·9	87·4	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·3	102·4	94·0	86·9	54·0	63·7	87·1	78·8	61·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	102·8	99·2	86·2	83·6	56·6	64·2	85·9	78·9	58·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	100·8	103·1	106·0	101·0	60·5	71·2	78·8	79·2	73·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	104·3	110·2	95·8	93·2	46·5	65·0	91·4	82·5	65·1	65·6
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·8	95·1	103·0	94·8	58·6	67·9	68·7	69·1	67·6	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·3	98·8	94·4	91·0	59·5	67·9	78·1	77·3	76·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·2	91·4	92·6	90·4	79·7	82·5	89·6	87·0	84·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	102·2	102·4	94·7	90·3	53·0	66·8	87·5	79·0	65·1	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·5	95·7	92·4	90·0	69·6	72·3	80·5	81·3	73·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries)

‡For the week ended April 28, 1939; monthly figures not yet available

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 532*)

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

The gradual advance in the prices of fresh meats in progress since the beginning of the year was continued in April. Sirloin steak averaged 27·5 cents per pound in April as compared with 27·2 cents in March, rib roast 20·6 cents in April as compared with 20·4 cents in March. Fresh pork was fractionally higher at 23·8 cents in April. The price of lard was down from an average of 12·8 cents per pound in March to 12·4 cents in April. Fresh eggs were lower in most localities, the Dominion average price being down from 30·1 cents per dozen in March to 28·2 cents in April. The average price of milk has been unchanged at 10·9 cents per quart since September, 1938. Creamery butter averaged fractionally lower at 26·6 cents per pound. The price of potatoes advanced in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. The Dominion average price increased from $1.35 per 90 pounds to $1.38.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14.75-$15.50; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston $15; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $15 and $14.50; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.25; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 96·6 for March as compared with 96·8 for February, a decrease of 9·2 per cent for the month. The index of prices of food and tobacco declined 1·1 per cent while the index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures increased 0·3 per cent. Compared with the figure for March, 1938, the general index for March of this year showed a decrease of 7·2 per cent while those for foods and industrial and manufactured goods declined 10·5 per cent and 5·4 per cent respectively.

The Statist index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 89·0 at the end of March as compared with 88·6 at the end of February, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. The index of prices of foodstuffs increased 0·8 per cent while that for "materials" increased 0·3 per cent. As compared with March 31, 1938, the corresponding figure for the current year showed a decline of 5·5 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base 1914=100, was 153 at the first of April, showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of food prices was also unchanged during the month, standing at 135; decreases in the prices of eggs were offset by increases in the prices of potatoes.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 681 for March as compared with 677 for February. The index of food prices increased from 651 to 653 due to increases in the animal foods and the sugar, coffee and cocoa sub-groups which were only partially offset by a decrease in the vegetable foods sub-group. The index of prices of industrial materials increased from 700 to 706, there being small increases in the minerals and metals and in the sundries sub-groups and the index for the textile sub-group being unchanged. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged at 55.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 106·6 for March as compared with 106·5 for the preceding month. During the month agricultural prices rose from 107·6 to 107·8, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods rose from 94·4 to 94·5 and manufactured goods rose from 125·5 to 125·7.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·0 for March as compared with 125·7 for February. The index for food prices rose 0·5 per cent during the month, clothing prices rose 0·3 per cent and the cost of sundries declined 0·1 per cent. The indexes for rent and heating and lighting materials were unchanged from the previous month.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for January, 1939, as compared with 101 for the previous month. The index of food prices declined from 105 to 104 during the month while the prices of non-foods was unchanged at 99.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 104 for February as compared to 105 for January. The index of food prices declined from 112 to 110, while that for fuel and lighting materials declined from 105 to 103. The other groups making up the general index were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926= 100, was 76·9 for February showing no change from the January figure. Of the ten sub-groups making up this index, two indexes, those for farm products and foods were unchanged; the indexes of four sub-groups showed increases and those of four others showed decreases. The increases were as follows: sundries, 0·4 per cent, fuel and lighting materials 0·3 per cent, textile products 0·3 per cent and building materials 0·1 per cent. The sub-groups showing decreases were, hides and leather products, 1·3 per cent, chemicals and drugs 0·5 per cent, housefurnishing goods, 0·2 per cent and metal and metal products, 0·1 per cent. The general index for February was 3·6 per cent lower than the corresponding figure for 1938.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100. was 84·9 for March as compared with 85·1 for February. a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. The rent and sundries groups showed no changes during the month. The index of food prices declined 0·5 per cent, while those for fuel and lighting materials and clothing each declined 0·1 per cent.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1939

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1939 was 188, there being 65 in January, 60 in February and 63 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1938, showing 262 fatalities was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 232. In the first quarter of 1938, 239 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 594).

The supplementary list of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred contain 44 fatalities for 1938.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrences and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1939 were as follows: agriculture, 32; logging, 26; fishing and trapping, 2; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 38; manufacturing, 20; construction, 24; transportation and public utilities, 20; trade, 8; service, 18.

Of the mining accidents, 31 were in "metalliferous mining," 4 in "coal mining," and 3 in "non-metallic mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 6 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 10 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 12 in "highway and bridge," and 2 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 13 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "water transportation," 5 in "local and highway transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 5 in "retail."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1939 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
B.—Working machines	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	5	1	1	8	1	2	–	3	–	–	7	–	28
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7
F.—Falling objects	8	14	–	15	3	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	44
G.—Handling of objects	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
H.—Tools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	7	3	–	3	1	8	–	14	4	–	1	–	41
J.—Animals	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
K.—Falls of persons	3	3	1	4	3	10	–	1	1	–	5	–	31
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	–	2	–	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	12
Total	32	26	2	38	20	24	–	20	8	–	18	–	188

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives, during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On March 2, a hotel cook, a hotel housekeeper and two maids lost their lives in a fire that destroyed a hotel at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

When an electric train struck their car, near Burnaby, British Columbia, a highway construction foreman and two labourers were killed, on March 9.

At Frood, Ontario, two mining timber workers were killed on January 10, by falling down an ore chute when a support broke. Another two miners were killed by a fall of ore, at Copper Cliff, Ontario, on February 21. Two miners lost their lives from a rock blast, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on March 11; and another two fatalities occurred in a Kirkland Lake mine, on March 23, when two miners fell down a stope, following an ore collapse. Two miners were killed in a premature explosion at Timmins, Ontario, on March 23.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1938 has been compiled which contains 44 fatalities, of which 2 were in agriculture, 1 in logging, 14 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 9 in manufacturing, 10 in construction, 4 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 3 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 1 in March, 2 in May, 5 in June, 2 in July, 7 in August, 5 in September, 2 in October 9 in November and 10 in December.

RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

Montreal Court Denies Right of Union to Sue Under Act Making it Liable to be Sued

On April 1, Mr. Justice Surveyer of the Superior Court of Montreal dismissed in so far as it concerned the plaintiff trade union and locals, an action brought by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a dressmakers' and a dress cutters' local of that union for arrears of wages alleged due under the terms of a collective agreement between the unions and the Dress Manufacturers' Guild of Montreal which had been made legally binding on all employers in the industry by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Act.

The defendant took exception to the form of the action, contending that as voluntary unincorporated associations the plaintiff union and its locals had no status in court and could not institute an action before a court. The plaintiffs admitted that under Quebec law they did not possess a collective civil personality and were not entitled to sue as a partnership, but claimed the right to sue under the Act to Facilitate the Exercise of Certain Rights passed in 1938. This statute provides that any group of persons associated for any commercial, industrial or professional purpose which does not possess a collective civil personality and is not a partnership, may be summoned before the Courts by summoning one of its officers or it may be summoned collectively under the name by which it is known and that judgments rendered may be executed against all the real and personal property of the group. The plaintiffs' contention was if the group could be sued in its common name it could likewise bring suit.

Several authorities were mentioned to show that where the words of a statute are precise and unambiguous they must be given their ordinary and natural sense which in this case allows an unincorporated trade union to be sued but not to sue. The Court was of the opinion that if judgment were rendered against such a group as the plaintiffs, it could not be executed and that neither could the plaintiff, not being a person, be made to pay the costs of an action. It was held that the plaintiffs have legal capacity to take action only under the names of all the members of their group and the defendant's objection to the form of the action was maintained. The action accordingly failed and the defendant was allowed to withdraw his deposit for costs when he took exception to the form of the action. *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union et al vs. Rothman and Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild,* Superior Court, Montreal, April 1, 1939.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,607 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,030,718 persons, or 12,149 more than in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 106·2, as compared with 104·9 at April 1, and 107·4 at the beginning of May last year. The indexes for May 1 of preceding years are as follows:—1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8 and 1927, 101·8 The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a smaller-than-average scale, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1938; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore declined slightly, falling from 111·1 in the preceding month to 110·3 at the beginning of May.

Unemployment in trade unions.—At the beginning of May, 1939, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,910 local trade unions involving a membership of 242,398 persons, 33,593 or 13·9 per cent of whom were unemployed, as compared with 15·7 per cent at the beginning of April, 1939, and 13·1 per cent at the beginning of May, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a nominal loss in business transacted by these offices during April, 1939, when compared with the previous month, but a gain of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with that of April a year ago, construction and maintenance being the group, in each instance, mainly responsible for the change. Vacancies in April, 1939, numbered 26,994, applications 57,469, and placements in regular and casual employment 25,146.

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Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $17.02 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.04 for April; $17.36 for May, 1938; $17.28 for May, 1937; $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.49 for May, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics changed little from week to week during the month and was 73·5 for the week ended June 2 which was the same as for the week ended April 28 as compared with 73·3 for the week ended March 31, and 80·3 for the week ended June 3, 1938. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 73·4 for April; 80·3 for May, 1938; 85·5 for May, 1937; 71·9 for May, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for May, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information avaliable reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 546. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly higher in April both as compared with the previous month and with April, 1938. The index of mineral production was higher in April than at any time during the last twelve months there being important increases in the shipments of copper, nickel and zinc. The index of the volume of manufacturing also was higher in April than at any time since January, 1939, the increase being due to the greater volume indicated in foodstuffs, certain forestry products, coke, and in the imports of crude petroleum. Construction was at somewhat greater volume than in March and trade employment, imports and exports were also higher after correction for seasonal variation while the output of electric power and car loadings were lower. All of the above principal groups were higher than in April, 1938, except construction, car loadings and imports which were somewhat lower. Information available for May shows employment at a higher level than in April but slightly lower than in May, 1938. The number

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	98,415,101	135,580,293	139,914,284	105,148,553	140,147,150
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	41,908,347	58,380,844	67,123,037	48,895,418	65,055,628
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	55,811,550	76,149,382	67,769,500	51,248,752	74,219,408
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	5,873,315	8,044,036	8,519,770	6,607,783	9,394,965
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,473,031,928	2,428,097,769	2,461,867,389	2,401,369,770	2,370,658,176
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	94,862,028	97,490,456	97,298,721	100,363,220	100,254,248
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,696,974,403	1,700,393,661	1,625,497,864	1,630,544,534	1,623,399,562
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	814,102,924	800,567,377	769,128,651	769,729,815	752,456,794
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	99·2	96·2	103·7	99·7	97·9	99·2
Preferred stocks.....	79·0	78·9	83·9	80·1	78·2	77·5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	68·7	70·6	68·3	65·3	67·2	68·5
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number..	†73·5	73·4	73·2	80·3	82·3	83·1
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·02	17·04	17·07	17·36	17·50	17·48
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	81·9	72·4	80·1	86·1	72·4
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	79·2	75·7	78·5	78·1	75·7
(3) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	106·2	104·9	106·5	107·4	105·0	107·8
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·9	15·7	16·4	13·1	12·8	13·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	192,862	171,527	171,016	176,211	171,695	176,343
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,842,266	14,452,302	14,632,661	13,909,678	13,924,655	14,611,629
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	12,465,773	12,613,614	13,405,721
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,113,601	10,450,845	10,562,621	10,413,610	10,467,979
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,200,452	9,677,294	10,140,502	9,914,058	10,101,331
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	2,059,060,970	1,840,701,324	1,998,472,126
Building permits..... $	.....	5,936,806	3,351,194	6,599,000	4,890,677	3,562,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	18,360,200	12,303,200	9,002,500	18,590,000	15,027,700	10,417,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	57,746	46,254	40,723	71,602	65,644	66,228
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	121,413	99,752	95,697	114,859	116,445	118,676
Ferro-alloys.....tons	4,925	4,284	3,526	6,441	8,686	4,031
Lead.....lbs.	.....	30,648,178	32,377,979	32,408,798	35,406,758	35,176,663
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	29,418,764	26,720,791	35,163,472	33,724,256	33,515,602
Copper.....lbs.	.....	49,759,762	52,055,065	48,429,000	47,750,255	48,089,283
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	18,443,625	17,901,536	18,620,908	20,469,463	17,298,398
Gold.....ounces	.....	406,795	414,217	381,089	368,439	376,023
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,465,525	1,620,396	1,571,437	1,606,723	1,698,215
Coal.....tons	.....	905,493	1,160,964	1,021,360	870,639	1,219,054
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	45,210,000	65,430,000	133,040,000	51,520,000	61,048,207
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,285,000	5,505,582	5,701,000	2,238,834	4,756,505
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	4,467,000	7,255,000	11,860,000	6,761,000	13,125,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,130,000	2,897,000	1,839,000	1,671,000	3,604,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	264,192,251	215,906,720	286,181,871	204,552,086	132,292,703
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,113,693	1,193,717	977,740	794,282	999,387
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	98,295,223	45,101,072	22,869,391	95,504,010	28,008,721	26,038,797
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,774,578	2,212,276	1,923,773	1,959,885	2,109,456
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	73,239,000	76,339,000	67,159,000	68,794,000	72,844,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	27,938,000	33,345,000	29,902,000	29,624,000	34,785,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	220,840	220,650	207,680	200,790	224,600
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,791	12,689	13,641	14,033	12,276
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	116·7	113·2	110·7	112·4	108·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	119·1	115·2	112·5	114·2	110·2
Mineral production.....	.....	219·6	196·7	199·4	212·7	195·7
Manufacturing.....	.....	109·5	107·6	107·4	103·2	101·8
Construction.....	.....	51·3	47·5	48·9	56·8	58·2
Electric power.....	.....	226·5	233·1	210·2	212·6	222·5
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	109·6	107·4	105·5	107·2	104·7
Trade employment.....	.....	137·2	135·0	132·8	133·3	130·9
Carloadings.....	.....	69·2	71·8	71·8	71·4	75·0
Imports.....	.....	78·0	73·9	81·7	88·2	79·1
Exports.....	.....	126·9	108·4	86·4	97·8	80·3

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended June 2, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 27, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 20, April 22 and March 25, 1939; May 21, April 24 and March 26, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

of cars of revenue freight showed substantial advance in both these comparisons as did also the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May was 11, involving 3,434 workers and causing a time loss of 17,203 man working days, as compared with 6 disputes in April, invloving 314 workers with a time loss of 1,361 days. Nearly all of the workers involved in May and most of the time loss were accounted for by two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and two strikes of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., one of which began in April and was the only important dispute during that month. In May, 1938, there were 15 disputes, involving 1,741 workers, with a time loss of 12,589 working days, due chiefly to strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., and silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q. Of the eleven disputes recorded for May, 1939, seven were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in two cases and the result of one dispute being recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately 605 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of May. The figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Second Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.L.L.

The Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation, formed last year at a conference of Dominion and provincial officials (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 615), held its second annual meeting in Ottawa on June 5, 6 and 7. In addition to representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour, there were officials in attendance from every province except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Apart from sessions devoted to the business of the association, the conference gave its attention to the discussion of four major problems relating to the administration of labour legislation in Canada. A feature of the conference was a dinner in the evening of June 6, at which an address was given by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on the work of the International Labour Organization.

Among those in attendance at the conference were the following:—

Dominion Department of Labour:
- W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour;
- Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour;
- R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada;
- F. E. Harrison, Fair Wage and Conciliation Officer;
- C. W. Bolton, Chief Statistician;
- Miss M. Mackintosh, Chief of Research Division.

Alberta:
- Clayton Adams, Chairman of the Board of Industrial Relations.

British Columbia:
- Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour;
- Robert Morrison, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Manitoba:
- Edward McGrath, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour;
- James Leslie, Conciliation Officer.

New Brunswick:
- H. R. Pettigrove, Fair Wage Officer;
- R. B. Irving, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Ontario:
- Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labour;
- James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour;
- A. W. Crawford, Director of the Minimum Wage Branch;
- J. R. Prain, Chief Factory Inspector.

Quebec:
- J. O'Connell-Maher, Secretary of the Department of Labour;
- Cyprien Miron, Conciliation Officer;
- Georges Cromp, Vice-president of the Fair Wage Board;
- C. H. Cheasley, Member of the Fair Wage Board.

Saskatchewan:
- H. R. Johnstone, Acting Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare.

The session devoted to a discussion of the regulation of wages and hours of labour was presided over by Mr. Marsh, the principal speakers being Messrs. Crawford, Bell and McGrath. Mr. Brown was in the chair during the discussion of trade unions, collective bargaining and conciliation, which was led by Messrs. O'Connell-Maher and Pettigrove. Mr. O'Connell-Maher presided over the discussion of industrial standards legislation and Messrs. Marsh, Adams and Johnstone were the chief participants. Mr. McGrath was chairman during the discussion of the enforcement of labour legislation, the leaders being Messrs. Morrison and Miron.

At the final business session of the conference the respresentatives unanimously adopted a constitution, under which future work of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation will be con-

ducted. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: president, Mr. Bell; first vice-president, Mr. O'Connell-Maher; second vice-president, Mr. Crawford; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mackintosh. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association in Ottawa sometime between June 1 and 15, 1940.

Statistics of material aid recipients for April

Preliminary figures from the National Registration show that the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in April was 1,005,000, a decrease of 2·2 per cent over the March figure as revised to date and almost 2 per cent less than in April, 1938.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in April this year was 187,000, a decrease of 2·6 per cent from the March total of 192,000. The figure for April this year represented an increase of 10·9 per cent over April a year ago.

A total of 686,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid in April this year, a decrease of 2·7 per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of over 8 per cent from the figure for April, 1938.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from the year before. A total of 70,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 319,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in April. Of these, 264,000 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan alone.

The Dominion total on agricultural aid in April showed a decrease of more than one per cent from the March revised figure and 18·6 per cent less than April, 1938. The April total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan, continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, showing a decrease of 21·4 per cent in this comparison, and a decrease of almost 2 per cent from March, 1939.

Participation of Provinces in national forestry program

All nine provinces have informed the Dominion Government of their intention to participate in the national forestry program announced on April 13. The plan which, it is anticipated, will give employment to several thousand young men, has been commended by forestry and other organizations, stated Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in a recent press release.

Some weeks ago the Minister announced inauguration by the Dominion Government of a million-dollar national forestry program as an expansion of the Youth Training plan. Of the $1,000,000, appropriated by the Dominion, $600,000, was allocated to the provinces on a dollar-for-dollar basis for conservation work subject to Dominion approval of programs. Now that the provinces have decided to participate in the program the $600,000, will be almost doubled for this part of the work.

The remaining $400,000, of the Dominion appropriation is being used for forest conservation work in Dominion national parks and forest experiment stations under the supervision of the Dominion Forest Service, as a part of the Youth Training program.

The forestry training projects are confined to men from 18 to 25 years of age. Applications should be made through the Employment Service or the Provincial Forest Service in the various provinces.

Royal Assent of His Majesty to two social measures

On May 19, His Majesty King George VI gave Royal Assent to a number of Bills among which were two enactments in the sphere of labour and social legislation.

These were an Act to provide for the training of young people to fit them for gainful employment (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 456) and an Act to amend the Criminal Code, section eleven of which provided against refusal to employ, or dismissal, for membership in trade unions (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 366).

Ontario Medical Association endorses compulsory health insurance report

At its 59th annual convention held in Hamilton on May 29 to June 2, the Ontario Medical Association endorsed a committee report advocating compulsory health insurance on a national basis. This attitude of the provincial organization will be transmitted to the Canadian Medical Association in answer to a request for a statement of policy.

The report of the committee which has been studying the subject for seven years recommended the adoption of compulsory health insurance for low-income brackets and contributory insurance for persons in higher income classifications.

In his presidential address, Dr. W. A. Jones of Kingston told the Association that individual contributions of 50 cents a week would provide the public with medical and surgical attendance including laboratory service, semi-private hospital accommodation and standard nursing service.

Outlining the work being done by Associated Medical Services and the medical relief plan, Dr. Jones said that if people contributed regularly and consistently during the earning period of their lives to an insurance fund, there would be no difficulty in regard to paying for medical attention of all kinds during periods of accident or sickness.

Elimination of oppressive labour pratices sought in U.S. legislation

Legislation designed "to eliminate certain oppressive labour practices affecting interstate and foreign commerce" has been introduced in the United States Congress. Identical Bills have been been introduced in the Senate by Senators LaFollette and Thomas and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wood. This legislation as introduced in the House of Representatives is cited as the "Oppressive Labor Practices Act of 1939," and declares as follows:

Section 1. (*a*) The Congress hereby finds that the utilization of labour spies, strikebreakers, strikebreaking agencies, oppressive armed guards, and industrial munitions, (1) violates the right of employees to organize, bargain collectively, and engage in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection; (2) causes and provokes acts of violence, breaches of the peace, and destruction of property, affecting commerce; (3) leads to labour disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of commerce; (4) obstructs the settlement of labour disputes through negotiation and the orderly procedure of collective bargaining, thereby tending to prolong interruption of the free flow of commerce; (5) burdens and obstructs commerce and the free flow of commerce; (6) interferes with the United States and its agencies in obtaining goods and services pursuant to contract; and (7) interferes with and obstructs the effective exercise by the several States of their respective police powers.

(*b*) The Congress further finds that the use of the channels and instrumentalities of commerce and of the mails for the transportation of goods produced by employers engaged in the activities above referred to, or for the transportation or furnishing of supplies and services for engaging in such activities, tends to spread and perpetuate such activities and the evils resulting therefrom.

(*c*) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the activities referred to in subsection (*a*) when such activities affect commerce or are engaged in by employers who are engaged in commerce, in the production of goods for commerce, or in furnishing goods or services to the United States and its agencies pursuant to contract, and to prohibit the use of the channels and instrumentalities of commerce and of the mails for the transportation of goods produced by employers who engage in such activities, and for the transportation or furnishing of supplies and services for engaging in such activities.

The Senate Bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which has set up a special committee to study the matter, while the House has referred its Bill to the Committee on Labor.

Introduction of legislation to amend U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act

In the United States Congress the chairmen of the House and Senate Labor Committees have introduced Bills embodying certain amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 719; November, 1938, page 1197). As summarized in the April-May issue of *Labor Standards,* published by the United States Department of Labor, these amendments are designed to ensure greater fairness in the application of the act, and to simplify and strengthen its administration. Some of the cases of maladjustment will be taken care of by a grant of power to the Administrator to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. Specially included in this power is the regulation of industrial home work and provision for the "annual wage plans" contemplated in section 7.

It is also proposed (1) to exempt employees receiving a guaranteed monthly wage of $200; (2) to eliminate the need for defining the area of production by substituting a detailed list of the agricultural processes and occupations to be exempted; (3) to provide for special treatment of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by authorizing the setting up of industry committees to recommend minimum rates with the proviso that the rates set shall not give these island industries an advantage over competitors in the continental United Staes; (4) to protect against legal liability innocent purchasers of goods produced under conditions that violate the act, and employers who comply in good faith with the determinations of the Administrator.

Administrator reviews U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act

In a review of the first six months during which the Fair Labor Standards Act has been in operation Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, its administrator, details some of its accomplishments.

Dispelling some fears as to consequences, this official states: "When the law went into effect the Division was confronted with predictions of wholesale shut-downs and industrial dislocations. These prophecies have not materialized. The terrible plight of the pecan-shelling industry was one of the early dour tales, but reports from Texas showed that instead of 50,000 unemployed there were fewer than 10,000. Since then a considerable number have returned to work at 25 cents an hour, and the unemployment in this low-

wage field has been offset by new employment brought about by the hour limitations of the act. In Louisiana, where lay-offs of 30,000 had been forecast as a result of the Fair Labor Standards Act, it is estimated that actually only about 2,500 people were laid off, while approximately 3,000 new positions were created in order to keep the workweek down to the minimum specified by the act."

Discussing potential results in terms of money and in increased purchasing power, Mr. Andrews observed: "Approximately 11,000,000 employees are subject to the act. Of this number in September, 1938, there were 1,418,000 receiving less than 40 cents an hour and 2,184,000 working more than 40 hours a week. In short, several million men and women will have their way of living materially altered by the eventual objectives of the Fair Labor Standards Act—40 cents an hour for a 40-hour workweek.

"No economic utopia will be ushered in by these wage provisions of the act. An annual income of little more than $800 a year is not sufficent to provide all the necessities and comforts the average American family needs. It is far from sufficient to absorb the products which our present industrial machine, geared to mass-production, is capable of producing. But it will go a long way in that direction by providing a wider market for food, clothing, and other goods and services.

"Investigations recently made of the way families in this country spend their money reveal some interesting trends. For example, when the average family in middle-sized cities in the Southeast finds its annual income raised from around $400 to approximately $800, certain fundamental changes in its buying habits result. It spends about $104 more per year for food, $56 more for housing, $28 more for life insurance, $22 more for clothing, $18 more for medical care, $18 more for household operation, $17 more for recreation, $14 more for household furnishings and equipment, and $10 more for personal care."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From approximately 362 employees in the aircraft department of the Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, being members of the Quebec Branch of Aircraft Employees of Canada (All-Canadian Congress of Labour). The employees claimed that the company had not replied to them in regard to a proposed schedule of wages and working conditions, and had discriminated unfairly against union members in laying off two employees. The company disclaimed any discrimination, pointing out that the two employees had been laid off, along with other workers, because of slackness in their aircraft operations and that the men would be re-engaged as soon as working conditions permitted. Since then the two men have been re-employed, and the company has indicated its willingness to negotiate with a committee of its employees looking to a collective agreement under the laws of the Province of Quebec. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not apply directly to this industry, and a board can be established only with the concurrence of both parties to the dispute.

(2) From 100 sleeping car porters in the employ of the Canadian National Railways, being members of Division No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. This dispute arose out of certain changes made by the company in assigned runs between Winnipeg and Flin Flon, and Regina, involving increased hours of service for the sleeping car porters.

(3) From 225 men in the employ of Mr. F. W. Nicholas at Port McNicoll, Ont., being checkers, porters, coopers, watchmen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for revision of the existing agreement, including certain changes in wage rates and working conditions.

(4) From 750 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, at Kitchener, Ont., being members of Local No. 73, United Rubber Workers of America. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the demand of the union for a signed contract with the company, a general increase of five cents per hour throughout the plant, an increase in the base rate for 21 boys in the shoe division, and payment every week, instead of every two weeks, in cash instead of by cheque. A strike has been in progress in the shoe division since April 25 and throughout the plant since May 9, as outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Upon receipt of the application it was explained to the parties concerned that as the industry is not one coming within the direct

scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation could be established only with the joint consent of the disputing parties. At the time of going to press the company has not yet indicated if it is agreeable to reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

(5) From motor coach and freight truck drivers in the employ of SMT Eastern Limited, being members of Division No. 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. Thirty-five men are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 38 indirectly. The dispute arose out of failure of the union to secure an agreement with the company covering union recognition, wages, hours and working conditions for its members in the company's employ.

(6) From sleeping car conductors and porters employed by the Canadian National Railways in its Sleeping and Dining Car Services in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The employees are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, 250 men being directly affected and 550 indirectly. The dispute concerns changes made by the company in various sleeping and parlour car runs resulting in increased hours of service for certain employees and loss of employment to others. These matters were made the subject of a former application submitted to the Department of Labour in January last (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 126). A settlement was effected at that time (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, p. 371) through the company restoring the employees to their former respective runs and hours of assignment. On March 23 the company notified the employees of their intention to put the same changes into effect again on April 30, and the dispute has been thus revived.

Applications Withdrawn

The department was notified at the close of May that salt miners in the employ of the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, were withdrawing the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been submitted to the Department on April 17 (LABOUR GAZTTE, May, 1939, p. 462). This decision was reached following a meeting between the management of the company and a committee of the employees, which had been arranged by conciliation officers of the Department of Labour. The employees are members of the United Salt Mine Workers Local Industrial Union No. 323 (C.I.O.).

Holidays With Pay in Great Britain

Holidays With Pay is the title of a booklet prepared by the British Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Reference is made in the booklet to a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree appointed in March, 1937, "to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workers and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise and to make recommendations." This committee reported to the Minister of Labour in April, 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 653) and estimated that at the end of March, 1938, annual consecutive holidays with pay, in some form, were provided for about 7¾ million workpeople out of a total of about 18½ million workpeople in the employment field. Of the total of 7¾ million, a large proportion were granted paid holidays under the provisions of collective agreements between employers, or their organizations, and the trade unions concerned, the total number of manual wage-earners covered by such collective agreements being estimated at about 3 million in March, 1938, as compared with 1½ to 1¾ million when the Committee was appointed.

It is stated that since the date of the Amulree report, there has been a further extension of collective agreements providing for annual paid holidays and the total number of workpeople now covered by such agreements is estimated at about 4 million.

The booklet describes the main provisions commonly contained in the agreements. These provisions are summarized under various headings, including the definition and length of the holiday, the time at which it is to be taken, the qualifying period of service, the rates of payment, allowances made to workers leaving before the holiday is taken, arrangements in the case of casual, temporary or part-time workers, etc. The booklet also contains the actual texts of over 50 of the principal agreements or of those which include features of special interest, together with an Appendix giving a list of all industries and services in which collective agreements providing for paid annual holidays for wage-earners are known to be in operation.

It is pointed out in the study that there is a wide diversity in the terms of the different agreements and the information contained in the booklet as to the various ways in which agreements have been framed is intended to assist in the making of new agreements or revising those now in force.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*May, 1939	11	3,424	17,203
*April, 1939	6	314	1,361
May, 1938	15	1,741	12,589

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during May was considerably greater than in April but the large increases in number of workers involved and time loss were due to two strikes of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, which accounted for nearly all of the workers involved and the time loss during the month. The other disputes involved small numbers of workers for short periods. The only important dispute in April was a strike of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., which was unterminated. In May, 1938, most of the time loss was due to strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., and silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q.

Two disputes, involving 209 workers, were carried over from April and nine disputes commenced during May. Of these eleven disputes seven were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, and two in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were four strikes or lockouts on record, namely: two disputes involving rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., one dispute involving rubber factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and a dispute involving cap factory workers at Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C., June 2, 1938, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute involving 62 coal handlers, members of the Coal Handlers' local of the International Longshoremen's Association, occurred on May 22 when the union declared that a coal company had refused to employ its members and had engaged members of another union. The National Catholic Unions had entered into an agreement with the coal companies under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act effective from May 21, 1938, (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 695) and an amendment, effective May 13, 1939, included the International Longshoremen's Association and certain additional employers, one of these being the company involved in this dispute. It was stated that the dispute would be referred to the Joint Committee set up under the agreement and the Provincial Department of Labour.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to May

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS (SHOES), KITCHENER, ONT.—This dispute, which commenced on April 25 for increased wages for 20 workers, supported by approximately two hundred

other workers, indirectly involving about two hundred additional employees in the shoe department some days later, was unterminated at the end of May. The base rate for the work was 28·8 cents per hour with provisions under a bonus system by which many of the workers received 36 cents or 38 cents per hour. On May 9 a conciliation officer of the Federal Department of Labour visited Kitchener, at the request of the United Rubber Workers Union of America, and arranged for a conference between the parties. In the meantime 300 employees in the tire department ceased work on May 9, negotiations for the settlement of the strike and for an agreement for the whole plant with increases in wages, in progress since March, not having been successful. It was arranged that the picket would not interfere with the shipment of goods or the entrance of officials into the plant. On May 16 two conciliation officers of the Department again visited Kitchener on being advised that negotiations had not been successful. It was arranged that negotiations would be resumed and the desirability of referring the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was discussed. Further direct negotiations between the parties not having resulted in a settlement, on May 30 the union applied to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation under the Act. As a Board can be established in this industry only by mutual consent of the parties to the dispute, the result of such an application was uncertain. On May 25 it was reported that five members of the picket were arrested on charges of obstructing police officers when the picket interfered with plant inspectors entering the plant, and on May 27 one of these five was summoned as a result of interfering with a truck. On May 31 the Mayor of Kitchener, having received a request from the company for extra police protection, attempted to arrange for a conference and made certain proposals for a settlement including a base rate of 30 cents per hour for men.

Fish Handlers and Truck Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—At the request of the union a provincial conciliation officer was reported to have discussed the dispute with the management and was informed that as the workers had left their employment in violation of the agreement (which was to be in force until April 30) further negotiations were not desired. On May 8 two men who worked during the dispute were reported to have been slightly injured, when on their way to work, by strike sympathizers. On May 15 the strikers resumed work under the wages and working conditions prior to the dispute.

Disputes Commencing During May

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—A number of shooters and loaders in one section of a colliery ceased work on May 1 in protest against a change in the system of mining which was expected by the management to increase the production of coal and lessen the amount of stone through the elimination of bottom brushing but which the workers alleged would decrease earnings. Work was resumed on May 30 following negotiations, the new system to be given a trial in order to ascertain the effect on earnings.

Coal Miners, Springhill, N.S.—Miners in two collieries ceased work on May 8 in protest against the refusal of employment to a miner after absence during a term in jail. It was reported that before the strike the management had offered to investigate the case. On May 10 some of the miners resumed work for one shift only. Later that day the strikers returned to work under an arrangement that there would be an investigation by company and union officials into this case and two other cases. Later all three men were reinstated.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on May 16 when several miners who had served jail terms were refused employment. It was reported that the strike was not authorized by the United Mine Workers of America. It was stated that part of the day shift returned to work on May 17 but that the next shift remained idle. Work was again resumed on May 18, the district executive being in conference with the management as to the practice to be adopted in all of the company's mines.

Rubber Factory Workers (Tire), Kitchener, Ont.—This strike, in sympathy with the strike of shoemakers in the same establishment, is outlined in a previous paragraph regarding that dispute.

Rubber Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of the employees, members of the United Rubber Workers of America, in one establishment ceased work on May 30 when their demands for a union agreement with provision for increased wages and for a union grievance committee were not accepted and negotiations were refused. The management had set up a committee of elected employee representatives, most of whom were union members, but the union workers were not satisfied and insisted on a union agreement. Conciliation officers of the Federal Department of Labour met the representatives of the union and of the management separately on May 16 and on May 19 but the company refused to negotiate with the union.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1939				
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers (shoes), Kitchener, Ont.	1	200	5,400	Commenced April 25, 1939; for increased wages, piece rates; unterminated.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers and truck drivers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	9	108	Commenced April 20, 1939; for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 13; return of workers; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1939				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	5	130	Commenced May 1; against change in working conditions alleged to lower earnings; terminated May 30; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	1,400	2,600	Commenced May 8; against discharge of worker following jail term; terminated May 10; return of workers pending investigation; miners reinstated later; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	1,150	2,000	Commenced May 16; against discharge of worker following jail term; terminated May 17; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers (tires), Kitchener, Ont.	1	300	6,000	Commenced May 9; in sympathy with strike of shoemakers in same plant commenced April 25 and for union agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	100	200	Commenced May 30; for union recognition and agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	5	120	Alleged lockout of union members, commenced May 3; unterminated.
Clothing factory workers (overalls, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.	1	90	270	Commenced May 8; failure to agree on wage scale or arbitrate under agreement; terminated May 10; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Iron and steel factory workers (bolts, etc.), Owen Sound, Ont.	1	45	125	Commenced May 25; for employment of workers previously laid off; terminated May 27; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Painters, Toronto, Ont.	40	120	250	Commenced May 1; for renewal of closed shop union agreement; terminated May 4; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Five employees in one establishment were reported to have been dismissed on May 3, it being alleged the employer discriminated against members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. The establishment being under a collective labour agreement as to wages and working conditions, extended under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938, to all work throughout the province on men's, boys' and children's hats, caps, etc., the dispute was referred to a provincial conciliation officer. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (OVERALLS, GLOVES, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment making shirts, overalls, mitts and gloves ceased work on May 8 as a result of failure to agree on the piece rates of wages in accordance with the clause as to wages in an agreement of May 1, 1939, with the United Garment Workers of America, or to arbitrate, without any cessation of work, as provided in the agreement. As a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour work was resumed on May 11. A settlement signed by representatives of both parties provided that the schedule of piece work rates should be made by experts representing the union and the employer in accordance with the agreement, the scale to be retroactive to May 1; also that in future any dispute would be dealt with as provided in the agreement and should a deadlock occur reference would be made to the Manitoba Department of Labour.

BOLT, WIRE AND SCREW FACTORY WORKERS, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 26 demanding that as business had improved, employment be given to certain workers laid off some time ago. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour it was reported that misunderstanding as to certain clauses in an agreement following a strike in August, 1938, was cleared up and work was resumed on May 29 on the advice of a union official, the demand of the strikers not being conceded.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, AND DECORATORS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of painters, paperhangers, decorators, etc., members of one of the locals of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, ceased work on May 1 to secure the renewal of a closed shop union agreement which had expired at the end of March, with the Toronto Hebrew Master Painters' Association and certain independent master painters. The wages and hours had been established under an agreement under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act. It was stated that about forty employers were involved. As a result of negotiations, work was resumed by some of the workers on May 2 and by the remainder on May 4, a closed shop agreement having been signed to be in force until March 31, 1940. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during April was 61 and 19 were unterminated at the end of the previous month, making a total of 80 in progress during the month, involving 26,200 workers, with a resultant time loss of 143,000 man working days.

Of the 61 disputes which began during April, seven arose out of demands for increases in wages, four were against proposed reductions in wages and 16 were over other wage questions; 15 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, seven arose out of disputes concerning work-

ing conditions and 10 were over questions of trade union principle. Two disputes were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during April number 58. Of these, 19 were settled in favour of the workers, 21 were settled in favour of the employers and 18 resulted in compromises. In the case of five other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute which involved the largest number of workers during April was one which began on March 16. On that date about 100 storemen employed by a London firm engaged in electrical engineering and cable making, ceased work following the dismissal of an employee. By the end of March a further 1,100 workers were rendered idle and soon after the beginning of April the dismissal of a shop steward lead to an extension of the dispute, 3,500 workers being directly involved, and 1,500 indirectly affected. It was alleged that the employer refused to discuss the matters under dispute with workers' representatives. On April 22 work was resumed on conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

A claim on the part of a section of strippers at a colliery at Shotts, Lanarkshire, for increased tonnage rates led 180 of these to strike on April 7. They were joined the same day by 2,035 other workers who ceased work in sympathy with them. Work was resumed on April 10 when an amicable settlement was effected.

On April 4, 504 fitters, tool room workers and others employed by a firm which manufactures aero engines at Crewe in Cheshire, ceased work in protest against the employment of women on a certain type of work. The strikers were unsuccessful and work was resumed on April 18 under conditions which had prevailed prior to the strike.

A strike of 439 toolmakers, setters, electricians, etc., employed by a firm at Ilford, Essex, occurred on April 4. The workers were protesting the dismissal of an employee. Work was resumed on April 6 when the dismissed worker was reinstated in another department.

On April 27, a demand for additional allowances when engaged on certain types of work, led to a strike of 450 shipwrights employed by a Birkenhead firm. Work was resumed on May 1, pending negotiations.

On May 11, an amicable settlement was reached, in a dispute which had involved two carpet manufacturing firms at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, since February 6. The strike was a protest against a proposed reduction in certain piece work rates for weaving. The number of strikers was 130, but 383 other workers were indirectly involved.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports six strikes as having begun during March, which together with two unterminated at the end of February, made a total of eight in progress, involving 3,226 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,646 man-working days. With the exception of one strike which arose out of a demand for the re-employment of a worker, all these disputes were over wage questions. Seven strikes were terminated during the month; four were settled in favour of the employers and three resulted in compromises.

Eire

The Department of Industry and Commerce of Eire has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during 1938. The report also gives certain figures for the previous three years.

The number of disputes which began during 1938 was 137 and 2 were unterminated at the end of 1937; these involved 13,736 workers, with a resultant time loss of 208,784 man working days. There were 145 strikes which began during 1937 and the number of workers involved in all disputes in progress was 26,734 with a resultant time loss of 1,754,949 man working days. The larger figures of workers involved and time lost in 1937 were largely due to a dispute in the building trades.

Of the strikes which began in 1938, 69 arose out of wage questions, 34 were over questions respecting the engagement or dismissal of workers, 6 arose out of questions of working hours and 11 were over other questions, respecting conditions of employment; trade union questions or refusal to conclude a union agreement gave rise to 14 strikes, one was due to sympathetic action and two were due to other causes. Of all the disputes which occurred in the years 1935 to 1938, 43 per cent were concerned with wages and these accounted for 90 per cent of the time loss in these years.

During 1938 there were 134 disputes terminated. Of these 50 were settled in favour of the workers, 25 were settled in favour of the employers, 40 resulted in compromises and the results of 19 were indefinite.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in March, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 220 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 125 unterminated at the end of February, made a

total of 345 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 60,000 with a resultant time loss of 700,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 315 strikes in progress, involving about 75,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 500,000 man working days.

On May 13 the United Mine Workers of America who had been negotiating with operators of bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian field for several weeks reached an agreement with the majority of the operators. As a result most of the miners who had gone on strike at various dates since April 3 (Labour Gazette, April, 1939, pages 382-383 and May, 1939, page 468) resumed work. The union had insisted that they be granted a closed shop or that the clause in the former agreement imposing a penalty against unauthorized strikes be removed. Under the new agreement they were granted a "union shop" under which all new employees would join the union. The negotiations were carried out by the Appalachian "conference" made up of 150 representatives of the union and 150 representatives of 21 bituminous coal associations. When an agreement was reached six of the owners' associations withdrew, refusing to accept its terms, but the operators making up the other 15 associations are said to employ more than 300,000 of the miners employed in the Appalachian field and most of the strikers, who were reported to number 420,000 at one time, were able to return to work on or about May 15.

Early in May it was reported that miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite field would strike if a new agreement was not reached by May 8 (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 468), but the parties to this dispute agreed to continue without a cessation of work and on May 27 it was announced that a new agreement granting the United Mine Workers of America a "union shop" had been accepted by miners and operators.

The strike of seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, employed on oil tankers on the Atlantic Coast, who ceased work about April 18, demanding the insertion of a preferential hiring clause in a new agreement (Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 468) continued throughout May.

On or about May 26, following several weeks negotiations over demands for increased wages and changed working conditions, members of the Seafarers' International Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour, employed by the Eastern Steamship Lines, ceased work. This company, which has its headquarters at Boston, operates 14 freight and passenger ships on the Atlantic coast between Virginia and Nova Scotia. The strikers, deckhands, engine room helpers and stewards, were said to number between 1,000 and 1,100, but by June 1, longshoremen reported to number between 1,000 and 3,000 were indirectly affected. Negotiations were being continued.

On May 22, employees of an automobile body manufacturing plant at Detroit ceased work, after negotiations for a new agreement had broken down. The strikers, members of the United Automobile Workers of America, demanded that a list of grievances be settled before a new agreement could be reached. The strikers numbered 15,000 but about 70,000 workers in automobile plants which obtain bodies from the plant at which the dispute occurred were forced to cease work on account of lack of materials. A representative of the United States Department of Labour was sent to attempt to arrange a settlement. On June 6, it was announced that a settlement had been reached and it was expected that work would be resumed on June 8. No report as to the terms of this agreement has been noted.

Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia

According to the ninth annual report of the director administering the Mothers' Allowance Act of the province of Nova Scotia, there were 263 applications for allowances during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938. Of these, 199 were certified by the Commission and approved by the director, the maximum allowance of $60 being paid in 7 cases. There were 642 dependent children who benefited under the payment of mothers' allowances during the year. The total reported monthly earnings of children over 16 years amounted to $1,818.22, while their monthly contributions to families totalled $690.90.

The total amount paid in mothers' allowances in Nova Scotia for the year reviewed by the report was $412,744.94 and the cost of administration was $12,300.05. This sum was paid to a total of 1,295 families including 3,713 children.

During the month of May there were 4,625 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 3,443 during April, and 4,602 during May a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $518,878.39, of which $429,703.67 was for compensation and $89,174.72 for medical aid.

JURISDICTION OF DOMINION AND PROVINCES IN RELATION TO DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

IN accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, tabled in the House of Commons on May 31, the texts of the Draft Conventions (19) and Recommendations (12) adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 19th to 24th sessions. At the same time the Minister tabled the text of an Order in Council approved March 7 dealing with the competence of Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures as to the subject matter involved in these Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

The statement of the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons as reported in *Hansard,* was as follows:

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the provisions of article 405 of the treaty of Versailles and the corresponding provisions of the other treaties of peace, I desire to lay on the table of the house, and thereby to bring to the attention of parliament with a view to any action which may be desired, the authentic texts of the draft conventions and recommendations which were adopted by the international labour conference, League of Nations, Geneva, at its nineteenth to twenty-fourth sessions inclusive, comprising in all nineteen draft conventions and twelve recommendations.

With these texts, I desire also to lay on the table of the house the text of an order in council which was approved on March 7, 1939, dealing with the competence of parliament and of the provincial legislatures as to the subject matters involved in these draft conventions and recommendations.

The decision of the judicial committee of the privy council in the radio reference, 1932 Appeal Cases, 304, had given rise to the view that the parliament of Canada possessed general legislative authority to give effect to international engagements, including those arising from the ratification of labour conventions entered into by the government of Canada. In reliance upon this view, three acts of the parliament of Canada were enacted in the session of 1935 to give effect to conventions of the international labour conference previously ratified by Canada, in respect of hours of work, weekly rest and minimum wages. The validity of this legislation was the subject of a reference which came before the judicial committee of the privy council in the labour conventions case, 1937, Appeal Cases, 327. The board held the legislation to be invalid on the ground that parliament had no such general legislative authority in relation to international obligations as was claimed, and that the subject matters of the legislation fell within the exclusive legislative competence of the provinces.

The report of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) on which the order in council of March 7, 1939, to which I have referred, is based, indicates that the individual draft conventions and recommendations adopted during the period 1935-1938 involve, with certain exceptions, subject matters in respect of which legislative jurisdiction is primarily vested in the provinces. In conformity with the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, the procedure which was followed prior to 1935 has now been reverted to in respect of all of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted between 1935 and 1938 which were found to fall in point of subject matter primarily within the provincial sphere of authority, and authenticated copies of the said draft conventions and recommendations, together with copies of the order in council of March 7, 1939, have been transmitted through the Department of the Secretary of State to the lieutenant governors of the respective provinces for the consideration of their respective governments, with a view to the enactment of legislation, or such other action, upon the parts of the subject matter of the several draft conventions and recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction, as each government may be advised to take.

Consideration has been given also by the government of Canada to certain aspects of the foregoing draft conventions and recommendations subject to the legislative authority of parliament, and in so far as these may be approved, legislative or executive measures will be taken to give effect thereto.

As regards the draft conventions and recommendations affecting seamen which have been successively adopted by the international labour conference, since the inception of this body, all of which involve subject matters within federal jurisdiction, six draft conventions in all have been ratified already by this country, concerning: (1) minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; (4) compulsory medical examination of children or young persons employed at sea; (5) seamen's

articles of agreement; and (6) the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

Five draft conventions, Nos. 53 to 57 inclusive, and one recommendation, No. 49, which were adopted at the twenty-first session of the international labour conference in 1936, and one draft convention, No. 58, which was adopted at the twenty-second session in the same year, deal with matters affecting seamen which are competent to parliament. The provisions of these draft conventions and recommendations are being given examination in the marine section of the Department of Transport, and parliament will be advised in due course as to any measures which may be taken looking to the acceptance by Canada of the proposals which are respectively involved. Attention is being given also by the government to draft convention No. 63, and recommendation No. 50, concerning statistical matters which are within federal jurisdiction.

Report of Minister of Justice

The report of the Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, approved by the Committee of the Privy Council (P.C. 507), on the subject matter of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, together with the respective spheres of jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provinces in regard to each Convention and Recommendation, is as follows:

Ottawa, February 11, 1939.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General in Council:

The undersigned has had under consideration, upon reference from the Department of Labour, the authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session (4-25 June, 1935), its Twentieth Session (4-24 June, 1936); its Twenty-first Session (6-24 October, 1936) its Twenty-second Session (22-24 October, 1936), its Twenty-third Session (3-23 June, 1937), and its Twenty-fourth Session (2-22 June, 1938), with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matter of these several Draft Conventions and Recommendations respectively lies within the competence of the Dominion Parliament or of the several Provincial Legislatures, in order that the said Draft Conventions and Recommendations may be brought by the Dominion Government (in discharge of its obligation under Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and the corresponding article of the other Treaties of Peace) before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

For the purpose of elucidating the present constitutional position in regard to the question of the legislative competence of the Dominion and of the Provinces respectively, to give effect to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, certain preliminary references are necessary.

The undersigned desires to refer to the Orders of Your Excellency in Council dated July 12, 1935 (P.C. 1564 and P.C. 1565) approving the reports of the then Minister of Justice upon the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Seventeenth Session (8-30 June, 1933) and Eighteenth Session (4-23 June, 1934).

In the reports so approved, the then Minister of Justice expressed his opinion upon the constitutional question referred to above, in relation to the particular Draft Conventions and Recommendations then under consideration, from two alternative points of view. The first of these points of view was based upon the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Reference *re* Legislative Jurisdiction over Hours of Labour (1925) S.C.R. 505, 512, where the Court decided that the obligation of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, is, in virtue of the terms of Article 405 of the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace, "simply in the nature of an undertaking to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action." That is to say, the competent authority or authorities, in respect of Canada, are the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures, according as the subject matter of the particular Draft Convention or Recommendation under consideration falls in whole or in part within the normal legislative sphere of the one or the other of such legislative authorities. The second of the two alternative points of view so enunciated proceeded upon an interpretation of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Aeronautics Reference (1932) A.C. 54, and in particular in the Radio Reference (1932) A.C. 304 and involved the proposition that if His Majesty's Government in Canada should ratify any of the said Draft Conventions, the Parliament and Government of Canada had plenary power, legislative and executive, to perform the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof under any Convention so ratified on behalf of Canada.

Subsequently the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada concerning the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, 1935, the Minimum Wages Act, 1935, and the Limitations of Hours of Work Act, 1935, reported in 1936 S.C.R. 461, and on appeal (sub. nom. The Attorney General for Canada v. The Attorney General for Ontario) in 1937 A.C. 326, raised the question whether the Government of Canada was competent effectively to ratify the three Labour Conventions upon which these Acts were respectively based. The Judicial Committee (opinion by Lord Atkin) held that the said Acts were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada in that the legislation was legislation in relation to "property and civil rights in the province." Lord Atkin prefaced his judgment with the statement that,—

> "It was admitted at the bar that each statute affects property and civil rights within each Province; and that it was for the Dominion to establish that nevertheless the statute was validly enacted under the legis-

lative powers given to the Dominion Parliament by the British North America Act, 1867."

and later on again observed,—

"Now it had to be admitted that normally this legislation came within the classes of subjects by sec. 92 assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, namely—property and civil rights in the Province. This was in fact expressly decided in respect of the same conventions by the Supreme Court in 1925."

In brief, the decision proceeded upon the view that the legislation could not be justified:

(1) Under sec. 132 of the British North America Act as being legislation "necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or any Province thereof as part of the British Empire towards foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries":

First, because the obligations under the ratified Conventions were not obligations of Canada "as part of the British Empire," but of Canada by virtue of her new status as an international juristic person and did not arise under a treaty between the British Empire and foreign countries; and,

Secondly, because the obligation to perform the Conventions did not arise under the Treaty of Versailles, nor at all until the Canadian Executive, left with an unfettered discretion, of their own volition acceded to the Conventions, a novus actus not determined by the treaty.

(2) Under the general residuary power given by sec. 91 to the Dominion Parliament to make laws for peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces:

First, because that power did not give the Dominion Parliament exclusive authority to legislate for performing the obligations of Canada arising out of international engagements not in terms within sec. 132 nor within any of the enumerated classes of subjects in sec. 91;

Secondly, because the legislation was not concerned with matters of such general importance as to have attained "such dimensions as to affect the body politic", and to have "ceased to be merely local or provincial", and to have "become a matter of national concern."

The second of these grounds of decision negatived the interpretation upon which one of the alternative points of view enunciated by the Minister of Justice in his reports to Your Excellency in June, 1935, as well as the judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada and two other members of the Supreme Court of Canada in the reference above cited, was founded.

The effect of this decision is to establish that Canada's obligation under the treaties of peace in relation to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference is to bring such Conventions and Recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter in each case lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

This decision has a further effect in that it establishes that Canada is one of the federal states to which paragraph 9 of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace applies. That paragraph reads as follows:

"In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case."

The result is, therefore, that when a Draft Convention proposes legislation within the legislative competence of the provincial legislatures it shall be within the discretion of the Government of Canada to treat such Draft Convention as a Recommendation in complying with the provisions of said Article 405.

The undersigned accordingly submits, first, a summary of the proposals contained in the said Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and secondly, his opinion concerning the legislative authority to which they should be submitted.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 19TH SESSION, 1935

1. *Draft Convention (No. 45) concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.* This Convention proposes legislation providing that women shall not be employed on underground work in any mine. It does not propose, however, that such legislation should extend to non-manual occupations.

2. *Draft Convention (No. 46) limiting hours of work in coal mines.* This Convention proposes legislation to give coal miners a maximum day's work of 7 hours and 45 minutes, and holidays on Sundays and legal holidays.

3. *Draft Convention (No. 47) concerning the reduction of hours of work to 40 a week.* This Convention declares the approval of the ratifying members to the principle of a 40-hour week, applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence, and the taking or facilitating of such measures as may be judged appropriate to secure this end; and obligates them to apply this principle to classes of employment in accordance with detailed provisions to be prescribed by such separate Conventions as are ratified by those members.

4. *Draft Convention (No. 48) concerning the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance.* This Convention establishes a scheme among ratifying members for the maintenance of rights in course of acquisition with and of rights acquired with compulsory invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance institutions. The scheme is worked out in detail to give reciprocal recognition by compulsory insurance organizations in one member country of rights acquired or in the course of acquisition in another.

5. *Recommendation (No. 45) concerning unemployment among young persons.* This Recommendation is that members shall insti-

tute the following and report on their application to the international labour office:—

(*a*) A minimum age for leaving school and entering employment of 15 years.
(*b*) Compulsory attendance at school of juveniles (persons under 18) over the school-leaving age who have no employment.
(*c*) Compulsory education in those places where it does not already exist.
(*d*) Maintenance allowances where necessary for the additional periods of education recommended by Nos. (*a*) and (*b*).
(*e*) Compulsory attendance at continuation courses after leaving school until the age of 18. It is recommended that if it is not practical to apply this recommendation to all persons after leaving school, it should at least be applied to unemployed persons.
(*f*) Vocational training centres for unemployed persons between the ages of 18 and 25.
(*g*) Facilities for obtaining practical experience and scholarships.
(*h*) Recreational centres, physical training centres, etc.
(*i*) Social services and hostels.
(*j*) Special public works for unemployed young persons.
(*k*) Placing services for juveniles.
(*l*) Special employment statistics for juveniles.

6. *Draft Convention (No. 49) concerning the reduction of hours of work in glass bottle works.* This Convention applies Draft Convention No. 47 to glass bottle works. It provides a maximum week of 42 hours and provides for exceptions with adequate safeguards and compensations to meet practical objections, and for the necessary provisions for enforcement.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 20TH SESSION, 1936

7. *Draft Convention (No. 50) concerning the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.* This Convention provides that ratifying members shall regulate the recruiting of indigenous workers in the manner set out therein, in each of its territories in which such recruiting exists or may hereafter exist.

8. *Recommendation (No. 46) concerning the progressive elimination of recruiting.* This Recommendation is that members should take steps to eliminate the recruiting referred to in Draft Convention No. 50 by improving the conditions of labour, developing the means of transport, promoting settlement of workers in areas of employment, facilitating voluntary movement of labour, and the education and development of indigenous people and the improvement of their standard of living.

9. *Draft Convention (No. 51) concerning the reduction of hours of work on public works.* This Convention proposes that the ratifying members shall provide for a maximum average working week of 40 hours per week, on all building or civil engineering work financed or subsidized by central governments.

10. *Draft Convention (No. 52) concerning annual holidays with pay.* This Convention proposes that members shall provide, by legislation, that persons in a large variety of employments set out therein shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least 6 working days, with special provisions for persons under 16, and longer service.

11. *Recommendation (No. 47) concerning annual holidays with pay.* Whereas Draft Convention No 52 sets up a minimum standard for a system of annual holidays with pay, this Recommendation deals in greater detail with a method of applying such system.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 21ST SESSION, 1936

12. *Recommendation (No. 48) concerning the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.* This Recommendation sets out certain principles and methods which should be taken into consideration for the promotion of the welfare of both national and foreign seamen in port. This Recommendation includes the control of the sale of intoxicants, prohibition of employment of young persons in public houses, prohibition of the sale and use of narcotics, prohibition of the entry of undesirable persons into dock yards, safety measures, general health measures, arrangements for the material and general assistance of seamen in port, arrangements for savings and remittance of wages, and information bureaus for seamen.

13. *Draft Convention (No. 53) concerning the minimum requirements of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships.* This Convention provides for the requirement of certificates for ships' officers, but does not apply to ships of war or government vessels.

14. *Draft Convention (No. 54) concerning annual holidays with pay for seamen.* This Convention provides that with certain exceptions every officer shall have an annual holiday of not less than 12 days, and every other member of a crew shall have an annual holiday of not less than 9 days.

15. *Draft Convention (No. 55) concerning the liability of the ship owner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen.* This Convention provides that ship owners should be liable to defray the expenses of medical care and maintenance for sickness or injury to anybody employed on their ships during the terms of their articles of service, for payment of their wages during the duration of any resulting incapacity, for expenses of repatriation where necessary, and for funeral expenses if death results. It further provides that national legislation passed under its provisions should be co-ordinated with any compulsory seamen sickness insurance, compulsory accident insurance or workmen's compensation for accidents.

16. *Draft Convention (No. 56) concerning sickness insurance for seamen.* This Convention provides that every person employed as master or member of the crew, or otherwise in the service of a ship on board any vessel other than a ship of war, registered in the ratifying member's territory and engaged in maritime navi-

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gation or sea-fishing, shall be insured under a compulsory sickness insurance scheme.

17. *Draft Convention (No. 57) concerning hours of work on board ship and manning.* This Convention proposes legislation by which hours of work for members of the crew, other than officers, on vessels over 700 tons which make international voyages, should be limited to 8 a day. It also proposes exceptions where required by practical considerations. It further proposes legislation regulating the number of men who must be employed on all vessels over 700 tons making international voyages.

18. *Recommendation (No. 49) concerning hours of work on board ship and manning.* Whereas Draft Convention No. 57 does not apply to coasting trade and vessels below 700 tons, this Recommendation is that each member should investigate conditions in such classes of vessels in the light of the rules contained in such Convention, and take all necessary measures to prevent overwork and insufficient manning on such vessels.

DRAFT CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 22ND SESSION, 1936

19. *Draft Convention (No. 58) fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea.* With certain minor exceptions this Convention proposes legislation that children under the age of 15 should not be employed or work on vessels.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 23RD SESSION, 1937

20. *Recommendation (No. 50) concerning international co-operation in respect of public works.* This Recommendation is that each member should communicate annually to the international labour office statistical and other information concerning public works undertaken or planned on its territory, and that each member should co-operate in the work of any international committee which may be set up by the international labour office to study such information, and should carefully consider what action it should take on the basis of resulting reports.

21. *Recommendation (No. 51) concerning the national planning of public works.* This is a Recommendation that public works should be so timed and financed as to reduce industrial fluctuation so far as possible, and be planned to consider special classes of workers.

22. *Draft Convention (No. 59) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.* This Draft Convention proposes legislation that no children under the age of 15 should be employed or work on any public or private industrial undertaking, except where the only employees are members of the employer's family and the undertakng is not dangerous to life, health or morals.

23. *Draft Convention (No. 60) concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.* This Draft Convention proposes legislation similarly eliminating the employment of children under 15 in non-industrial employment, but proposes certain exceptions thereto in the case, for example, of light work after school.

24. *Recommendation (No. 52) concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment in family undertakings.* This is a Recommendation that the exception made in Draft Convention No. 59 with regard to family enterprises be removed from the proposed legislation if possible.

25. *Draft Convention (No. 61) concerning the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.* This Draft Convention applies the 40 hour week Convention to the textile industry.

26. *Draft Convention (No. 62) concerning safety provisions in the building industry.* This Draft Convention proposes legislation to enact safety provisions with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery used in the erection, repair or demolition of buildings. In addition, it provides for regulations requiring personal safety equipment, first-aid equipment, and precautions against drowning accidents, for persons employed on such work.

27. *Recommendation (No. 53) concerning safety provisions in the building industry.* This recommends a model set of safety precautions that may be used in implementing Draft Convention No. 62.

28. *Recommendation (No. 54) concerning inspection in the building industry.* Recommends an effective system of inspection to implement the provisions of Draft Convention No. 62 and Recommendation No. 54.

29. *Recommendation (No. 55) concerning co-operation in accident prevention in the building industry.* This is a Recommendation that there should be set up in the building industry organizations of all concerned in effecting a reduction in the number and severity of accidents with particular regard to accident risks for which there are no statutory requirements. Such organizations are to include representatives of the employer and the persons employed.

30. *Recommendation (No. 56) concerning vocational education for the building industry.* This Recommendation is supplementary to a Recommendation adopted at the 12th Session in 1929 concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, one part of which dealt with vocational education. The present Recommendation is that technical and vocational school curricula relating to the building industry should include theoretical and practical instruction concerning—(*a*) material used in scaffolds, and the principles of erecting and maintaining scaffolds; (*b*) the construction and maintenance of hoisting appliances; (*c*) the organization and supervision of safety measures; and (*d*) safety regulations for building work.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT ITS 24TH SESSION, 1938

31. *Draft Convention (No. 63) concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.* This Convention provides for the compilation of statistics regarding wages and hours of work in the mining and manufacturing industries, and in agriculture. It also provides for the publication of the data so compiled and communicating it to the international labour office.

The Legislative Authority to Whom the Above Draft Conventions and Recommendations Should be Submitted

The undersigned is of opinion, on consideration, that the proposals of Draft Convention No. 45, Draft Convention No. 46, Draft Convention No. 49 and Draft Convention No. 61, being concerned with working conditions in particular undertakings, involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as the Northwest and Yukon Territories are concerned, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise power to enact and apply.

The undersigned is further of opinion that Draft Convention No. 47, Draft Convention No. 52, Recommendation No. 47, Draft Convention No. 59, Draft Convention No. 60 and Recommendation No. 52, being concerned with general working conditions, involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion employees, works within the legislative jurisdiction of Canada, and the Northwest and Yukon Territories are affected, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise power to enact and apply.

With reference to Draft Convention No. 48, it is the undersigned's opinion that while the legislation involved is competent to Parliament in so far as the Northwest and Yukon Territories are affected, in view of recent decisions the provincial legislatures alone have otherwise the necessary powers.

Recommendation No. 45 proposes legislation on educational matters and social services within the provinces, and also legislation on statistics. It is the undersigned's opinion that in so far as such proposals appertain to statistics, and with reference to the other subjects in so far as the Northwest and Yukon Territories are affected, they involve legislation which is competent to Parliament, but otherwise the legislation proposed is within the competence of the provincial legislatures.

Draft Convention No. 50 and Recommendation No. 46 which concern the recruiting of labour propose legislation affecting property and civil rights within the provinces, and except for the legislative control of Parliament over the Northwest and Yukon Territories, it is submitted that they are properly competent to the provincial legislatures alone.

Draft Convention No. 51 and Recommendation No. 51 having to do with public works, propose legislation which, it is submitted, falls partly within the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament and partly within the legislative jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures.

With reference to Recommendation No. 48 concerning the promotion of seamen's welfare in port, it is the opinion of the undersigned that the proposals involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as it has reference to navigation and shipping or criminal law, but which otherwise the provincial legislatures alone have power to enact and apply.

Draft Convention No. 53, Draft Convention No. 54, Draft Convention No. 55, Draft Convention No. 56, Draft Convention No. 57, Recommendation No. 49, and Draft Convention No. 58, all propose legislation affecting navigation and shipping, and it is the undersigned's opinion that such legislation is properly competent to Parliament.

The undersigned is of opinion that Draft Convention No. 62, Recommendation No. 53, Recommendation No. 54, and Recommendation No. 55, being concerned with safety provisions in the building industry, involve matters which are primarily within the legislative jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures, but which, in so far as buildings under the legislative control of Parliament and in the Northwest and Yukon Territories are concerned, involve legislation which is alone competent to Parliament.

Recommendation No. 56 proposes legislation concerning education, and the undersigned is, therefore, of opinion that, except with reference to its application to the Northwest and Yukon Territories, such legislation is properly competent to the provincial legislatures because of the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act.

The undersigned is of opinion that Recommendation No. 50 and Draft Convention No. 63 propose legislation which has reference only to statistics, and is, therefore, properly competent to Parliament alone.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that a copy hereof, if approved, together with authenticated copies of the said Draft Conventions and Recommendations, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces for the consideration of their respective governments, with a view to the enactment of legislation, or such other action, upon the parts of the subject matter of the several Draft Conventions and Recommendations within the provincial sphere of jurisdiction as each government may be advised to take.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Ernest Lapointe,
Minister of Justice.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1939 IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND SASKATCHEWAN

Alberta

The Alberta Legislature, which was in session from February 9 to April 3, enacted new statutes to provide assistance for expectant mothers who are in poor circumstances and to implement the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act passed by the Dominion Parliament. Laws governing coal mines and providing for a Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare were revised and amendments made in Acts dealing with minimum wages for men, hours of labour, industrial standards and unemployment relief.

Mines

The Mines Act, which will come into force on July 1, 1939, repeals the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1930, which applied only to coal mines. The new statute applies to all mines in the province including those of salt, stratified ironstone, shale, clay and fire clay. The greater part of the 1930 statute has been re-enacted and new provisions added, the most important of which are summarized below.

As formerly, a maximum working day of eight hours is fixed for workmen underground, the time to be reckoned from bank to bank. For the purpose of the sections dealing with hours the term "workman" does not include a mine official, or a fan man, cager, onsetter, stable-man or pumpman. A new clause is added, however, which provides that no person employed to act as examiner or shot-firer shall be classified as an official unless he is on a monthly wage basis and no examiner or shot-lighter shall be permitted to be below ground for more than 60 hours in any one week. Where a workman is kept below ground for more than eight hours in a day for the purpose of rendering assistance in an accident or emergency he is to be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the additional time.

A number of changes relate to payment of wages. The mine owner must furnish each workman with a wage statement and where there is default in payment, the owner, agent or manager must notify the Chief Inspector of Mines on the day after the occurrence of such default. Sections of the old Act relating to the appointment of a checkweigher by the employees are re-enacted and provision is made for the appointment of one or two "check-measurers" at a mine where payment is according to the measurement of the mineral. A checkweigher may not act as check-measurer and where a check-measurer is employed it is not permitted to have a checkweigher also. A checkweigher or check-measurer must, at the time of his appointment, be the holder of a miner's certificate granted under the Act, have had three years' experience as a coal miner, and been employed as a miner at the coal face, or as a checkweigher or check-measurer at a coal mine in the province, and must at the time of his appointment have been employed in the colliery at which he is to serve for at least 12 months. Where an owner, agent or manager desires the removal of a checkweigher or check-measurer on the ground of interfering with the working of the mine or of other misconduct he may be removed by an order of a Judge of the District Court and is consequently disqualified from acting as checkweigher or check-measurer at a coal mine for three years. If the workmen desire the removal of the checkweigher or check-measurer a secret ballot is taken in the same way as when he is appointed.

The installation of weigh scales and the sale of coal on the basis of the short ton are made compulsory and the giving of overweight is prohibited. Mines must be provided with sufficient buildings and explosives may not be stored in any building which contains an office, wash house, bunk house or building frequented by any person or workmen. The Minister may, at any time, appoint a mining engineer or other person of scientific or special attainments or practical experience to make a special investigation upon any mining operations so far as they relate to the safety of life and property.

No person who has not previously been employed in a coal mine in the province and no person who has been employed as a miner outside the province may be employed in a coal mine in the province until he has furnished his employer with a certificate as to his physical fitness and ability to work in such a mine.

A new section provides for the examination and certification of mine electricians by a board or boards of examiners appointed for the purpose. When electricity exceeding in the aggregate 15 kilowatts is used in or about a mine for power or lighting, a competent person must be appointed as mine electrician. Such person must hold a certificate and is to have charge of all electrical machinery and apparatus about the mine subject to the authority of the manager and, in his absence, of the overman. On recommendation of the Chief Inspector the Minister may grant exemption from the requirement as to mine electricians on such conditions as he may impose.

The sections relating to certificates of competency and coal miners' certificates were amended. An applicant for a first or second-class certificate of competency must be at least 25 years of age and have had five years' experience in coal mining of which at least one year must have been spent in work at the coal face or in such work elsewhere in a mine as is, in the opinion of the Board, sufficient to give him a practical knowledge of coal mining; or he must have had four years' experience in coal mining with one year's practical experience as above, and have spent at least one year in a machine shop or an engineering shop; or he must hold a diploma or degree in scientific and mining training, granted after not less than two years' study at an approved educational institution, and in addition have had three years' experience in coal mining, two of which must have been in Canada and one of which must have been at the coal face or elsewhere in a mine sufficient to give him a practical knowledge of coal mining.

Miners' certificates are of two classes instead of one as formerly. Applicants for either class must have medical certificates of fitness for the work and have sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to give and understand directions in English. In addition an applicant for a Class A certificate must be at least 20 years of age, hold a Class B certificate, have had 12 months' experience at the working face in a coal mine in Alberta, or furnish written evidence that he has had charge of a working face in coal for at least two years outside Alberta, and must satisfy the district board upon examination that he is competent to have charge of a working face. An applicant for a Class B certificate must be at least 18, have been employed underground in a coal mine in Alberta for six months and show that he is competent to work at the face under the supervision of a holder of a Class A certificate. A new section embodies a schedule setting out the operations for which a miner is required to possess a Class A or Class B certificate. Provision is also made for examination of applicants for certificates as mine electricians. Such applicants must have had at least two years' practical experience in the use of electrical machinery, apparatus and cables in a mine.

Each separate mine must now be in charge of a manager and in all mines employing over 50 men there must be an overman who is not the manager and who is appointed in writing by the owner, agent or manager. The wages of the overman are not to depend upon the amount of mineral gotten by him. Examiners and fire-bosses must also be appointed in writing and the former must make their duties as examiners their first duty.

The appointment of a mine surveyor must be in writing and new provisions are made relating to verification of mine plans and abandonment of mines. No person may commence mining operations, or recommence operations at a place where they have been discontinued for 12 months, without a permit from the Chief Inspector who is to grant it only where he is satisfied that provision has been made for conduct of operations in conformity with the Act and after he has received a certificate from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners that the operator has adequate resources for carrying on operations for 12 months.

Hoisting engineers at coal mines are required to be properly qualified and competent, to be appointed in writing by the manager, or by the master mechanic with the manager's approval.

The Act contains a number of new safety provisions. No person may carry any explosives on a cage or on a man-trip while men are being hoisted or lowered. Communication roads must be five feet in width and height, instead of four feet as formerly and airway and travelling roads must be of the same dimensions unless the Minister grants exemption. Shafts and slopes must be kept clear of ice. No power-driven machinery or explosives may be used in a coal mine which are not of a kind approved by the Chief Inspector, but the latter may authorize their use for experimental and demonstration purposes under special permit and subject to conditions. The breaking of hoisting ropes causing any personal injury must be reported immediately. Further new safety provisions deal with installation of ladders in escapement shafts, safety equipment of hoisting cages, installation and maintenance of hoisting apparatus, connecting of coupling chains and the capping and recapping of hoisting ropes by a competent person appointed by the mine manager in writing. A general code of signals is also included.

Further new provisions relate to conveyor roads and long wall faces and prohibit men travelling on conveyors, lay down rules, effective August, 1941, governing the design of mine cars, prohibit the use of wooden tracks or turntables after August 1, 1940, require miners to be equipped with hard hats and protective clothing in certain circumstances and prohibit interference of any kind with the fire-boss or mine examiner in the performance of their duties.

The general rules to be observed at all mines are re-enacted with some amendments. They include prohibition of employment of any man at the working face at such distance from another employee that his cries for help cannot be heard, provision for the installation of sanitary facilities underground, for telephone communication in certain mines and for adequate ventilation where brattice or air pipes are required to be used. No person may guide any rope on to a drum, sheave, pulley, wheel or sprocket by hand or with a bar while it is in motion or cross the uncovered space of the shaft bottom except for necessary purposes. If the examiner finds any ropes, chains, signals or other apparatus to be unsafe he must stop their use.

New rules are laid down as to ventilation but the general standard of quantity remains at 200 cu. ft. of air per minute for each person and animal, except in the case of longwall operations where the district inspector may grant written exemption from this provision if that quantity of air would create uncomfortable conditions. The Act also requires fire fighting equipment to be installed and fire prevention precautions to be adopted and makes new provisions relating to the use of power drills to prevent dust.

As formerly, the workmen employed in a mine may, at their own cost, appoint two practical working miners, resident in the province, with five years' experience of underground work, and holding miners' certificates, to inspect the mine on their behalf. Amendments require certificates of such men to be of grade A, and provide that such inspections may be made 12 hours after the delivery to the manager of a written notice of intention to make such inspection. Another new section provides that where more than 30 men are employed below ground and the workmen fail to appoint their inspectors, the Chief Inspector may select from the men in alphabetical order two persons with the necessary qualifications. Such persons are to have the same powers and duties as if they were appointed by the workmen and the owner, agent or manager may make a deduction from the wages of the workmen to remunerate them.

The Chief Inspector, on the written report of a district inspector that mining methods at any mine are wasteful, may require the owner or operator to remedy the method of operation within 90 days in such manner as may be necessary, and to submit a program of future operations for the approval of the Chief Inspector. If this is not done, the Chief Inspector may prohibit the operation of any part of the mine until his orders have been carried out and a program of operations approved by him. Any dispute over such an order is to be settled by arbitration.

A new method is provided for the arbitration of disputes arising out of any orders made by the Chief Inspector or any inspector. Such cases are to be referred to a board consisting of the Chief Inspector or arbitrator appointed by the person requiring the arbitration and an arbitrator appointed by the Minister. The decision of the Chief Inspector and one arbitrator is final.

Wages and Hours of Labour

The Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, was amended to clarify its application to all persons employed in the province except farm labourers and domestic servants. A new clause defines "overtime" as any time worked during any one day in excess of 10 hours or during any time not included in the hours of work prescribed pursuant to the Hours of Work Act as the normal hours of work in a day for any such employee, and time during any week in excess of 54 hours or during any time which is not included in the hours of work prescribed pursuant to the Hours of Work Act as the normal hours of work in a day for any such employee.

The Board of Industrial Relations may fix a minimum wage for overtime and prescribe wage periods, pay days and modes of payment, either generally or with respect to any designated class of employers or any designated employer.

The Hours of Work Act, 1936, was also amended to clarify its application as including all employees except farm labourers and domestic servants. A further change enables the Board of Industrial Relations to prescribe the hours of the day for the commencement and ending of the normal hours of work in any industry or establishment.

A section added to the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act enables the council of any city or town with a population of not less than 8,000, and having a permanent fire department, to provide by by-law for the adoption of the three-platoon system, each platoon working for eight consecutive hours per day. Such by-law may be passed and submitted to the electors by the council of its own motion and must be passed and submitted to them upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than 10 per cent of the number of electors who voted at the last election for councillors.

The Early Closing Act which enabled the councils of cities, towns and villages to pass by-laws for early closing of shops, was extended to municipal and improvement districts. In the case of improvement districts an order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs has the same effect as a by-law in other municipalities.

An amendment in the Industrial Standards Act provides that a schedule of wages and hours shall continue in force during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council but after a year either the employers or the employees affected may apply to the Minister for its revocation. Upon receipt of such notice in writing, the Minister is to fix a time for inquiring into the circumstances and if he deems it proper, he is to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the schedule be revoked. Formerly a schedule remained in force for 12 months.

Unemployment Relief

The Bureau of Public Welfare Act is a revision of the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act, 1936. The Bureau established under the former statute in charge of a Commissioner is continued and the Commissioner is authorized to provide material or other assistance for any destitute transient person out of moneys appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose. "Material aid" means any food, fuel, clothing or shelter provided out of public funds and includes money. A "transient person" is defined as a person who is not the responsibility of any municipality in the province. Where there is doubt as to whether a destitute employable person is a resident of a municipality, the Commissioner may provide him with material aid and, if it is established that a municipality is liable for such aid the Minister may recover the cost of assistance from such municipality.

The Commissioner is to superintend the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to destitution and material aid, as directed by the Minister, to supervise the administration of such Acts and measures relating to the provision of material aid as may be assigned to the Bureau by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and to perform other duties assigned to him by the Minister. With the approval of the Minister, the Bureau may appoint committees of not more than three persons to investigate problems relating to material aid and recommend changes and to arrange for supplies of fruit, vegetables and clothing for public distribution. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the granting of material aid and the disbursement of moneys pursuant to the Act.

"Resident" is defined as "a person who on the last occasion he applies for material aid has then had his home while a self-supporting person within the boundaries of a municipality for 12 consecutive months out of the 24 months immediately preceding the making of such application." If a person who is the responsibility of a municipality, while receiving material aid or any unemployment relief or within 12 months after he last received aid under this or the former statute, moves into another municipality he continues to be the responsibility of the first municipality until he has become a resident of another municipality in the province. Similar provision is made for continuing aid to persons who have resided in a municipality and have received material aid as the responsibility of such municipality. Persons who are given assistance under the Mothers' Allowances Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Old Age Pensions Act, or any person in receipt of a pension or allowance for services performed, is deemed to be self-supporting to the extent of such assistance. A married woman unless judicially separated or divorced is deemed to be a resident of the same municipality as her husband.

Any municipality receiving assistance from the Dominion or from the Province, or from both, for the purpose of providing material aid must, as a condition of receiving such assistance, accept a written application for material aid from any person who represents himself to be a destitute employable person, and thereupon determine the need for such aid, and must provide adequate material aid in conformity with the Act. In case of urgent necessity it must also make provision for adequate material aid for any destitute employable person living within its boundaries but not a resident, in which case the municipality must sent written notice by registered mail to the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality of which the person is believed to be a resident or, in case such person is not a resident of any municipality, to the Bureau. If the municipality or Bureau fails, within one month after notice, to accept responsibility the municipality providing aid may apply to a judge of the district court for an order determining responsibility.

It is the duty of a municipality, when liable, to issue an adequate food allowance and, in addition, upon presentation of a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner appointed by the municipality, an allowance to provide cod liver oil and extra food in cases of pregnancy, wasting diseases, convalescence or other reasonable causes. A municipality or the Bureau, when liable, may deduct from the adequate food allowance an amount equal to the current local retail value of such articles of food as the recipient has provided, or could reasonably have been expected to provide, from his own resources. An "adequate food allowance" means an allowance in money, or its equivalent, of such amount, having regard to the prices prevail-

ing, as will make available food of such amount as may from time to time be determined by Order in Council.

A municipality providing material aid for a person for whom another municipality is responsible may recover the cost from such other municipality. Provision is made for compelling a person receiving material aid from a municipality and who has removed from it to return to and reside in such municipality, and for settlement of disputes arising out of any such order. A destitute person who believes that he has been wrongfully refused material aid by a municipality responsible for its provision, may take proceedings before a police magistrate or a justice of the peace, and a municipality which fails, without lawful excuse, to provide material aid for a resident is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding $200 and costs.

Neither the municipality nor the Bureau is under obligation to provide material aid if the applicant is self-supporting; has refused to accept reasonable work for reasonable wages or to perform unemployment relief work or service in the municipality; having been previously in receipt of any material aid, has been steadily employed for a period of time calculated from the day he was last so employed, equal to one-half of the difference between the period of time during which his earnings while so employed, less expenditures for necessary medical and hospital care, would have been sufficient to provide him and his dependants with subsistence equivalent to the material aid which may be provided under the Act; having been previously in receipt of material aid, receives from any other source any money or liquid assets, for a period of time calculated from the day on which he receives such money or assets, equal to one-half of the time during which such money or assets, less expenditures for necessary medical or hospital care, would have been sufficient to provide him and his dependants with subsistence equal to the material aid which may be provided under the Act or who has refused to accept adequate material aid in the form and at the place designated by the Commissioner.

A destitute employable person may be required by a municipality or by the Bureau to perform any work or service in a municipality which is unemployment relief work or to give an undertaking for the repayment of the value of material aid furnished him or his dependants. In requiring performance of such work special consideration is to be given, however, to persons who served in the Great War in the Canadian Expeditionary Force or in the forces of Great Britain or of any of her Allies, and such persons, if required to perform such work or service, may not be employed for more than 40 hours in any period of one month. If a municipality requires a resident who is in receipt of material aid to perform work or service which is not unemployment relief work, the municipality must remove such person's name from their lists as a recipient of material aid and must pay him wages for the work done. Where a person required to perform unemployment relief work or service is a resident of another municipality the authority of the other municipality must be secured for ordering such work or service.

The amount of material aid furnished to any person may be reduced by the amount of the earnings of the recipient or of the members of his immediate family. The cost of such aid furnished to persons who are or have been members of a community owning property for the benefit of its members is made a charge upon such property. Penalties are provided for giving false information or concealing information in obtaining or applying for material aid and also for contraventions of the Act. The Act is to be read and construed with the Municipal District Act, the Town and Village Act, The Improvement Districts Act and any other Act or charter governing a municipality and is to prevail in case of conflict.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, was continued in force until March 31, 1940. The Act enables the Government of the Province to make agreements with the Government of Canada and with municipalities concerning relief measures.

The Municipal Improvements Assistance (Alberta) Act enables the Province to take advantage of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act which was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1938 and authorized the Dominion Minister of Finance to make loans not exceeding in the aggregate $30,000,000 for constructing or making extensions to, or renewals of, municipal works. One condition of the loan is that the work must assist in the relief of unemployment.

Maternity Benefits

The Maternal Welfare Act provides that, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Health, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for a grant not exceeding $15 to any expectant mother who is in poor financial circumstances for the purpose of providing necessaries for her and special food and drugs for the infant during the first year of its life or for any similar purpose. The regulations may also prescribe the conditions attaching to such grants, the

persons who are to make them and the manner in which they are to be made. The Minister may also with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council appoint one or more district nurses for any area or areas where the existing nursing facilities are inadequate and may prescribe the terms of their engagement, their remuneration and duties. Expenditures made under the Act and regulations are to be defrayed out of sums appropriated by the Legislature.

Miscellaneous

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act was amended to distinguish between fees payable by corporations of which the majority of the capital is owned by persons resident in the province and those payable by other corporations. Ministerial orders made up to March 31, 1939, when the amending Act came into effect, and then in force are ratified and are declared as from the date of their making to have the same force and effect as if they were part of the Act.

An amendment in the Credit Union Act permits a person who is a director, officer or member of the credit committee or the supervisory committee to borrow an amount in excess of his shares, deposits and accumulated earnings if such borrowing is approved at a meeting of the members of the board of directors and the said committees other than such person by a vote equal to two-thirds of the number of all such members.

Resolution

On March 16 a Resolution was adopted that the Legislative Assembly request the Dominion Government to amend the Old Age Pensions Act so as to provide pensions of $1 per day for all needy citizens of Canada over 60 years of age, thereby removing many from the labour market and automatically providing work for the unemployed and "that the Federal Government provide the additional money required over and above the present cost of relief by a national issue of debt-free, interest-free money."

Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature which sat from February 20 to April 17 revised the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act and the Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act with a view to the general revision of the statues. Several obsolete enactments were repealed. Amendments were made in the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shops Regulation Act, Government Liquor Control Act, Fair Wage Act, Mines Act and the Factories Act. The Unemployment Relief Loan Act was extended for another year and changes were made in the residence qualifications for relief. A pension scheme was provided for provincial government employees, and Acts were passed to implement the federal Municipal Improvements Assistance Act and the National Housing Act.

Conciliation and Investigation

To the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act was added a section providing that the Minister of Labour on receipt of the report of a board of conciliation and investigation is to send a copy of it by registered mail to each of the parties to the dispute, who are to submit it for acceptance or rejection to a secret vote of the employers and employees concerned and, within a week or such further time as the Minister may allow, he is to be notified of the result of the voting by each party. Immediately on receipt of this information the Minister is to forward it to the other interested parties. The clause declaring illegal strikes or lockouts prior to and pending a reference to a Board has been amended to extend the prohibited time until these new provisions have been complied with. The section has been changed, too, to make it clear that where the parties have agreed in writing, before a board has been reported, to abide by its recommendations a strike or lockout is illegal.

Wages and Hours

Changes made in the Minimum Wage Act are in line with the previous amendments in the Act which made possible its application to persons employed outside of cities and in other workplaces than factories, shops and mail-order houses as originally provided. "Employee" is now defined as a person employed in any occupation who is in recept of or entitled to wages for labour performed in his employment, but does not include a person employed in a private house as a domestic, or in a religious, charitable, political or patriotic institution or organization, or a hospital, nurses' training school, or by any municipal or other public body. "Occupation" means "any and every vocation, pursuit, trade and industry in Manitoba." It is made clear that "wages" include all compensation whether measured by time, piece or otherwise. It is no longer necessary to have one of the employers' representatives and one of the employees' representatives a woman.

New sections provide that no order is to be made for payment of wages due for more than six months before the date of the information

and complaint, that the action does not bar civil action and that an employer is deemed to have agreed to pay an employee the minimum wage fixed under the Act for the class of work done. The latter two provisions are retroactive. To this section was added during passage through the House a clause stating expressly that an employee may recover the full amount of the minimum wage by civil action.

A new section in the Shops Regulation Act limits the working hours of women and boys under 17 to 48 a week and eight a day unless a permit is obtained from the Minimum Wage Board. The section which allowed 70 hours' work a week in emergency is repealed. The normal limit was formerly 60 hours a week and 14 hours a day but under the authority of the Minimum Wage Act shorter hours for these classes have been provided for some years.

An amendment to the Government Liquor Control Act extends hours for beer vendors by requiring closing at 11 o'clock instead of nine.

An amendment in the Highway Traffic Act makes the owner of a goods or passenger vehicle, except a taxicab, liable for the offence of permitting a driver to drive more than nine hours or work in any capacity more than 12 hours in 24 except in case of a breakdown.

Part II of the Fair Wage Act which was added in 1938 and under which minimum wages and maximum hours may be fixed by order in council in certain industries if a sufficient proportion of the employers and employees agree on these conditions, was amended to restrict its application in the printing industry to job printing only. A Bill which would have taken all printing out of the jurisdiction of the Act failed to pass. Another Act amending this statute brings within Part II shoe repairing and wood cutting with a sawing machine. To the matters which may be regulated by a schedule of wages and hours in the industries under this Part is added the minimum charge which may be paid, accepted or contracted for with respect to the labour content of any service, and the fixing of a minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept. Under Part I of the Act provision is made for paying for the cost of a motor truck as well as of a team used by a contractor on public works.

The Winnipeg Charter was amended to empower the City to fix the wages to be paid to persons employed by the parks board on the same basis as those paid to civic employees. The bill as introduced included policemen's salaries but that section was struck out by the Legislature.

In the Woodmen's Lien Act, except for clarifying and correcting form there is little change. The definition of "logs and timber" is extended to cover specific cases which have arisen since the Act was passed.

Safety and Health

A new section in the Mines Act gives the Minister power to direct an inspector to make a special inquiry and report with respect to any accident in or about a mine which has caused loss of life or personal injury. The inspector may compel the attendance of witnesses at the inquiry, and the production of books, documents and things and may take evidence on oath. Regulations made for the protection of workmen need no longer be laid before the Legislature but they must, as before, be gazetted. An amendment makes it clear that the powers and duties of inspectors may be prescribed as well by regulation as by the Act. Non-compliance with an inspector's written orders is made an offence.

The provision in the Shops Regulation Act for certain sanitary conveniences is now mandatory and no longer dependent on the inspector so directing.

The section in the Factories Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for dangerous trades was revised to state expressly that the power does not relate merely to factories or to the dangers from fire but includes all manufacturing, trades and businesses which are hazardous to the persons employed in them as well as to the public.

Unemployment

The provisions of the Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, are extended until April 30, 1940, and give the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to continue to borrow money from the Federal government to assist municipalities and to provide for a sinking fund as well as enabling municipalities to borrow for relief purposes. An amendment continues in effect the 1938 amendment authorizing the payment of relief expenditures out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as well as by loans.

An amendment added during passage through the House to the Bill to amend the Municipal Act lays down rules for determining residence for destitute persons. Such a person now retains residence in the municipality in which he has established it until he acquires residence in some other province or lives elsewhere within Manitoba for a continuous year without relief. Formerly a person lost residence by remaining outside Manitoba for a continuous year even if residence was not acquired elsewhere. This amendment is also made to apply to married women who now lose residence only if they live apart from their husbands outside the province for a continouus year and acquire a residence elsewhere in their own right. The clause which

saves employees in various kinds of institutions from disqualification as to residence suffered by the inmates is amended to provide that patients employed immediately following illness for not more than six months in or about a hospital or maternity home do not benefit by that exception.

Housing and Municipal Improvements

Statutes were passed to implement the Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act and the National Housing Act (Labour Gazette, 1938, pp. 892-3). The former provincial statute is retroactive to October 1, 1938, and allows municipalities to enter into agreements with the Federal Minister of Finance to borrow money for self-liquidating projects. The Municipal and Public Utility Board has power to approve by-laws without submission to the ratepayers. Unless the debt created is fully paid, a by-law creating a debt not payable within a year is not to be repealed or amended without the Board's approval. A trust fund is to be established, but deficiencies are to be made up out of general municipal funds. The province is to have a first charge or lien on all revenue derived from projects constructed or improved under the plan.

The Act to implement the provisions of the National Housing Act provides that a by-law for borrowing money from the Minister of Finance for the cost of construction of houses to be built under a low-rental housing project is to receive the assent of three-fifths of the ratepayers and, except in Winnipeg, it is to be authorized by the Municipal and Public Utility Board. The Provincial Treasurer is empowered to enter into an agreement under the provisions of the federal Act with a municipality or local housing authority and do what is necessary to carry it out. Provision is made for security to be taken by the Province from a municipal housing authority after guaranteeing its payments.

In line with this Act to enable the carrying out of the provisions of the National Housing Act for a low rental housing scheme amendments were made in the Winnipeg Charter to authorize that city to take advantage of the Dominion statute.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act is amended to declare the Board administering old age pensions to be part of the Government in so far as payment of Land Titles Office fees is concerned. They are to be cancelled.

The Civil Service Superannuation Act provides for pensions for provincial government employees, and they may be provided for by by-law for employees of the City of Brandon under the Act providing a charter for that city.

Miscellaneous

As it was the original intention of the Trade Schools Regulation Act, but no specific provision was made therefor, that forms for contracts used by trade schools are to be filed with and approved by the Minister, an amendment to this effect is to come in force when the Act is proclaimed and there is a penalty for the offence of entering into a contract not so filed and approved. Formerly, there was the alternative of entering into a contract as set out in the application for registration.

An amendment in the Employment Bureau Act allows business colleges registered under the Trade Schools Regulation Act to operate private employment offices.

Employers in Brandon are required to furnish the assessor with the information concerning their employees necessary for the collection of the pool tax now payable annually by persons who have resided in the city for thirty days or more.

Bill Not Passed

A Bill dealing with freedom of association failed to pass. The right of employees to organize in labour unions and to bargain collectively through their union and its representatives was set out. Except on interprovincial railways representatives selected by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for collective bargaining were to be the exclusive bargaining agents of all the employees in the unit and the provincial Minister of Labour was to be authorized to determine the appropriate unit, whether the employees of one employer or of a group of employers on the craft unit, plant unit or a subdivision. The Minister was to have power also, when requested by a union, to investigate and determine which labour union should represent the employees. Decisions of the Minister on these points were to be effective for at least a year. The terms of any collective agreement were to govern conditions of workers not members of the union when the agreement was made and could be enforced by any employee. Penalties were fixed for employers who interfered with employees' rights under the Act or with unions, discriminated against union members or wilfully delayed collective bargaining with employees' representatives.

Resolution

A resolution to which the House agreed would have the Government appoint a Research Council to study economic conditions and carry on research into the natural resources

of the province with a view to ascertaining what new industries can be established, investigate the spread between producers' and consumers' prices and perform other duties referred to it by the Government to which an annual report should be made not later than February 1. The council is to inquire also into the income of wage-earners, farmers, etc., the cost of living and estimated consumption, requirements for health and decency.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature, in session from March 8 to April 27, 1939, amended the statutes regulating mines and shops, the Industrial Standards Act and laws concerning workmen's compensation, apprenticeship, unemployment relief and old age pensions. A statute was enacted also to give effect in Ontario to any Unemployment Insurance Act that may be passed by the Dominion Parliament.

Early Closing of Shops

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended to include hairdressing shops, beauty parlours, and shoe repair shops in the definition of "shop" for the purposes of those provisions which relate to early closing by-laws and the clause exempting fruit stores from the operation of such by-laws was repealed.

Mines

A number of changes were made in the Mining Act, among which were amendments in and additions to the rules adopted in 1930 for the protection of workmen employed in mines, metallurgical works, quarries, sand, clay and gravel pits. The new rules were based on recommendations made by officers of the provincial Department of Mines, operators and miners. Changes were also made in the provisions relating to silicosis.

As regards the latter, the medical examination required annually is now required to extend for the first two years to the general physical condition as well as to the condition of the respiratory organs of any person employed underground or in ore or rock crushing operations at the surface where the ore is not kept constantly moist. No person may be so employed unless he is the holder of the certificate of physical fitness required. As before, exception is made of persons who are not usually so employed for more than 50 hours in each calendar month and the Chief Inspector may exempt any mine or any person employed there if he is of the opinion that the mine does not contain silica in quantity likely to produce silicosis or that, for any other reason, such provisions should not apply. More detailed regulations are laid down concerning the duration and renewal of certificates. Every certificate is valid only for 12 months except in the parts of the province where the examination has to be made by a travelling medical officer and the latter fails to conduct such an examination before the expiration of the period. A medical officer may, however, recall the holder for examination at any time. If a workman is found on the second examination to be fit for continued employment his certificate is to be extended for the period necessary to complete 12 months in the occupation, if he has been employed for less than 11 months, or it is to be endorsed if he has completed 11 months or more in the occupation. If the holder of an endorsed certificate is found on re-examination free from tuberculosis, he is to receive a miner's certificate which may be renewed from year to year upon the passing of a similar examination. The holder of any certificate who is out of employment in a dust exposure occupation may apply to a medical officer for the extension, endorsement or renewal of his certificate or for the issuance of a miner's certificate. A certificate is void if the holder has been out of employment in the mining industry for one year, in the case of an initial or extended certificate, or two years, in the case of a miner's certificate or a renewal thereof, and has neglected to have the certificate extended, endorsed or renewed. Where the holder of any certificate has been out of employment in the mining industry for three years or more he is not eligible for re-employment in a dust exposure occupation except as an applicant for employment who is not possessed of a valid certificate. Where a certificate has expired because of failure of the holder to present himself for examination the medical officer may extend, endorse or renew the certificate or issue a miner's certificate if satisfied that the delay was due to causes beyond the holder's control. As formerly, the Act provides that the manager or superintendent of a mine may require the certificate to be left in his custody during the holder's employment at the mine and enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for carrying out of the sections relating to silicosis. Examinations are made as formerly, by medical officers appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The minimum age of persons having charge of hoisting engines at a shaft or winze in which men are handled was raised from 20 to 21 years and the section fixing a minimum age of 18 years for persons having charge of any hoisting engine was amended to make it

clear that it does not apply to any apparatus except engines. In order to facilitate inspections the persons in charge of any mining operations must keep medical certificates of hoistmen on file.

The following is a resumé of the principal changes in the rules. Every mine foreman, hoistman, deckman, cage tender, or skiptender and every person who installs or has to do with the maintenance of machinery or electrical apparatus in or about a mine and also, as formerly, every manager, shift boss and every person in charge of workmen or handling explosives or operating machinery, must know the rules applying to the work in which he is engaged. Every deckman, cage tender or skiptender must have an adequate knowledge of English to enable him to carry out his duties in a thoroughly safe manner.

Under new regulations relating to fire protection it is forbidden to accumulate inflammable refuse in or about surface buildings or to store in such buildings inflammable material or volatile or inflammable liquids or to transport such liquids underground except in approved metal containers. Where open flame lights are used at a mine not equipped with a fireproof headframe and shafthouse or portalhouse, the interior of such buildings must be tightly sheeted with metal or suitable fireproofing material to a height of eight feet. Precautions to be taken in handling calcium carbide are set forth in detail. Suitable fire fighting equipment must be provided, not only at underground crushers, tipples and at dry shafts, as formerly, but at all shaft and winze stations, pump stations and underground electrical installations, except where, in the opinion of the Inspector, no fire hazard exists, and also about surface buildings the loss of which by fire would endanger the mine entrance. There are also rules concerning the use of torches in surface buildings, underground transport of compressed gases, operation of welding and cutting torches and the storage and transfer of liquid fuel, including transfer by compressed air. No device for the generation of gas such as acetylene for supplying cutting or welding equipment may be used underground. Separate escapement shafts must be provided in every mine where a vertical or inclined shaft has been sunk or an adit driven and stoping has commenced. Unless there is first provided a second means of exit from the mine workings, no building may be erected within 50 feet of any closed-in portion of a headframe or portalhouse except the building, housing the hoist and power plant equipment which may be erected not nearer than 35 feet. No steam boiler or Diesel engine may be installed so that any portion of it is within 75 feet of the centre line of the collar of the shaft or other entrance. No internal combustion engine using highly volatile liquids or inflammable gases may be installed within 50 feet of the building housing the hoist and within 100 feet of the centre line of the collar of the shaft or other entrance. Where an internal combustion engine is installed at a mine special precautions must be taken for safely conducting the exhaust gases well outside the building. Mines producing 100 tons of ore a day and any other mines designated by the Inspector must be equipped with approved apparatus for introducing warning gas or material into the mine.

A bulkhead or a dam behind which more than 25 tons of water may be impounded may only be constructed underground with the written permission of the Chief Inspector and in accordance with plans approved by him. His written permission is also necessary for the installation or operation of an internal combustion engine underground.

Further new rules relate to the care and use of explosives, the use of electricity, shaft equipment, protection in working places, shafts, winzes, raises, etc., including a requirement that every person employed underground in a mine must wear a protective hat made for the purpose, require the keeping of a hoistman's log-book and the maintenance of proper discipline of persons riding on a cage or skip. Every air receiver installed at the surface of a mine must be inspected by a Government boiler inspector or by an inspector of a boiler insurance company at least once in 12 months and a certified copy of the report forwarded to the Chief Inspector within seven days.

Amendments in rules relating to metallurgical works require suitable means of ventilation to prevent dangerous concentrations of poisonous vapours or gases and special precautions to reduce hazards in the storing and handling of acids or poisonous compounds and forbid transfer of liquids by compressed air except where proper equipment is used. No person may enter a storage bin while material is stored unless a second person is in constant attendance and precautions are taken against the danger of caving material. Guard rails must be placed at the approach to railway tracks where the view of such tracks is obstructed in one or both directions. No person other than the operator may ride on a crane or on material carried by it except for inspection, supervision, maintenance and repair or the instruction of a new operator. A crane operated from a cab mounted on it must be equipped with a warning device.

Where an accident causing loss of life happens in any place to which the Act applies, the owner, agent, manager or superintendent

must notify the district inspector and the Chief Inspector by telephone or telegraph. Except for the purpose of saving life or relieving suffering the scene of the accident must not be disturbed until an investigation has been made by an inspector. Where it is impossible for an immediate investigation to be made, however, the Inspector may permit wreckage to be moved as far as may be necessary to permit work to be proceeded with, provided photographs or drawings of the scene have been made. The section which required the district inspector to be notified of a mine accident causing injury likely to incapacitate a workman for seven days or longer, was amended to make it apply also to metallurgical works, quarries, sand, clay and gravel pits. The following classes of mine accidents must be reported in writing to the inspector within 24 hours whether loss of life or personal injury is caused or not:—any accident involving the hoist sheaves, hoisting rope, shaft or winze conveyance or shaft or winze timbering; any inrush of water from old workings or elsewhere; any failure of an underground dam or bulkhead; any outbreak of fire below ground or above ground if it endangers any structure at the mine entrance; any premature or unexpected explosion or ignition of explosives; any asphyxiation effecting a total or partial loss of physical control; any inflammable gas in the mine workings; or any unexpected and non-controlled extensive subsidence or caving of the mine workings. A rock burst within the workings of a mine must also be reported in writing to the district inspector within 24 hours whether loss of life or personal injury is caused or not and a detailed record must be kept of all rock bursts. Written notice must be given to the Chief Inspector 14 days before the installation of a power plant or hoist or the intended erection of buildings to house them or of the closing of a mine or after the comencement of mining operations or their resumption after one month or more.

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment in the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force on Proclamation June 1, 1939, enables the Board to invest moneys belonging to the reserve fund in debentures issued under the Tile Drainage Act and purchased from the Treasurer of Ontario but limits to $50,000 the Board's holdings of such debentures issued by any one municipality.

Another amending Act makes a number of changes. The section stipulating that no employer, or workman of an employer within the scope of the collective liability system shall have right of action against any employer within its scope but that if a workman of such an employer is killed or injured through the negligence of an employer or the workman of an employer within the system the Board may direct that the compensation awarded may be charged against the class to which the latter employer belongs, was revised to make clear that the provision applies also where the action is against a workman of an employer in Schedule 1 and that the cost of medical aid as well as compensation may be charged against the class or group to which the employer belongs.

The payment of medical aid as well as compensation has been made dependent on the giving of notice of the accident and the making of the claim within the time fixed by the Act. The limitation of one year specified as the period for keeping in repair artificial members or appliances has been removed and the Board is authorized to replace them when necessary.

A workman suffering from silicosis, whether complicated or uncomplicated, is now entitled to the full disability compensation of 66⅔ per cent of average earnings. Formerly, where the silicosis was complicated with tuberculosis he was entitled only to 50 per cent of average earnings. The time limit for making a claim for compensation for silicosis is extended from three years to five years after leaving employment.

Industrial Standards Act

The section of the Industrial Standards Act exempting from the operation of the Act employees of the Provincial Government or of municipal corporations or of any statutory board or commission and also persons engaged in farming or mining operations was replaced by new provisions under which a schedule of wages and hours made pursuant to the Act is not applicable to the mining or agricultural industries or to any business, calling, trade, undertaking or work exempted by the regulations. The clause fixing a penalty for an employer contravening the provisions of any schedule was re-worded to make the provision that on conviction an employer should be ordered to pay the amount of wages unpaid apply, as was originally intended, to convictions for failing to pay the legal minimum rate.

Apprenticeship and Vocational Education

The Apprenticeship Act was amended to enable by Order in Council the payment of a per diem allowance and travelling expenses to members of a provincial advisory committee and the appointment and payment of examiners assisting in examinations held under the Act.

The section of the High Schools Act which permits a school board to arrange and pay for the instruction at a high school, collegiate

institute or vocational school outside its high school district of pupils who wish to take courses not provided by the board within the district, was extended to include continuation schools.

An amendment in the School Attendance Act makes it obligatory for a board of school trustees in territory which is unsurveyed or without municipal organization to appoint one or more school attendance officers.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief

The Unemployment Insurance Act enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into such arrangements with the Governor-General in Council as may be necessary to carry out within Ontario the provisions of any Dominion Act providing for a general scheme of unemployment insurance.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, was amended to enable a municipality to recover, without interest, out of the estate of a deceased recipient of direct relief any amounts which it has expended for the relief of such person or his dependants. A provision which was included in the Bill as introduced but which was deleted by the Legislature, would have required the appointment and dismissal of unemployment relief administrators in municipalities to be approved by the Minister of Public Welfare.

Mechanic's Liens

Under an amendment in the Mechanics' Lien Act a judge or other officer trying the action may deal with questions of set-off and counterclaim arising under a building contract and may use his discretion as to the amount and apportionment of the costs in respect of a counterclaim.

Electrical Workers

The section of the Municipal Act enabling the passing of bylaws in cities and towns for the licensing of electrical workers was amended to specify the classes of electrical workers to which it relates and to define them.

Pensions

A further amendment in the Municipal Act enables the council of any municipality to pass bylaws providing for pensions for full time employees of the municipality or of a local board with the exception of school teachers and Power Commission employees who are provided for under other statutes. Bylaws may be passed upon petition of not less than 75 per cent of the employees or any class of them and may provide for pensions for the employees and their wives and children by arrangement with the Dominion Government under the Government Annuities Act or by contract with a licensed insurer. Bylaws for pensions must be approved by the Department of Municipal Affairs. The municipality or local board is to deduct the employee's contribution from his wages or salary.

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended with respect to the section providing that where notice of the granting of a pension has been registered against the lands of a pensioner no instrument affecting such lands may be registered without the consent of the Commission administering the Act. The amendment prohibits also the tendering for registration or entry of any such instrument.

The Companies Act was amended to make it clear that companies may make payments to pension schemes for the benefit of employees and to similar objects.

Housing

A further change in the Companies Act empowers insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the province to make loans under the National Housing Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Credit Unions

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act was amended to change its title to Credit Unions Act and to bring its provisions into accord with present practice. New provisions enable the Minister to refuse to issue a certificate of incorporation, fix the maximum rate of interest on the unpaid balance of a loan at 1 per cent per month and forbid loans to any officer or member of a board in excess of the aggregate of his fully paid up shares and deposits unless such loan is unanimously approved at a joint meeting of the boards of credit and supervision.

Clauses forbidding board members to borrow from the society are repealed. Provision is made for the appointment of an Inspector of Credit Unions, the filing of annual statements, inspection and examination of the affairs of such unions and examination under oath of officers and board members. Penalties are provided for offences against the Act and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for carrying out its provisions.

Bills not Passed

Two Bills of labour interest failed to pass. A Bill to Recognize in Law the Right of Employees to Organize for the Furtherance of their Lawful Interests was based on the draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress concerning freedom of association. It defined a trade union and declared it lawful for

employees to form themselves into a trade union, to bargain collectively with their employer and to conduct such bargaining through the union and its officers. The Bill would also have prohibited employers from requiring as a condition of securing or retaining employment that an employee refrain from exercising his rights under the Act and provided penalties for employers seeking by intimidation or threats of dismissal or by dismissal to prevent employees from belonging to a trade union. In the case of a corporation the officers of the corporation were to be personally liable for the payment of any fine or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

Another Bill would have required employers to allow their employees two weeks' holidays with full wages for every 52 weeks of employment.

Quebec

The Quebec Legislature, which met on January 18 and was prorogued on April 28, enacted new statutes dealing with unemployment insurance and relief, municipal organization of mining villages, arbitration of labour disputes involving persons employed in charitable institutions, and with agricultural and technical education. Amendments were made in Acts relating to collective bargaining, mininum wages, regulation of mines and electrical works, workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances and old age pensions.

Freedom of Association and Collective Agreements

A section added to the Collective Labour Agreements Act provides that, in addition to the penalty provided for violation of the sections referred to, every employee dismissed because he is or is not a member of an association of employees, or is not a member of a particular association, or because he has lodged a complaint respecting a decree or an agreement or a violation of the Act or has testified in a prosecution or inquiry or who is dismissed with the object of forcing him to accept a classification calling for a lower wage than he is receiving, has the right to claim from his employer, as damages, the equivalent of one month's wages. The onus of proving that the employee has no right to such a claim is on the employer. In any civil or penal action brought under the Act no evidence is to be permitted as to the source of any complaints. Another amendment enables a joint committee to compel a professional employer not only to post a copy of the wage scale and of any order but to keep it posted.

Minimum Wages

Amendments in the Fair Wage Act extend its application to homeworkers and declare the Act to apply to all persons employed on the employer's premises, at home or elsewhere in the province, but those are excepted who are governed by a collective labour agreement made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or an agreement under the Professional Syndicates Act, unless the Fair Wage Board, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, declares the provisions of the agreement less favourable to the employees than the provisions of the Fair Wage Order. Excepted also are agriculturists, settlers, farmhands, servants in private houses, and employees covered by the Act to Assure Reasonable Wages for Workmen Engaged in Forest Operations.

The Fair Wage Board is required to keep minutes of its proceedings and any decisions signed by its members have the same effect as resolutions of the Board. The section authorizing the Board to organize conciliation committees with a view to settling a dispute or drawing up an order is revised. The approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is no longer necessary for such action and it is set out that, on application of either employer or employees or on its own initiative where an association of employees is unable to make a collective agreement with one or more employers or an employers' association, the Board may act as conciliator and organize conciliation committees and, with or without a report from a conciliation committee, may make an order fixing fair wages and hours and other working conditions for any class of workers in any district.

Power to cancel or revise orders is given to the Board when it deems it to be in the interest of the trade, industry or occupation concerned and such decision, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to take effect from the twenty-first day, instead of the thirtieth day, after publication in the *Official Gazette*, or upon any other date fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board may also suspend, for periods not exceeding three months at a time, the total or partial application of any order on such conditions as it considers expedient. It may issue rules of interpretation of the provisions of orders and decisions, such rules to have the same effect as if incorporated in the order and, unless otherwise provided, to be effective from the date of the coming into force of the order, without prejudice to pending

suits as to costs. All rules of interpretation, resolutions or decisions of the Board are to remain in force, unless provision is made to the contrary, until they have been suspended, changed or revoked by the Board or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Rules of interpretation and resolutions suspending ordinances must be published in the *Official Gazette*.

The representative of the Board presiding over a conciliation committee made up of employers and employees may permit any other person to attend the meetings of the committee. Conciliation committees are authorized to convene conferences of employers and workmen but are not, as formerly, obliged to do so.

The section rendering it unlawful to stipulate in any agreement, other than an agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or the Professional Syndicates Act, a lower wage than that fixed by an order of the Fair Wage Board was amended to bring it into line with the power given the Board to regulate working conditions other than wages and hours. Working conditions contrary to those provided for in an order may not be agreed upon. As formerly, any employee making an agreement for lower wages may claim the amount to which he is entitled under the order which applies to him and it is rendered unnecessary for him to apply for nullification of such agreement.

Regulations of the Board may require employers to include in their registers of employees those not governed by the Act as well as those who are so governed and may enable representatives of the Board to take extracts or copies from registers and payrolls of an employer. The Board may, by resolution as well as by by-law, classify operations and determine different categories of employers and employees, fix a special scale of wages for seasonal employees or those under 18 years of age, and grant certificates to mentally or physically handicapped workmen authorizing their employment on conditions other than those provided for in the order. Power is given to make any inspection or inquiry between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. in any establishment operating during that period.

An amendment makes clear that an individual or a collective action against an employer must be brought within six months. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend up to one year from the date the order went into effect the time during which may be instituted an action arising out of any order issued before March 1, 1939.

Further protection is given employees by making it unlawful for an employer to dismiss, without good and sufficient reason, proof of which shall lie upon him, an employee because he has been a member of a conciliation committee.

The section which makes it unlawful for any person to grant or accept pecuniary benefit so as to reduce the minimum wage was amended to provide that it shall not apply to a settlement of accounts between an employer and employee which is approved by the Board.

The penalty for violation of any order or by-law or any provision of the Act for which no other penalty is provided is increased from a maximum of $10 and costs to a minimum of $25 for the first offence and $100 for a subsequent offence plus costs. The maximum term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine and costs remains at 15 days in the case of a first offence and is fixed at not less than one month or more than six months for a subsequent offence. A new section provides that any person making a false declaration or representation to an officer of the Board is liable to a fine not exceeding $25 and costs and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 15 days.

The section providing that the Act shall not affect collective labour agreements in effect under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or the Professional Syndicates Act was replaced by a provision that the Act shall not affect agreements under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, as amended in 1938, or under the Professional Syndicates Act unless the Board, by resolution approved by the Minister, declares the conditions thereof to be less favourable for employees than those established by the ordinances.

Seizure of Wages

Amendments were made in the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to exemption from seizure of certain salaries and wages. The clause was repealed which permitted exemption from seizure of the wages of workmen employed on works undertaken to relieve unemployment with the aid of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Sections were added under which no creditor may seize the remuneration or wages of a debtor who, within seven days from the judgment or from the resuming of work after a period of unemployment or at any time before the remuneration or wage was seized, produces a declaration under oath setting forth the amount and due dates of such remuneration or wage and the name, occupation and address of his employer or employers; who deposits the seizable portion of such remuneration or wage within the three days following the payment thereof; and who continues thereafter, until the extinction of the judgment and any

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claims filed, to deposit, within three days of each date of payment, the seizable portion of such remuneration or wage. The declaration and deposit are to be made in the office of the Circuit Court of the Montreal district if the debtor has his domicile in the city of Montreal or in the office of the magistrate's court of the district or county where he is domiciled.

If the debtor changes his employment or ceases or resumes work or if his conditions of engagement are altered he must, within seven days, file a declaration under oath testifying to such changes. Any claim filed and any declaration by a debtor may be contested by any interested party. Every person who in bad faith or through inexcusable carelessness or neglect to inform himself properly seizes the remuneration or wages of a debtor who has complied with the above provisions or who after such seizure refuses to give the debtor a release when it has been shown that the debtor has complied with such provisions is liable to the debtor for damages.

A further amendment in the code deals with the amount exempt from seizure in the case of salaries and wages other than those of public and municipal employees, pilots and teachers. All such salaries and wages are exempt as to four-fifths when they do not exced $3 per day, three-quarters when they exceed $3 but do not exceed $6 per day and two-thirds when they exceed $6 per day. Total exemption is granted if the salary or wages do not exceed $6 per week and where they exceed $6 but do not exceed $12 they are exempt for the surplus $6 if the debtor is married or if he is a widower with one or more children whom he is supporting. Salaries and wages exceeding the amounts mentioned above are exempt in proportion but there must be left to the debtor in every case at least $6 per week if he is unmarried or $12 if he is married or a widower with one or more dependent children.

Arbitration in Labour Disputes

An Act respecting the Arbitrating of Disputes Between Certain Charitable Institutions and their Employees applies to any institution recognized as a public charitable institution under the Quebec Public Charities Act, that is, any institution which provides free care or medical or other treatment for the indigent and is recognized as such by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A list of such institutions must be published annually in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The new statute makes it illegal for any person employed in or filling any position in such an institution to strike as a result of a dispute between the institution and one or more of its employees respecting emoluments, salaries or wages or hours of work but such dispute may be submitted to a council of arbitration set up in accordance with the Act.

Application for the creation of such a council must be made in writing to the Minister of Health. If made by a charitable institution it must be signed by its president or an official authorized for the purpose, and if made by employees it must be signed by the majority of those directly affected by the dispute. The Minister must, within 15 days after receiving an application, communicate to the parties his decision to grant or refuse it. A council is to be composed of three persons not concerned in the dispute, one of whom is to be appointed by the institution, one by the employees concerned and the third by the first two, or, failing agreement by them, by the Minister. If one party fails to nominate an arbitrator within eight days after he has been notified to do so by the Minister of Health, the latter, on application of the other party, may make the appointment. If an arbitrator dies or is unable to act or if he refuses or neglects to act within a reasonable period, not more than ten days, he may be replaced in the same manner as he was appointed. Each arbitrator is entitled to $10 for a full day's sitting and to $5 for a half day. The costs of the arbitration are to be borne by the party designated by the council of arbitration.

The council is to hear the parties and obtain all necessary information respecting the dispute. It must give to the Minister within the time fixed by him a full report of the evidence and of the conclusions arrived at.

An employee who strikes in violation of the provisions of the Act is liable, in addition to payment of costs, to a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $50 for each day's violation and failing payment of fine and costs to imprisonment for not less than eight days or more than one month. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner an employee to go on strike or to continue a strike in contravention of the Act is liable in addition to costs to a fine of from $50 to $500 and in default of payment of fine and costs to imprisonment for not less than eight days or more than one month.

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment in the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission appointed under the Act or under any prior or subsequent Act have always exercised and shall exercise their functions during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Formerly, members of the Commission were

to exercise their functions during good conduct but might be dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on a joint address of the two Houses of the Legislature.

Mines

The Quebec Mining Act was amended to render the operator of a mine, whether owner, lessee, or occupant, and not only the owner, liable to the maximum fine of $20 and costs or imprisonment for not more than a month which has been provided by the Act for some years for contravention of certain of its provisions. These provisions forbid the employment of women and girls in the working of a mine and of boys under 15 underground in any mine or quarry and fix for boys under 17 years of age a maximum working day of 48 hours and a maximum working week of six days. They further stipulate that no male person under 20 shall have charge of hoists or windlasses used for hoisting or lowering workmen, that no boy under 18 may have charge of machinery of any kind for hoisting or hauling or for drilling or blasting and that the transmission of signals and orders for putting such machines in motion shall not be entrusted to persons under 16.

An Act respecting the Municipal Organization of Mining Villages enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce and of the Minister of Mines and Fisheries to constitute as a "village municipal corporation" any territory wherein a mining village is estabilshed on Crown lands under the Quebec Mining Act. Except where inconsistent with the Act or where otherwise provided by it every such village is to be governed by the Municipal Code. A mining village municipality is not to form part of any county municipality or be subject to the jurisdiction of any county council. An officer to be called the "manager," who must be a British subject, is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to take the place and have the rights and powers of a village municipal council for the first five years. Thereafter or at any earlier time fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a mining village corporation is to cease to be governed by the Act but is to retain its corporate identity and be subject to all provisions of the Municipal Code.

Electrical Works

The Electricians' and Electrical Installation Act was amended to provide for the recovery of fees for licences for electricians by civil action, independently of prosecution for offences, and to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix a schedule of fees for the approval of plans for the installation of electrical equipment.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief

The preamble to an Act to Promote Unemployment Insurance states that it is recommended that an unemployment insurance system be established by co-operation between the federal and provincial authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government in conformity with the constitutional rights of the Province in order to establish such a system. The expenditure incurred is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

Another statute provides that expenditure for works to relieve unemployment is to constitute capital expenditure and when it is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to borrow on such terms as he may determine, the sums required to reimburse the Consolidated Revenue Fund in whole or in part. These provisions are to be deemed to have been in effect from September 1, 1936. As long as these loans are not reimbursed, neither the amounts paid by the Government for such works nor their value are to be taken into account for loan purposes in the assets of municipal corporations.

An Act to Establish a Board of Economic Reconstruction provides for the creation of a board of four members of the Government, viz: the Provincial Treasurer and the Ministers of Roads, Public Works and Labour. The Board is to administer unemployment relief and funds for relief works. The Act amends the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, to make it clear that the Government, since the coming into force of the 1931 Act has been authorized to make such expenditure as it deems necessary to aid the unemployed by providing for public works and allowances to the unemployed.

Youth Training and Vocational Education

An Act to Amend The Youth Aid Act increases to two million dollars the amount which may be expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province for the purpose of assisting young persons to establish themselves in suitable employment.

Provision was made for an annual subsidy for the agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pérade and to continue or increase the subsidies for agricultural schools at Nicolet, Ville-Marie, Chicoutimi and in the Gaspesian area and for increasing the borrowing power of the Polytechnic School of Montreal from $500,000 to $750,000.

Housing

An Act to Increase the Powers of Municipal Corporations with Respect to the Building of Sanitary Houses enables municipal corporations to take advantage of the provisions of the National Housing Act passed by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of low-rental dwelling houses.

Mothers' Allowances

An amendment in the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act makes it clear that it applies only to mothers of at least two legitimate children under 16 years of age.

Old Age Pensions

The Blind Persons Aid Act was amended to enable a notice of the granting of a pension to be registered against any real property owned by a pensioner.

Co-operative Associations

An Act to aid Co-operative Agricultural Associations provides for the creation of an annual fund of $150,000 to be used by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture for guarantees or advances to such associations. An amendment in the Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act enables associations formed before April 4, 1930, to accept the terms of the Act as amended since that date upon the decision of a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting called for the purpose. Dissenting members are entitled to a refund of the sums which they have paid into the capital if they declare dissent during the meeting or within ten days thereafter.

An Act to Promote the Organizing of Fish Co-operative Federations enables three or more fish co-operatives of the maritime fisheries district to be constituted as a federation to promote their economic and social interests. The Quebec Co-operative Syndicates Act is to apply to such organizations.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature during its session from January 19 to April 1 passed new laws for the regulation of trade schools, the provision of municipal medical and hospital services and the establishment of an Industrial Development Board, and for implementing the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act and the National Housing Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1938. Laws dealing with motor vehicles and co-operative associations were revised, and amendments made in the Industrial Standards Act and in statutes providing for the two-platoon system in municipal fire departments and for unemployment relief, mothers' allowances and old age pensions.

Vocational Education

The Trade Schools Regulation Act, which is to come into force on June 1, 1939, is generally similar to statutes enacted in Alberta in 1931, in British Columbia in 1936 and in Ontario and Manitoba in 1938. The Act defines a trade as the skill and knowledge requisite for, or intended for use in, an industrial or commercial occupation or vocation, including the construction, repair and operation of aeroplanes, automobiles, steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines and machinery of all kinds, bricklaying, building, carpentry, the work of a stonemason, plastering, plumbing, fabrication of iron and steel, aviation, mining, lumbering, barbering, beauty culture, hair-dressing, dressmaking, millinery, stenography, typewrting, bookkeeping or accounting, clerical work and any other occupation or vocation designated as a trade by the regulations. The last five occupations were added to the Bill in Committee. A trade school means a place where any trade is taught or where any course of study of a trade by correspondence is organized or carried on, but does not include a school, place or course of study by correspondence kept or taught by the University of Saskatchewan or by any education authority under the Government of Canada or of Saskatchewan, or an aviation club operated under a Government Department.

No person may operate a trade school unless he is registered and schools now in operation must make written application for registration to the Minister charged with the carrying out of the Act before July 1. Registration must be renewed annually. Contracts for the purchase or sale of any correspondence course of a trade school may only be solicited or made if the school is registered or the agent registered as an agent for a school outside the province.

Before issuing a certificate of registration the Minister must be satisfied that the trade school is provided with competent instructors and sufficient equipment for the teaching of any specified trade or trades and is furnishing proper instruction at reasonable rates. Provision is made for inspection of trade schools and for cancellation of certificates if the requirements are not met, or if the holder is convicted of any violation of the Act or regulations.

A penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $100 and, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than two months may be imposed on any person who obstructs the

Minister or any one acting under his authority in making an inspection or who refuses or neglects to give information or to produce books or records. For operating a trade school without registration, for giving instruction in a trade not specified in the certificate or for failing to comply with the regulations under the Act there is a penalty, for a corporation, of a fine of betwen $100 and $500, and, for a natural person, of a fine of between $50 and $250 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than three months. A fine of not less than $10 and not more than $100 or imprisonment for a maximum of three months is provided for any person acting as agent for a trade school in the province which is not registered or for a trade school outside the province without being registered as an agent.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the security to be provided by a trade school for performance of its contracts, the accommodation and equipment required, minimum hours of instruction, minimum and maximum fees, terms of payment, and the conditions of registration of agents, controlling advertising, regulating the sale of courses of instruction, fixing registration fees, governing examinations of students and issue of certificates, providing for annual returns and furnishing information to the Minister and generally as to the operation and management of trade schools. Further matters which may be the subject of regulations were added to the Bill during its passage through the Legislature: fixing the price of articles produced, materials used, or services rendered by students, and the time during which the public may obtain services in a trade school and limiting the sale of such articles and the extent of such services so as not to compete unfairly with similar goods or services sold in a factory or shop.

Industrial Standards

Amendments in the Industrial Standards Act include a provision authorizing the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare, with the concurrence of the proper advisory board and the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make an order amending the provisions of any schedule of wages and hours under the Act. The order is to be gazetted and, unless stipulated otherwise, it is to become effective on the tenth day after publication. Not only the maximum number of hours comprising the regular working day may be prescribed in a schedule but also the hours of the day during which work may be performed. Overtime work may be prohibited except with a permit and the advisory board may be authorized to issue such permits, subject to the conditions laid down. The number or proportion of the employees of an employer affected by the schedule who may be apprentices, learners or inexperienced workers may also be stipulated in the schedule. Other changes in the Act are designed to insure continuity of operation of schedules. Formerly a schedule might be declared in force during pleasure or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in it. After the expiration of twelve months a conference might be called to negotiate a new schedule. The Act now provides that a schedule may be declared in force during pleasure or for the period stipulated in it, but a conference for the negotiation of a new schedule may be summoned at any time. An employer is required to keep in his principal place of business in the province, a record of the wages and hours of his employees. On demand of the Commissioner or any officer having his written authority, he must produce for inspection his registers, payrolls, financial statements, time and attendance records, contracts of employment and any other documents required. The clause was repealed which provided that no prosecution should be instituted except with the written consent of the Commissioner. Amendments were made in the section dealing with the powers of advisory boards, which formerly had authority to hear complaints, to assist in carrying out the Act and regulations and, notwithstanding anything contained in any schedule, to fix special minimum rates of wages for handicapped workers. Such a board may now hear complaints and assist in carrying out the Act and regulations as before and may also assist in carrying out the provisions of the schedules applying to its zone or zones. In addition it has jurisdiction and authority to do any thing which it is authorized to do by the provisions of any such schedule.

Wages and Hours

An amendment in the Attachment of Debts Act, effective June 1, 1939, provides that the amount of wages or salary of a married person to be exempt from attachment shall be $40 in cases where the garnishee summons is issued under a judgment or order for alimony or a judgment founded upon a separation agreement. In other cases $75 of the wages or salary of a married person is exempt.

The scope of the Mechanics' Lien Act was extended to include work done on any mining claim, mining land, water, gas, oil or other well, or gas or oil pipe line. A lien in respect of any mine, mining claim, mining land, oil well or gas well extends to the fixtures, machinery, tools, appliances, equipment and other property in or on such mine, land, claim or well, or appurtenances. A claim

for lien on any such property held from or under the Crown is to be made to the Supervisor of Mines, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, instead of to the registrar of land titles. Such lien is not to affect the rights of the Crown.

An amendment in the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act which came into effect on May 1, 1939, provides that the Act, which formerly applied only to cities of 15,000 population and over, shall apply to those of not less han 10,000, but in the case of a city of between 10,000 and 15,000 population it is to apply eight months from the date of the coming into force of the amendment unless within that period a by-law to the contrary effect has been passed.

An amendment in the Town Act enables an early closing by-law passed upon petition to be amended or repealed by unanimous consent of the council at a meeting at which every member is present. Formerly such a by-law might only be repealed or amended if it appeared to the council that more than one-third of the occupants of the class of shops affected were opposed to its continuance.

Under an amendment in the Village Act an early closing by-law may require the shops of the class to which it relates to close at 5 p.m., instead of 6 p.m. as formerly, or at 12 noon instead of 1 p.m. The council may now pass such a by-law of its own motion whereas formerly it might do so only on petition of three-fourths of the occupiers of shops of the class or classes affected. On receipt of such a petition the council is now required to pass such a by-law within four weeks. A new clause provides that the council may also, on petition of two-thirds of the occupiers of shops throughout the village, require by by-law that all shops shall be closed on any one day of the week after 12 o'clock noon or such later hour as may be deemed advisable. The definition of "closed" was amended to correspond with that in the City Act and the Town Act by providing that "serving of customers" shall include the receiving of orders from customers.

Chauffeurs

The Vehicles Act, 1939, is a consolidation of the Vehicles Act and the Public Service Vehicles Act with amendments. Labour provisions of both measures are embodied in the new statute without material change. The Highway Traffic Board may make regulations governing hours of employment and wages of drivers of both passenger and goods vehicles. These provisions were proclaimed in force May 15, 1939.

Unemployment Relief

The Direct Relief Act, 1936, was amended to require a municipal council to make provision for the necessary medical and hospital care and treatment of any indigent person to whom it is giving aid or relief in another municipality, and the appropriate municipal Act respecting care of the indigent sick is to apply to such cases. The Minister of Municipal Affairs may charge back to a local improvement district the amount of any expenditures connected with the medical or hospital care and treatment of an indigent person who is a resident of such district. If the Director of Relief, the Minister of Municipal Affairs (in the case of a local improvement district) or any officer administering relief in a municipality or district believes that money has been paid to, or is payable by any person, bank or corporation to an applicant for or a recipient of relief, which is not disclosed in the application or has not been reported to the proper official, the Director, Minister or officer must make a written request to such person, bank or corporation for a statement of the sums paid or payable. For failure to comply with such request within seven days or to furnish a written statement that no money has been paid or is payable a fine of $10-$50 may be imposed for each day of default.

The Relief Act, 1935, was continued in force until March 31, 1940. This Act, enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make agreements with the Dominion Government and with municipalities for the purpose of providing relief within the province.

Amendments in the Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid Act, 1937, and in the Local Improvement Districts Relief Act, 1936, provide for further assistance to distressed persons in rural areas.

The Municipal Improvements Assistance (Saskatchewan) Act is designed to implement the provisions of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, of Canada which was summarized above in the paragraph dealing with the complementary statute enacted in Alberta.

Municipal Medical Services

The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act authorizes the council of a town, village, or rural municipality to submit to the voters a by-law empowering the council to make provision for medical or hospital services, or both, for residents of the municipality. Upon receipt, before November 1 in any year, of a petition for the repeal of such a by-law signed by not less than 25 per cent of the resident voters, the council must submit to the voters at the next annual election a by-

law to that effect. In the case of a rural municipality, such by-laws may relate to a portion of the municipality only.

Where a by-law for medical services has been approved, the council may make agreements with physicians, surgeons, and hospitals, and also with municipalities which have passed similar by-laws for providing medical and hospital care and sharing the cost. In addition, the council must prepare within 30 days of the passing of the by-law, and annually thereafter, an estimate of the cost of such services and the tax to be levied in respect of them. All agreements and tax estimates must be approved by the provincial Health Services Board. The total tax in respect of a family consisting of father, mother and dependent members under the age of 21 years, may not exceed $50 and a minimum tax of $2 is fixed for emyloyees engaged in seeding, harvesting or threshing operations. Every resident of the municipality over 21 years of age, and every resident under that age who is living apart from his parents and supporting himself, is personally liable for the tax. Where taxes collected in any year are not sufficient to meet expenditures provision is made for loans from the general funds of the municipality. An annual municipal census is to be taken during the time a by-law remains in force. Persons over 21 and those under that age living apart from their parents must register with the clerk or secretary of the municipality. Employers must register every employee within five days of the commencement of employment and must give notice if any person leaves his employment. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the Act.

Mothers' Allowances

Sections of the Child Welfare Act relating to mothers' allowances were amended as from June 1, 1939, to provide for an allowance, if the applicant is otherwise eligible, to a mother whose husband is permanently disabled and in cases where the husband or the father of the children, having resided in Saskatchewan, moved out of the province, leaving his wife and child or children in the province, and died within one year thereafter. "Child" is defined to include a lawfully adopted child.

Pensions

A retroactive amendment in the Old Age Pensions Act enables the Superintendent of Old Age Pensions as well as the Commissioner to lodge a caveat making pension payments a charge on the land of a pensioner.

The City Act and the Town Act were amended to empower a council to pass a by-law for the establishment of a superannuation or benefit fund for municipal employees, or any group of them, or of members of the police force, library or hospital boards, or all or any of them, and for their dependents, to classify the employees affected, or any group, as to age or otherwise and to make contribution to the scheme compulsory or optional as to all employees or any group or class. Such a by-law is not to be deemed a money by-law.

Miscellaneous

The Housing Act, 1939, enables the province to take advantage of the National Housing Act, 1938, enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The latter statute authorizes the Dominion Minister of Finance to grant assistance in the building of houses by making loans to approved lending institutions and local authorities, to make loans to local societies and corporations to enable them to carry out schemes of low-rental housing, and to assist persons to build houses for their own occupation at a maximum cost of $4,000 on lots sold by the municipality for not more than $50 each by paying a portion of the taxes for three years.

The Industrial Development Board Act, which came into force on May 1, 1939, provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a board to encourage industrial development in the province, in particular to give assistance in establishing new industries and developing those already existing, especially industries based on the natural resources of the Province, and to encourage industrial art schools, re-afforestation and mineral prospecting as aids to employment, and to co-operate with manufacturers in vocational training.

The Co-operative Associations Act which enables any five or more persons to apply for incorporation as a co-operative association, was revised and amended. Amendments were also made in the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, 1938. Changes in the Credit Union Act, 1937, come into effect June 1 next and enable a credit union to receive the savings of its members in joint as well as individual accounts, and to deposit, with the written permission of the registrar, in post-office savings banks and with trust companies as well as with chartered banks. A director, officer or member of a committee may now borrow in excess of his shares, deposits and accumulated earnings, upon the unanimous vote of a majority of the other members of the board and of the credit committee and the supervisory committee sitting together, the said director, officer or member not being present when the vote is taken. A member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the directors but appeal may be taken to the

next general meeting of the union which may, by a majority vote, confirm or rescind the action of the directors. Formerly a member might be expelled after any hearing by a two-thirds vote of the members at a special meeting called to consider the matter.

Resolutions

On February 21 a resolution was adopted favouring the making of a survey by the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare to determine whether persons employed in logging and lumber camps should come under the Minimum Wage Act or the Industrial Standards Act.

A resolution agreed to on March 21 recommends that the Government of Saskatchewan co-operate to the fullest extent with the Government of Canada in finding a permanent solution to the unemployment problem and that pending such solution the government of the province should urge the Dominion Government to give temporary relief in the province by a continuation and extension of work under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and its extension into Northern Saskatchewan, immediate completion of the Trans-Canada Highway as a hard-surfaced highway, and of hard-surfaced trunk highways connecting the National Parks system with highways of neighbouring provinces and the United States, an extended program of water, forest, game and fur conservation and construction of highways to mining settlements in the northern portion of the province and the territories beyond, construction of other public works, and continuation and enlargement of the Youth Training Plan.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilots—Sign Painters and Bill Posters in Alberta—Seasonal Wage Rates and Hours in British Columbia—Wage Regulations for Pulpwood Workers in Ontario—Minimum Wage Orders in Quebec, Etc.

Regulations made recently relate to pilots in the Districts of Quebec and Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia, permit sign painters and bill posters in Edmonton and Calgary to work overtime without extra remuneration, amend the orders for the examination of electricians in Alberta, fix seasonal rates and permit longer hours in fruit and vegetable canneries in British Columbia, regulate wages of workers on pulpwood for export on Crown lands in Ontario, amend certain minimum wage orders in Quebec and require a register to be kept of persons employed in selling beer in Saskatchewan.

Canada Shipping Act

Amendments in the by-laws for the Pilotage District of Quebec, approved April 19, relate to the licensing of apprentice pilots and provide for extra compensation in certain cases. Where a request for a pilot is cancelled after he reports for duty he must be paid the sum of $5 if dismissed within two hours. If dismissed later or detained on board a vessel for more than two hours for any cause other than the weather, he must be paid an additional $1 an hour up to $10 for each 24 hours of detention.

An applicant for an apprentice pilot's licence must have served 12 months on deck on a sea-going vessel, have satisfactory discharge papers and pass prescribed examinations as to health and education. He must be between 16 and 25 or if between 25 and 30 years of age must have had his name on the application list before April 1, 1939, and have obtained before his 25th year a certificate not lower than a Mate in the Home Trade. All pilots, before the end of five years of apprenticeship, must have such a certificate and have served, in addition to the above 12 months, two years on deck on a sea-going vessel.

By-laws for the Pilotage District of Sheet Harbour, N.S., approved by order in council of May 13 are generally similar to those governing the District of Digby, Annapolis and Bear River. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, p. 396).

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

An order effective April 29 relates to designers, wall men, sign painters, helpers, bill posters and construction mechanics engaged in outdoor advertising and sign painting in Edmonton and Calgary. Such persons, if employed steadily throughout the year and earning at least $25 a week for an average week of not more than 50 hours, are exempt from the provisions of Order 6 of February 28 which requires overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Overtime as defined in the Hours of Work Act is any time in excess of 10 hours in one day or in excess of 54 hours in a week.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Regulations of March 21 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, p. 473) for the examination of electricians were amended on April 18 to strike out the provision requiring that examinations be held monthly.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

By an order of May 23 the regulation which exempted the fruit and vegetable industry from the Hours of Work Act up to March 31, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 405) is extended for a year from that date.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Orders 63 and 64 of the Board of Industrial Relations of May 23, 1939, vary from June 1 to the end of the year with respect to canneries orders 46 and 47 fixing minimum wage for both sexes in the fruit and vegetable industry. Except for an increase from 80 cents to 81 cents in the daily minimum wage for both sexes in the fruit and vegebasis and a ½ cent increase in the overtime rate fixed for males for the first two hours, the rate being now 52½ cents, the orders are similar to those made last season for tomato canneries. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1094). Both new orders stipulate that employees must be paid at least semi-monthly the wages due up to a day not more than seven days before the date of payment.

Ontario Crown Timber Act

An order in council of May 9 provides that local labour must be used on all work connected with the cutting or preparing of pulpwood for export and that the wages paid must be fair and reasonable and in accordance with the wage schedules under the Industrial Standards Act where such have been established.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Two orders of April 25 continue in force until October 1 Order 5 relating to the silk textile industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 985) and for another six months Order 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 624) concerning stationary enginemen on the Island of Montreal but another order gazetted April 29 exempts stationary enginemen in charitable and religious or teaching institutions except those operated by school boards. This exemption is made retroactive to January 1, 1939, in line with the exemption of such employees in hospitals provided by a previous order gazetted March 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, p. 397).

An order of May 5 suspends for two months from June 3 Order 24 fixing a minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture of doors, sashes and other wooden building supplies. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 158).

Saskatchewan Liquor Act

New regulations effective May 15 replace former regulations of March 4, 1935, but continue to require a register to be kept of persons engaged in the selling of beer in hotels. This register must be kept up to date, open for inspection by authorized persons and a copy must be forwarded to the Liquor Board. The Act prohibits the employment of any person under 21 or of any female on licensed premises and the new regulations forbid as before the employment of persons under 21 on canteen premises.

Immigration to Canada During 1938

The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has issued a statement of immigration to Canada covering the year 1938.

During the year 17,128 immigrants entered Canada compared with 15,645 in 1937, an increase of 9·5 per cent. Of the total entering the Dominion, 3,373 were from the British Isles; 5,663 from the United States; 1,366 from Northern European countries; while other races numbered 6,726. In each classification increases in the number entering Canada were recorded in comparison with 1937, the largest increase (15·6 per cent) being under the classification "Northern European races"; 13·5 per cent increase in the number of persons coming from the British Isles; 15·0 per cent under the classification "other races"; and ·4 per cent in the number coming from United States.

Adult males entering Canada during 1938 numbered 4,133; adult females, 6,760; and children under eighteen comprised 6,235 of the total of all persons entering the Dominion during the year.

Of this total, there were listed under farming class, 1,750 males, 1,067 females and 2,007 children. The labour class comprised 301 males, 73 females and 130 children; mechanics 480 males, 227 females and 131 children; trading class 689 males, 391 females and 240 children; mining class 34 males, 10 females and 4 children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 757, under 18 years, 173; "other classes" accounted for the remainder of the total there being 879 males, 4,235 females and 3,550 children in this classification.

The destination of the largest number (6,824) of the immigrants to Canada during 1938 was given as Ontario; 3,454 were going to Quebec; 1,698 to Manitoba; 1,667 to Alberta; 1,563 to British Columbia; 813 to Nova Scotia; 675 to Saskatchewan; 359 to New Brunswick; 61 to Prince Edward Island; 11 to the Yukon Territory; and 3 to the Northwest Territories.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Proceedings in Alberta Against Alleged Tobacco Combine

COURT hearings of charges under section 498 of the Criminal Code against tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers were concluded in Edmonton before Magistrate A. I. Millar, K.C., on April 29 when thirty-five corporations and ten individuals were remanded for trial before the superior court. The case was conducted pursuant to informations laid following a report under the Combines Investigation Act. Presentation of oral and documentary evidence by the Crown occupied twenty-three days. The charges under section 498 alleged the existence of combinations and agreements with relation to tobacco products including cigarettes, tobacco, cigarette papers, snuff and cigars, (1) to unduly limit facilities for manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing, (2) to restrain or injure trade or commerce, (3) to unduly prevent, limit or lessen manufacture or production, (4) to unreasonably enhance prices, and (5) to unduly prevent or lessen competition. Two other charges originally laid against the accused under the common law and section 444 of the Criminal Code were withdrawn on April 29 at the request of the Crown.

Written agreements and other documents were secured by the Crown under search warrants in November, December and January at the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Over fifty persons residing at points throughout Canada from Saint John, New Brunswick, to Vancouver, British Columbia, were served with subpoenas to appear as witnesses at the preliminary inquiry, which opened before Magistrate A. I. Millar at Edmonton on March 20, 1939. A. L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary, H. J. Wilson, K.C., Assistant Deputy Attorney General of Alberta, and N. J. McNeill of Calgary, represented the Crown. Counsel appearing for the accused included L. A. Forsyth, K.C., and C. Sinclair, K.C., of Montreal; H. G. Nolan, K.C., of Calgary; H. H. Parlee, K.C., S. B. Smith, N. D. Maclean, K.C., S. A. Dixon, K.C., G. H. Steer, K.C., and L. Y. Cairns, K.C., of Edmonton; and J. A. MacAulay, K.C., and W. P. Fillmore, K.C., of Winnipeg. The persons charged with offences under section 498 of the Criminal Code included fifteen tobacco manufacturing companies and subsidiaries, with head offices at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Hamilton, nine of which were owned or controlled by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited; twenty wholesale distributors of tobacco products with head offices at Winnipeg, Vancouver, and at Calgary, Edmonton and other points in Alberta, and nine persons operating unincorporated wholesale tobacco businesses in Alberta.

Forty-one witnesses were called and examined by the Crown, including manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of tobacco products and officers of wholesale tobacco associations operating in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The witnesses included persons stated to have taken an active part in formulating a system of price fixing prevailing in the tobacco industry and in the formation of other agreements and combinations alleged by the Crown to have restrained trade, enhanced prices and unlawfully suppressed or eliminated competition in the industry. The evidence presented covered the principal matters set out in the report of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, pages 1090-1092). These were supplemented by many further details obtained by the Crown in its extensive preparations for the opening of the case, which were carried on by and under the immediate direction of H. J. Wilson, K.C., of Edmonton, Assistant Deputy Attorney General of Alberta, from November, 1938, to March, 1939. The services of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the co-operation of city and provincial police where necessary, were utilized at main points throughout Canada involved in the case, in matters including the execution of search warrants and the service of summonses on the accused persons and witnesses.

Approximately three thousand exhibits were filed before the Magistrate. No witnesses were produced by the accused. At the conclusion of the hearings all accused were remanded for trial on all five counts to the next superior court of criminal jurisdiction, opening at Edmonton on May 15. On May 15 a bill of indictment was preferred before Mr. Justice Shepherd charging forty-four persons on each of the five counts. Application by counsel for the accused to defer pleading to the charges to the September sitting of the court, and to set as the date of the trial the opening of the criminal sittings of the following month of January, was granted by Mr. Justice Shepherd.

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PENSION PLANS UNDER CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

AS previously described (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, pages 1229-1233) an increasing number of employers and institutions have been setting up retirement annuity plans for their staffs, many of whom have chosen to use the facilities of the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour at Ottawa. The following organizations have, since November, 1938, adopted group pension plans under the Government Annuities Act:

Firm or Institution	Approximate number of employees under Plan to date
Robert Duncan & Co., Hamilton	31
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Walkerville, Ontario	334
T. G. Bright & Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls	72
The Teachers of St. John's College, Winnipeg	5
Continental Paper Products, Ltd., Ottawa	9
Hamilton Auto Body and Fender Co. Ltd., Hamilton	8
The Teachers of King's College, Halifax	7
The Brethren of the Mennonite Synod, New Dundee, Ontario	54
The Teachers of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby Ontario	6
Lysaght Dominion Sheet Metal Corp. Ltd., Hamilton	11
Merck & Co., Montreal	50
The Staff of University of Western Ontario, London	177

An analysis of one of these plans which is typical of many being put into effect follows:

Retirement Annuity and Group Life Insurance Plan of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited

This Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries recently instituted a plan to provide their employees in Canada with an assured regular income after retirement together with life insurance protection before retirement. The employees' and the employer's contributions for retirement annuities are administered mainly by the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour. A small portion of these contributions along with all contributions for group life insurance are administered and underwritten by three insurance companies. The retirement annuity feature of the plan is described as follows.

Eligibility.—Each employee of the Company is eligible to join the plan who, on January 1, 1939, or on the first day of any month thereafter, (1) has completed at least six months of service as a regular employee and (2) has attained his thirtieth but not his sixty-fifth birthday. An eligible employee must sign a special application form and authorize the necessary payroll deductions to become a member of the plan.

Contributions.—Each member authorizes a payroll deduction of 4 per cent of all his earnings from the Company in respect of service after January 1, 1939, referred to as "future service." These deductions are immediately turned over to the Annuities Branch or the Insurance Companies. The employer will contribute the amount necessary to pay the balance of the total cost of future service retirement annuities. It is estimated that, on the average, this contribution will be approximately equivalent to respective employees' deductions.

In addition the Company hopes and expects, wholly at its own expense, by periodical payments over a number of years, to purchase past service retirement annuities. These will be purchased for all members of the plan having to their credit service before January 1, 1939 (referred to as "past service"), and who remain in service until their respective normal retirement dates. Under certain conditions, described below, these will also be purchased for members of the plan who retire earlier, but the amount purchased will decrease according to age at earlier retirement.

Retirement.—The normal date of retirement for all members, male or female, is the first day of the month following the sixty-fifth birthday. With the Company's specific approval, a member may postpone his retirement but his retirement annuity will not increase. If, for any reason, a member leaves the service of the Company before his normal date of retirement and, if he has completed fifteen years of service and has attained the age of 45 or over, he will receive, commencing at normal retirement date, the retirement annuity purchased to date by his own contributions and by the Company's contributions in his behalf for future and past service. If he wishes the retirement annuity from all contributions to commence earlier, he must accept an amount of annuity reduced according to age at commencement. If the above requirements as to length of service and age are not fulfilled, any member retiring before his normal retirement date will receive whatever annuity his own contributions only will purchase.

Determination of the Amount of Retirement Annuity.—The annual amount of the future service retirement annuity commencing at normal retirement date shall be 40 per cent of the member's total contributions. The annual amount of the past service retirement

annuity commencing at normal retirement date shall be 1 per cent of the member's annual earnings as of December 31, 1938, multiplied by the number of years and twelfths of a year of continuous past service. Thus take for example a man aged 45 with fifteen years of past service as of December 31, 1938, earning in that year $1,200, who works until age 65, salary increases raising his average earnings for the twenty years to $1,400. His total contributions towards retirement annuity will be 20 x 4/100 x $1,400=$1,120 in twenty years. His future service annuity at normal retirement will be 40/100 x 1,120=$448, and his past service annuity will be $1,200 x 1/100 x 15=$180, making a total retirement annuity of $628 at age 65. These payments are guaranteed payable for five years in any event after retirement, so that in this case $3,240 would be returned to him or to his estate if he should die shortly after retirement.

Other Death Benefits.—If a member of the plan dies before retirement, all his own contributions toward retirement annuity together with interest thereon will be paid to his estate in addition to a death benefit of approximately 140 per cent of current annual salary payable under the group life insurance plan.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1938

Fifth Annual Report of Department of Labour

THE fifth annual report of the Deputy Minister of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938, indicates that industrial conditions throughout the province have improved over the previous year. The Nova Scotia Department of Labour was established under the Department of Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 748) and included in the annual review are the reports of the Minimum Wage Board, the Employment Service Offices, the Inspector of Factories and the Supervisor of Unemployment Relief.

Unemployment and Relief.—Summarizing the relief situation the Deputy Minister stated: "From figures quoted in attached statements, it will be seen that the average number of heads of families assisted through Direct Relief during the past year averaged 1,620 per month as compared with 2,522 heads of families per month for the year 1936-37, and that the total number consisting of both heads of families and dependants under Direct Relief for the past year averaged 7,887 per month, as compared with 9,213 per month for the year 1936-37. From the figures quoted, it would appear that industrial conditions throughout the Province have improved over the previous year. The total cost of Direct Relief, Work Projects, grants to Red Cross Society, Seed and Fertilizer, amounting to $598,331.01, as compared with the total cost of $892,252.11 for the corresponding assistance during the previous year, was considerably less than for several of the preceeding years . . . ."

Youth Training.—The Deputy Minister also indicated the extent and diversity of youth training projects in the province. In addition to mine apprenticeship training, courses conducted under the federal-provincial program included classes under the provincial Department of Agriculture and in household training for domestics.

Mine Apprenticeship Project.—A detailed report was made by the Director of the Mine Apprenticeship Project which indicated that since the commencement of the plan in May, 1937, up to December 1, 1938, 357 young men had received some training. Except for those still in training, 241, or 76 per cent received employment. Contributing to the provision of this employment were 28 mining companies in Nova Scotia and northern Canada.

The method of enrolling apprentices and their subsequent examination and training are described by the director who stated that "Mainly due to the publicity achieved through letters from trainees to their home towns, requests for application forms are continually being received."

Reporting on instruction and training, the Director shows every detail of a trainee's progress to each different job in mines, advancement depending upon the skill required. "Trainees are apprenticed to every skilled man on the plant," records the Director who outlines the basis of pay and allowances and workmen's compensation. In regard to placement, the Director reported that a total of 241 young men from the training school are now employed as miner's helpers, mill hands, diesel operators, mechanics, electricians, etc., in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada.

With a view to broadening the trainee's practical experience before sending him to permanent employment, it is now customary to arrange for the underground men to complete their training at a privately operated mine in Nova Scotia. This generally covers the last three or four months of their training and during this time they receive regular wages without board or other allowances. The Mine Apprentice Project participates in these wages on a fifty-fifty basis up to a limit of $1.50 per day.

Factory Inspection

The report of the chief factory inspector reviewed the factory inspection of the province and the administration of the Industrial Standards Act. In reporting on industrial accidents the inspector again drew attention to the employment of boys at dangerous occupations, and observed: "During the year two boys, both between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, were among those fatally injured. Boys cannot be expected to be patient enough to follow safety regulations or even to take ordinary precautions, and consequently they should not be employed at occupations where steadiness and dependability are necessary."

After discussing safety and health measures, the inspector concluded his report by a reference to overtime as follows: "There is a provision in the Factories Act intended to regulate overtime for women and girls, but by the removal of a sub-section some years ago the Section containing the provision was so mutilated that it is doubtful if the regulation could be enforced. It has been possible, notwithstanding, to keep overtime fairly well under control because the employers were not aware of the condition mentioned, but the experience of the past year has shown clearly that the Section regulating hours of labour should be amended so that its intention can be enforced."

Industrial Standards Report

According to the report of the Industrial Standards Act Inspector, the operation of this enactment during the past year "has shown that, generally speaking, it has the approval of employers and workmen, and that if carefully administered it can become firmly established. The provisions of the schedules regulating the hours of labour and prohibiting overtime are fulfilling their intention by making a greater spread of the work, and thereby helping the unemployed."

As indicative of the method of enforcement in Nova Scotia the following paragraphs are extracted from the inspector's report:

In the enforcement of the Act a limited amount of persuasion was used where the circumstances justified it, but whether persuasion or sterner methods were used, it has been made plain that the law must be respected. The manner of enforcing the law has not been questioned; the official representatives of the workers are not inclined to be vindictive and usually a warning to employers is all that is necessary to effect the desired results.

Three employers were summoned to court—two for not providing the Inspector with proper time sheets and payrolls, and one for not paying the scheduled rate of wages. One of them was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and twelve dollars "unpaid" wages, which the magistrate directed the Inspector to hand over to the worker; another was fined twenty-five dollars and costs; and the third ten dollars and costs. Nine workmen were summoned—one for working on Labour Day, on which day work is prohibited, was fined ten dollars and costs; and eight for working on Saturday afternoon, when work is also prohibited. Two of the eight were each fined fifteen dollars and costs, and the other six were each fined five dollars and costs. Fines totalling $130 were turned over to the Provincial Treasurer.

A large number of complaints and inquiries were received, mostly from persons who did not come under the Act. When the complaints were regular, they received immediate attention. In some instances workers made complaints, and after the cases had been investigated, the employer, realizing that he was liable to be prosecuted, settled with the worker who then promptly disappeared from the scene. Unless the circumstances are unusual, an employer who violates the law should not be allowed to escape the consequences of his act, merely by settling with the worker.

Minimum Wage Board

Included in the report of the Department is the report of the Minimum Wage Board covering the eighth year of the administration of the Minimum Wage For Women Act. The Board chairman declared that: "We have good reason to believe that the enforcement of the Orders issued by the Board have had the effect of standardizing wages and hours for the working women of this Province."

The following paragraphs show how the Act and its administration operate in Nova Scotia.

"All complaints coming to the office received the personal attention of the Secretary and the Board; no matter how trivial the complaints may seem, they are always investigated and dealt with promptly.

"Wage sheets are gathered every year from the different industries, for the purpose of checking on hours and wages, any apparent lack of conformity with the Orders are taken up, and an explanation or adjustment must be made to the satisfaction of the Board.

"Investigations into hours and wages were made throughout the Province during the year, and back wages collected to the amount of $649.25. No court actions were necessary."

Tabular statistics compiled from wage sheets indicate the average number of female workers in the various industries and the average hours and wages.

Employment Offices

The Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Employment Offices, detailing the work of this branch, stated: "Placements are slightly below those of 1937, due to the fact that highway construction was not so heavy; however the cost per placement shows a decrease, being $1.36 for 1937 and $1.31 for 1938. On the total number of placements this shows a decrease of $668.80.

LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

Summary of 37th Annual Convention

WITH an attendance of seventy-eight delegates representative of all sections of the province, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in the Labour Temple, Hamilton, on May 24 under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. O. H. Hughes.

Addressing the delegates at the opening session, Mr. J. F. Marsh, Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour, and a former president of the Association, stated that the organization had been of inestimable value to the workers of Ontario in obtaining improvements not only in municipalities but in the broader provincial field.

The delegates were given a comprehensive review of the work of the Association in the "Officers' Reports," published in pamphlet form. Included in this review were the representations contained in the legislative programs of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the Dominion and Provincial governments. Matters coming within the jurisdiction of Federal authority which were dealt with at the last convention were also the subject of representations made to the respective Ministers concerned, and these were outlined. The labour measures dealt with during the 1939 session of the Ontario Legislature were also summarized. Other subjects reviewed included the Royal Visit, International Peace, League of Nations Society in Canada, Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons, etc. The report was unanimously adopted.

The convention paused in its deliberations to pay a tribute of honour and respect to departed members who had actively participated in the work of the Association. These included: Joseph T. Marks, founder and former Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and Frank Healey, member of the Executive, James Simpson, a former Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Hon. M. M. MacBride, late Minister of Labour for Ontario.

Resolutions

Included in the adopted resolutions were several relating to the Operating Engineers Act. These called for amendments to include all power plants, irerspective of pressure or horse power; annual renewal of power plant certificates, revenue to be utilized in providing adequate inspection throughout the province; that a certified engineer be on duty at all times in all power plants; stricter enforcement of the section permitting operation of plants, during illness or holidays, by an engineer holding a certificate of lower grade than is normally required, substituting for a period of 21 days in any one year. Legislation was also urged providing for a maximum work-week of 48 hours for all engineers coming within the scope of the Act.

With a view to permitting earlier closing of barber shops, etc., a resolution was concurred in seeking amendment of the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act to allow municipalities to enact early closing by-laws conforming to the hours requested by any trade on receipt of a proper and lawful petition.

By another resolution the Association requested government investigation of group insurance schemes with a view to ascertaining how far this form of insurance is affecting the employment of older workers in industry. During the debate on this resolution it was charged that workers over 40 years of age were denied employment because of restrictions on the age-limit in order to avoid higher premiums.

Regarding the right of workers to organize in trade unions a resolution was approved which expressed regret at the failure of the Ontario Legislature to enact the bill submitted during the session just closed and instructed the Executive to continue efforts, in conjunction with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to secure enactment of the Congress' Draft Bill at the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

The convention again went on record in favour of adequate superannuation for municipal and civil employees, including part time employees in the service for many years, and also strict adherence to the retirement age limit.

Endorsation of the "Union Blue Label" of the Cigar Makers' International Union was again recorded and a resolution adopted urging affiliated members and their friends to see to it that this label appeared on the box or other container when purchasing cigars.

The convention authorized that representations be made to the Canadian railways in regard to the wages and hours of extra section help.

In the election of officers which was conducted by Delegate Tom Moore, former President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, O. H. Hughes, Kitchener, and Ald. Peter Grant, St. Catharines, were accorded acclamations for third terms as President and

Vice-President, respectively, while Rod. Plant, Ottawa, was also re-elected to start his 10th consecutive year as Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Board were elected as follows: F. Ackerknecht, Kitchener, Mrs. E. Finkle, Toronto, J. F. Cauley, Hamilton, E. A. Smith, Ottawa, Thos. Vyles, London, J. C. Farnsworth, Niagara Falls, Geo. Lauder, Windsor, J. P. Nicol, Thorold, Arthur Lacey, St. Catharines, and Len Lear, Brantford. Kitchener was chosen as the Convention City for 1940.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO, 1938

ACCORDING to its report for the year 1938, there were 59,834 accidents reported during the year to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, compared with 70,582 in 1937 and 61,382 in 1936.

The report states that a decrease in employment in industry under Schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act was reflected in both assessments received and in accidents reported. The provisional payroll in Schedule 1 for 1937 was estimated at $488,259,450 at an average rate of $1.39 on every $100 of payroll while for 1938 the provisional payroll was estimated at $481,275,700, at an average rate of $1.31.

The total benefits awarded during 1938 amounted to $6,464,261.19 as compared with $6,129,960.55 during 1937, and $5,643,798.79 during 1936. Of the total benefits awarded, $5,310,366.20 was for compensation and $1,153,894.99 was for medical aid. It is interesting to note that total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act (January 1, 1915) to January, 1939, amounted to $128,801,147.99, and total number of accidents reported during the same period was 1,313,157.

Assessments.—The report states that after two years' trial of an experimental plan of differential rating, which had been adopted on the recommendation of employers' group associations, by which an employer could be called upon (based upon the accident cost of the last completed year) to pay as high as double the preferred rate, the Board cancelled the plan, and refunded to employers all assessments in excess of the preferred rate. The amounts refunded or credited to employers were $749,042.97 for 1936 and $717,394.56 for 1937, a total of $1,466,437.53. Notwithstanding these refunds the Board, without impairing financial security was enabled to reduce the average provisional rate from $1.39 in 1937 to $1.31 for 1938, a decrease of 6 per cent.

For 1938 the total amount collected for assessments and estimated to be collected was $6,299,406.55, as compared with a total of $6,778,602.04 for 1937.

Employers in Schedule 2 are assessed their share of the expense of administration, amounting in 1938 to $32,565.12, compared with $23,159.11 in 1937 and $26,616.04 in 1936. Proportionate to the amount of compensation awarded, administration expenses in Schedule 2 and Crown cases were 6·71 per cent in 1938, compared with 4·94 per cent in 1937 and 5·80 per cent in 1936.

Compensation, etc.—Compensation awarded in Schedule 1 industries during 1938, including an estimate of what is still to be awarded for accidents happening during the year, and for adjustment of prior years' accidents, amounted to $5,355,976.13; medical aid including an estimate for what is outstanding amounted to $992,747.43; administration expenses for Schedule 1, including $18,849.08 for mine rescue work, $2,066.03 for occupational therapy clinic amounted to $383,375.72, and $192,250 was paid to employers' safety associations.

Total expenditures and charges for the year amounted to $5,782,376.57, while the provisional surplus for the year was $554,676.02. The balance forward from prior years was a surplus of $3,209,014.24, which added to the surplus for the year, less the carry-over from prior years' claims which amounted to $1,141,972.71, leaves a net provisional surplus of $2,621,717.55 at December 31, 1938.

The total amount of compensation awarded in Schedule 2 industries and Crown cases during 1938 was $947,748.20. Of this amount $216,119.20 was for workmen of municipal corporations; $200,513.43 for steam railroads; $8,036.26 for electric railways; $71,927.79 for navigation companies; $2,117.13 for express and sleeping-car companies; $11,992.47 for telephone and telegraph companies; and $574.72 for all other industries in Schedule 2; $254,565.95 for Dominion Crown cases and $181,901.25 for Provincial Crown cases. Of the total amount awarded, $568,244.47 was for pensions in pension cases and $379,503.73 was for cases not pension cases and for compensation not pensions in pension cases.

Administration.—The report shows that the gross administration expenses of the Board during 1938 were $449,765.47, including an amount for special statistical services for which refunds were received of $10,750, making the total administration expenses $439,-015.47 as compared with $386,397.37 during

1937. The employers pay the whole expense of the administration of the Act. The amount is divided according to the number of accidents handled, among Schedule 1 (Accident Fund Silicosis Account), Schedule 2 and Dominion and Provincial Crown cases.

Of the total administration expenses the amount charged to the Silicosis Account was $12,702.68; to the Rehabilitation clinic, $1,000; to mine rescue work, $897.58; to Schedule 1 employers, $360,831.33; to Schedule 2, $32,565.12; to Dominion Crown, $20,521.29; and to Provincial Crown cases, $10,497.47.

Safety Associations.—During 1938, the Board paid $192,250 to safety associations, an increase of 17·2 per cent over the $164,000 paid in 1937.

The safety associations are organizations of the employers for accident prevention work. Of the amount expended by the Board for this purpose $26,400 was paid to the Lumbermen's Safety Association; $13,300 to the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association; $11,500 to Class 5 Accident Prevention Association; $125,000 to the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations; $5,550 to the Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario; and $10,500 to the Construction Safety Association of Ontario.

Funds.—The report also gives details concerning the financial standing of the various funds established under the Act.

Schedule 1 funds known and referred to in the Act as the "Accident Fund" comprise, in addition to current funds out of which temporary payments of compensation, medical aid, and administration expenses are paid, the Pension Fund, Disaster Reserve, and Compensation Deferred. The balance of assets in excess of liabilities standing to the credit of the Accident Fund at December 31, 1938, was $3,779,879.36, which was made up of $217,887.73 Disaster Reserve, $2,621,717.55 standing to the credit of the classes, and $940,274.08 set aside as a reserve for depreciation of securities.

The balance in the Pension Fund at the commencement of 1938 was $22,275,818.13. During the year, $2,423,809.52 was transferred for pension awards; $1,133,733.08 was added to the fund by way of interest and $2,185,981.45 was paid for pensions leaving a balance in the fund at the end of the year of $23,647,379.28. The transfers for pension awards during the year included $99,348.73 transferred from the Silicosis Account to provide for pensions in cases of silicosis in Class 5.

The Disaster Reserve Fund which is set aside to meet any unforeseen disaster or other circumstance which might unduly burden the employees in any class of industry, showed a balance at the end of 1938 of $217,887.73.

Particulars are also given concerning the Silicosis Account which was established to take care of special assessments and payments in Class 5 necessitated by the addition of silicosis contracted in mining operations to the list of industrial diseases under the Act. The balance in this account at the beginning of 1938 was $1,879,877.04 of which $607,163.08 was collected by way of assessment; $162,034.92 was paid for compensation; $17,835.25 for medical aid; $70,369.06 for salaries and expenses in connection with examination of underground mine-workers, $12,702.68 was transferred to the accident fund for expenses of supervision and handling claims; and $3,814.35 was paid for salaries and expenses of the Referee Board. The surplus in this account at December 31, 1938, was $2,220,283.86.

There is also included detailed information concerning operations during 1937, which was not available when the report for last year was made. Statistical information is given regarding accidents occurring during 1937, their causes, the nature of the injuries involved, the number, time loss, total and average cost of the different classes of cases, the age, wage, nationality, and marital condition of the injured workmen.

The Annual Report on Child Welfare, for the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations, has recently been received.

At its 1933 session, the Child Welfare Committee passed a resolution—approved by the Council on May 22 of the same year—the object of which was to obtain, each year, particulars of the progress made in child welfare in the various countries, both from the legislative and administrative points of view.

To this end, Governments are asked to furnish reports to the Secretariat, in response to which request certain of them send in ready drafted memoranda while others supply material from which a report can be prepared or from which their own notes can be supplemented.

Since the end of the second session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, the Secretariat has received material relating to twenty-nine countries. It has also been able to draw up a study of the position of child welfare in China, based on original sources.

The present report contains information relating to these countries.

FACTORY INSPECTION STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR FACTORY INSPECTORS IN THE U.S.A.

The Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor recently issued a pamphlet entitled *Factory Inspection Standards and Qualifications for Factory Inspectors,* prepared by an Advisory Committee on Safety and Health.

The booklet details the specific recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health on desirable qualifications of a factory inspector and as to a merit system of selection. The recommendations deal entirely with the qualifications necessary for that part of the work of factory inspection relating to safe and healthful working conditions.

The necessity for more widespread application of safety methods is emphasized in the fact that more than 19,000 deaths and 1,600,000 disabling injuries, 75,000 of the latter involving permanent disability, occur annually in industry in the United States. It is estimated in the report of the Committee that the direct money cost of this yearly toll of industrial accidents is about $700,000,000 and indirectly aggregates a much higher sum.

In this regard the report observes: "The reason for this annual loss, now more or less constant, is primarily because smaller industrial establishments have not kept pace with the larger enterprises in respect of organized safety effort. The significance of this is obvious when it is remembered that 92 per cent of the manufacturing plants in this country employ fewer than 100 persons. In many of these smaller establishments safety programs and the application of engineering technique to accident and disease prevention are either neglected or ineffectively carried on. The general acceptance of this situation is reflected in the past and present demand for action by the State in establishing and enforcing specific regulatory provisions looking to better protection of the worker against occupational hazards."

It is pointed out that as a rule State regulations represent only the minimum standards expected to bring about a reasonable degree of protection, and in the enforcement of these regulations the factory inspector performs an important service.

In its report the Committee expresses the belief that "any present or future regulatory approach to the industrial-accident problem will largely be ineffectual unless the factory inspector is in fact an expert in the detection of accident hazards and thoroughly conversant with technical and practical methods of eliminating or controlling them." The Committee was therefore of the opinion that "the first outstanding need in the field of industrial safety and health endeavour is a well devised and widely applied system of selecting, training, and retaining qualified inspection personnel . . . . and recommends the introduction in every State of a system of merit tests, a sound training program, and a plan that will reasonably insure a tenure of service for the competent inspector."

The report outlines a proposed competitive merit test prepared by the Advisory Committee. The examination is intended to be productive of the following information regarding the candidates for the position of factory inspector—citizenship, experience, education and age and physical qualifications. A written examination would cover "(*a*) ability to express himself clearly and effectively in writing (*b*) ability to apply his knowledge to specific problems pertinent to the work (*c*) practical knowledge of accident prevention and industrial health conservation methods." A proposed oral examination is also outlined and a suggested basis of rating offered in the report.

Referring to training the report recommends a one-year probationary period of training and experience with a final qualifying examination before permanent appointment. An outline of the course the period of training should take is also given.

In dealing with security of tenure of office the Committee states: "Equally as important as appointment and training is a reasonable assurance of permanence of office for competent inspectors. Administrative experience is not only a valuable public asset, which should be conserved, but, moreover, insecurity in office for non-service reasons tends to demoralize law enforcement. It is, therefore, urgent that the system give qualified inspectors the protection of civil service tenure or its merit-rating equivalent. The adoption of a competitive merit system in the selection of inspectors and a sound training program will go far in creating a public consciousness which will not tolerate arbitrary dismissal of qualified inspectors."

Concluding its report the Committee states: "Through the adoption of this program the Advisory Committee visualizes a factory inspector who commands the respect of industry and invites the confidence of workers because of his knowledge, integrity, and ability to bring about a greater degree of health, safety, and comfort."

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RELATIONSHIP OF OCCUPATION AND HEALTH AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN the April issue of the *National Health Review* published by the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, an abstract is made of an article by Dr. H. M. Vernon, appearing in the January number of *Occupational Psychology*. The review of the article is as follows:

The recently published Registrar General's Occupational Mortality Supplement for England and Wales shows that the mortality rates of men employed in different occupations differ widely. The figures given suggest that occupation has much influence on health, but the Registrar General considers that the effect of occupation on male mortality is probably on the whole more indirect than direct, that it is "influenced more by the conditions of life implied by various occupations than by the direct occupational risks entailed." In this paper Dr. Vernon attempts to assess the relative importance of direct occupational factors and of the social environment.

In the five years 1930-34 over 300 deaths per year were known to be caused by silicosis in England and Wales, but this figure undoubtedly omits some of the coal miners. There were about 13 fatal cases of asbestosis a year. Lead poisoning now causes an average of eight fatal and 136 non-fatal cases a year. Over 2,000 persons receive workmen's compensation for skin affections each year, but it is estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 cases, usually of a mild character, arise each year.

Taking all industries together, about 2,300 fatal accidents and 380,000 non-fatal ones are compensated each year. The fatality rate is eight times greater in coal miners than in factory workers. "Beat knee," "beat elbow" and "beat hand" account for nearly 6,000 cases amongst miners each year. In 1933 compensation was paid for 9,603 cases of miners' nystagmus, 8,068 of these being carried over from previous years.

Less clear-cut are the effects of certain environmental factors, but exposure to high temperatures and subsequent chilling account for respiratory illness and rheumatism, as in steel smelters and foundry men, and in coal miners. On the other hand high temperatures and humidities were not found to cause an excess of sickness in Lancashire cotton mills. It would appear that occupation affects the incidence of tuberculosis but clear proof is difficult to obtain.

These direct occupational effects account for only a small fraction of the mortality and morbidity of industrial workers. The effect of social environment is indicated by the Registrar General's classification of occupational groups according to social class. The five classes are I, professional, etc.; II, intermediate, between I and III; III, skilled workers; IV, intermediate, between III and V; V, unskilled workers. The standard mortality rates for all males of these five groups for 1930-32 were respectively 90, 94, 97, 102 and 111; the rates for married women of these groups were 81, 89, 99, 103, 113, and the infant mortality rates (deaths per 1,000 births) were 33, 45, 58, 67 and 77. In all cases there is a steady increase with fall in social status. In all the social groups the men had higher mortality rates than the women (38 per cent excess on the average), and part of the excess was probably occupational. The lower grades are the poorer paid, and consequently their social environment is poorer, their standards of housing and nutrition are worse. Of the social factors, nutrition is by far the most important. Figures are quoted to show that many members of the industrial classes are below the poverty line and cannot secure adequate nutrition. Heredity probably exerts its influence mainly through the intelligence. An intelligent worker will make ends meet more easily and look after himself better than will a person of low intelligence.

Dr. Vernon attempts to assess the relative importance of heredity, direct occupational effects, and the social environment (including nutrition) as regards their effects on health. Assuming that everyone possesses an average degree of intelligence, he puts the importance of heredity at 10 per cent, occupation at 20 to 30 per cent, and social environment at 60 to 70 per cent; while, when he takes into account the indirect effects of intelligence, he puts heredity at 40 per cent, occupation at 10 to 20 per cent, and social environment at 40 to 50 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, APRIL 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 11,607, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,030,718 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,910, having an aggregate membership of 242,398 persons, 13·9 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,607 firms showed an increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,030,718 persons, or 12,149 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104·9 at April 1 to 106·2 at the date under review, when it was about a point lower than at May 1, 1938; practically the same as at May 1, 1937, it was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. The general industrial expansion reported at the beginning of May, 1939, was not so pronounced as usual for the time of year, partly owing to the lateness of the spring in many sections of the country. The index when corrected for seasonal influences, therefore declined, falling fractionally from 111·1 in the preceding month, to 110·3 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows: 1939, 106·2; 1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8 and 1927, 101·8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported moderate seasonal improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the leather and tobacco divisions released employees. Logging and coal-mining also showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, while communications, services, trade, transportation and construction afforded decidedly more employment. The gain in communications and services approximated the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record; that in trade was unsually large, while the increases in the remaining industries were rather less than average; in some cases, this was due to the retarding effect of the late spring.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1938, shows that the 10,551 firms then cooperating had employed 1,024,702 persons, as compared with 1,001,202 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

Employment in Financial Organizatons

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For May 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,043 persons, compared with 33,053 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,063,761, and slightly raises the index of 106·2 in the industries above enumerated, to 106·3; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for April 1, the index was increased from 104·9 to 105·0; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and the four Western Provinces, but small losses were indicated in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the level of employment was rather higher than at May 1, 1938; in Quebec and Ontario, the indexes were lower by one point and two points, respectively, while in the Maritime Provinces as a unit there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Maritime Provinces.—The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920. Eight hundred and twenty-two firms reported 73,872 employees, or 311 more than at April 1, 1939. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the lumber, textile, iron and steel, fish-preserving and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement.

The 762 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 78,210 persons, being greater by 2,618 than at April 1, 1938. The index then stood at 107·3 compared with 100·2 at May 1, 1939.

Quebec.—An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,857 employers of 317,373 men and women, as against 311,228 in the preceding month; this increase of 6,145 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1938, being also less-than-average in the experience of the last eighteen years. Improvement on the whole took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, iron and steel and some other plants, while leather and textile factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make seasonal reductions in their personnel, and the railway construc-

tion and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,540 firms had reported 314,201 employees, or 14,460 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 112·6, or one point higher than at the date under review.

Ontario.—There was a slight falling-off in industrial activity in Ontario, where the trend at May 1 in past years has usually been upward. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and trade, while there were contractions in logging, steam railway operation and highway work. In the manufacturing group, considerable gains were reported in lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and some other classes, but textile and tobacco factories recorded declines. The working forces of the 5,076 co-operating establishments included 427,463 persons, compared with 427,675 at April 1. Employment at May 1, 1938, had shown a moderate advance, and the index was then two points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 107·9. The 4,645 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1938 had reported a combined staff of 428,351.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the food, textile, and oil-refining, divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,669 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 118,493 at the beginning of April, to 122,072 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1938, but was rather smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 94·5, was slightly higher than that of 91·5 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,506 establishments with 116,450 employees.

British Columbia.—The situation in British Columbia showed a betterment, which however, was on a scale below the average at May 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years. The latest index stood at 103·3, compared with 102·8 at May 1, 1938, and 103·4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 89,938 persons was reported by the 1,183 employers furnishing data, who had 87,612 on their staffs at April 1, 1939. Logging, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturng showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber and food factories. On the other hand, mining and highway construction and maintenance were quieter. For May 1, 1938, 1,098 employers had reported 87,490 workers, as compared with 85,229 in the preceding month.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
May 1, 1929	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
May 1, 1930	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
May 1, 1931	102·2	104·0	102·3	103·8	100·0	96·1
May 1, 1932	87·5	87·8	86·0	89·5	87·6	82·7
May 1, 1933	77·6	80·3	75·4	79·5	79·2	72·2
May 1, 1934	92·0	98·3	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4
May 1, 1935	95·2	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6
May 1, 1936	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
May 1, 1937	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
May 1, 1938	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
Apr. 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1939	100·0	7·2	30·8	41·5	11·8	8·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was indicated in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity, while a moderate decline took place in Ottawa. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Montreal, the index was the same, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1939, was not so favourable as at that date in 1938.

Montreal.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,674 co-operating employers reported 161,646 persons on their payrolls, compared with 158,092 at April 1; that this increase was not equal to the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available was partly owing to the adverse effect of the late spring. The level of employment indicated was the same as at May 1, 1938, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,459 establishments had been more pronounced; they then employed 157,510 men and women.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 17,223 employees, as against 16,568 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, but construction was also somewhat more active, while manufacturing was quieter. The general increase involved more workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1938, when the index was many points lower. The 179 employers furnishing data had then had 13,887 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,731 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 137,683 persons, as compared with 135,931 at April 1. This increase was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but approximated the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,581 establishments employing 132,737 assistants, or 414 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 106·3, compared with 107·6 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing and trade showed moderate improvement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 226 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,532, compared with 14,658 in the preceding month. Although the general tendency in this city was downward at the beginning of May, the index, at 106·4, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred firms had then made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,581, or 219 more than at April 1, 1938.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 33,251 was employed by the 327 co-operating establishments, as against 32,241 at April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a lower level than in the same month of last year, despite the fact that a smaller advance had then been recorded by 297 reporting employers, whose personnel included 34,282 men and women.

Windsor.—The movement in Windsor was favourable. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 198 firms with 19,461 workers, compared with 19,232 in the preceding month. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, construction and trade. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 187 industries reporting at May 1, 1938, when they employed 20,329 persons. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 148·9, as compared with 140·8 at the date under review

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 518 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,033, compared with 38,316 at April 1. Employment was not quite so active as at the same date of last year, when a rather larger advance had been noted in the 490 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,353 men and women.

Vancouver.—The number employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, mainly in food factories; trade, services, transportation and communications was also rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The gains in trade were largest. According to data received from 515 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 36,627 persons, compared with 35,719 at April 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1938, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 460 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 34,312.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a moderate improvement in manufacturing at May 1, when 6,329 establishments reported a staff of 553,579 persons, compared with 547,016 in the preceding month. Factory employment has usually increased at May 1 in the experience of past years, the average gain being rather greater than that recorded at the latest date. While the crude index showed a rise from 107·1 at April 1 to 108·4 at the beginning of May, the seasonally-adjusted index declined slightly from 108·0 at the former to 107·6 at the latter date.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:—1939, 108·4; 1938, 110·6; 1937, 113·8; 1936, 102·7; 1935, 95·6; 1934, 90·2; 1933, 76·8; 1932, 85·8; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 112·4; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 109·0 and 1927, 103·9.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	53·7	108·4	107·1	110·6	113·8	102·7	95·6	90·2
Animal products—edible	2·4	126·9	122·4	124·4	125·6	115·9	111·1	103·2
Fur and products	·2	94·1	95·1	94·4	97·9	91·4	84·8	76·9
Leather and products	2·2	111·1	112·7	108·5	117·8	112·7	108·8	99·9
Boots and shoes	1·5	113·1	115·1	112·7	120·1	116·5	113·4	106·7
Lumber and products	4·0	77·3	72·4	77·3	83·5	73·2	67·2	63·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	66·1	60·9	66·3	72·8	64·7	56·3	51·8
Furniture	·7	83·1	83·4	80·2	88·3	76·6	70·9	74·2
Other lumber products	1·1	108·7	100·4	109·9	113·2	97·6	98·2	90·5
Musical instruments	·1	41·6	47·2	46·7	45·9	36·6	29·0	27·3
Plant products—edible	3·2	107·7	104·8	107·4	103·7	102·2	92·6	92·4
Pulp and paper products	6·3	105·1	104·5	103·0	107·4	99·2	93·4	90·3
Pulp and paper	2·7	90·7	90·1	90·9	98·7	88·8	81·6	79·1
Paper products	1·0	130·3	130·2	129·5	133·0	199·1	108·0	103·4
Printing and publishing	2·6	114·9	114·0	109·8	110·1	106·0	104·1	100·8
Rubber products	1·3	105·5	105·4	100·5	104·6	96·0	91·2	92·3
Textile products	10·1	120·4	120·5	122·3	128·8	118·6	111·9	110·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	125·0	126·3	128·5	142·7	132·6	124·2	124·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	95·3	94·2	98·3	102·8	92·0	85·8	89·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	122·8	124·9	117·3	150·5	140·6	128·3	128·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·8	448·0	474·6	487·1	548·9	527·9	508·9	481·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	121·4	120·6	122·4	128·6	123·8	117·1	120·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	116·6	118·0	121·2	120·4	108·8	102·9	96·7
Other textile products	1·1	115·6	110·2	106·7	112·3	99·0	95·2	95·0
Tobacco	·7	91·2	110·8	101·0	101·7	108·3	94·1	100·4
Beverages	·8	163·9	164·0	162·3	154·3	139·0	130·4	119·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	159·8	156·5	166·4	154·6	140·1	130·6	125·2
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	82·2	76·8	82·4	89·7	79·7	69·4	64·1
Electric light and power	1·6	126·3	123·5	121·6	114·3	113·6	109·0	105·8
Electrical apparatus	1·6	125·5	124·5	136·8	138·7	117·3	106·0	100·5
Iron and steel products	12·4	97·3	95·8	104·5	109·4	94·1	86·0	75·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	123·8	119·1	124·5	141·0	115·2	98·7	91·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	115·0	114·0	123·2	128·3	100·9	88·7	76·3
Agricultural implements	·5	59·8	61·1	72·5	74·1	67·4	61·2	45·4
Land vehicles	5·4	92·3	90·5	99·4	103·4	94·9	89·1	79·4
Automobiles and parts	2·1	148·9	147·6	151·9	164·9	154·1	154·6	116·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	66·7	67·1	82·7	79·2	63·1	69·1	51·2
Heating appliances	·4	124·0	121·6	118·5	127·1	107·0	94·3	85·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	103·2	101·3	123·2	119·0	84·1	72·1	56·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	101·1	101·3	113·5	121·3	100·6	92·7	77·2
Other iron and steel products	2·0	100·3	99·6	103·0	109·1	89·9	80·2	75·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	154·6	154·7	156·6	151·9	126·8	119·0	106·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	150·1	146·1	156·9	146·2	133·1	129·3	129·7
Miscellaneous	·5	140·3	134·3	137·2	133·7	124·7	118·7	109·4
LOGGING	1·5	51·0	64·0	97·5	86·7	88·6	93·9	80·5
MINING	7·0	155·8	157·4	149·7	147·4	127·4	116·2	103·6
Coal	2·2	82·3	87·6	85·7	84·1	84·3	82·2	80·6
Metallic ores	4·0	334·0	333·6	306·1	296·5	243·9	211·0	169·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	123·4	119·1	123·4	131·5	93·1	85·4	80·5
COMMUNICATIONS	2·1	82·0	81·2	82·5	82·9	78·4	77·5	76·9
Telegraphs	·5	90·6	89·2	90·1	93·9	86·3	85·5	84·3
Telephones	1·6	79·7	79·0	80·4	79·9	76·3	75·4	75·0
TRANSPORTATION	9·6	81·4	79·3	83·9	85·1	82·8	80·1	78·5
Street railways and cartage	2·7	120·9	119·4	114·0	117·4	114·8	109·8	109·2
Steam railways	5·5	70·7	71·0	72·4	74·9	72·3	69·8	70·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	77·8	65·2	96·9	89·7	89·5	90·3	75·4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·0	94·2	91·6	88·2	71·4	79·4	84·7	95·8
Building	1·9	46·2	43·4	46·8	45·2	55·6	47·2	42·5
Highway	6·8	182·9	182·7	160·9	106·3	124·0	154·5	192·6
Railway	2·3	60·3	55·5	61·9	65·2	62·1	58·0	59·8
SERVICES	2·8	133·2	131·4	131·9	125·2	120·4	116·4	111·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	125·6	125·7	124·1	116·1	111·8	110·9	108·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	146·3	141·2	144·2	139·6	132·3	122·7	114·3
TRADE	12·3	135·1	131·1	131·3	128·4	123·3	119·3	115·6
Retail	9·3	141·3	136·5	137·7	135·3	129·7	126·0	122·2
Wholesale	3·0	119·3	117·6	116·8	113·1	108·8	104·0	100·5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	106·2	104·9	107·4	106·3	99·5	95·2	92·0

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

Considerable increases were noted at May 1, 1939, in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable foods. Chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also recorded heightened employment. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, textile and tobacco divisions showed curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal; those in the former were below the average indicated at May 1 in the last eighteen years, while those in the latter were on much the same scale as in recent springs.

For May 1, 1938, information had been received from 6,082 factories employing 562,733 persons, a contra-seasonal decrease of 1,126 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked losses had then occurred in the pulp and paper, iron and steel, textile and tobacco divisions.

Animal Products, Edible.—Increases in employment were noted in the meat, fish and dairying divisions; the improvement was more extensive than that reported at May 1, 1938, when the index was 2½ points lower. Statements were tabulated from 316 firms in this group, employing 24,545 persons, or 882 more than at the beginning of April. There was expansion in all provinces, that in British Columbia being most pronounced.

Fur and Fur Products.—The fur products group showed slightly less activity, according to the 64 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,983 workers, compared with 2,004 at April 1; the index was fractionally lower than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been indicated.

Leather and Products.—The leather industries reported some curtailment, according to 320 establishments with 22,881 employees, a reduction of 358 from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss, which occurred mainly in Quebec, exceeded that noted at May 1, 1938; the index then was slightly lower.

Lumber and Products.—Marked seasonal improvement was recorded in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 912 employers of 41,122 men and women, as against 38,501 in the preceding month. There were general additions to personnel, those in Ontario being greatest. A much smaller increase had been registered at May 1, 1938, when the index was the same as at the beginning of May of the present year.

Plant Products, Edible.—The production of vegetable foods showed an advance, mainly in sugar and syrup factories and fruit and vegetable canneries. The upward movement was, on the whole, rather more pronounced than that indicated by the firms co-operating at May 1, 1938; the index then stood at 107·4, or fractionally lower than that of 107·7 at the date under review. Statements were compiled from 520 plants, whose payrolls aggregated 32,751, as compared with 31,854 at April 1, 1939. The gains were made chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Increased activity was noted in these industries, in which employment on the whole was slightly brisker than at the same date in 1938, when curtailment had been reported. The moderate improvement at May 1, 1939, took place in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing concerns. The working forces of the 706 co-operating establishments aggregated 65,215, as against 64,827 in their last report. The largest advances were in Ontario.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed little general change from April; returns were tabulated from 55 manufacturers employing 13,181 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. The index was a few points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when the situation was unchanged from April 1, 1938.

Textile Products.—The trend of employment was downward in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 1,157 manufacturers having 104,415 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 104,543 in the preceding month. Woollen, silk and garment and personal furnishing factories were slacker. A much larger contraction had been shown at the same date of last year, but the index then stood at 122·3, compared with 120·4 at the date under review.

Beverages.—Data was received from 147 plants in this group employing 8,750 persons, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Employment was in much the same volume as at May 1 in 1938.

Tobacco.—Important seasonal curtailment was reported in tobacco factories at the first of May; 45 establishments had a combined paylist of 7,520 workers, compared with 9,138 at April 1. Most of the loss occurred in Ontario. The index was some ten points lower than at the beginning of May of last year, when a similar decline had been noted.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a further increase; this occurred mainly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Information was compiled from 299 manufacturers, whose staffs included 18,600 employees, as against 18,209 in April. The gain was smaller

than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was several points higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement; although this resulted in the employment of a rather larger number of additional workers than that reported at the beginning of May last year, the index then was practically the same as that of 82·2 at the date under review. The 216 co-operating firms had 9,189 employees at May 1, 1939, as against 8,582 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was recorded at the beginning of May in electric current plants, in which employment was brisker than in the spring of 1938. Statements were received from 100 companies employing 15,975 workers, an increase of 343 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment, on the whole, advanced moderately in electrical appliance works, according to data furnished by 124 establishments which had 16,998 employees. Similar additions to staffs had been registered at May 1, 1938, when the index was many points higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, machinery, automobile, railway car, structural iron and steel and some other groups reported heightened activity at May 1, while the agricultural implement and certain other industries were rather quieter. The trend was upward in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere the changes were slight. Returns were tabulated from 915 manufacturers with 127,303 operatives, as compared with 125,299 in the preceding month. Although general curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, the level of employment then was higher.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed little general change, according to statistics from 188 firms with a working force of 24,338 persons, or 15 fewer than at April 1. There was an advance in smelting and refining, but other branches of the industry were dull. An upward movement had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1938, and the index number then was two points higher.

Mineral Products.—Oil refineries and other plants classed in this division reported increased activity; the gain in personnel was smaller than that which occurred at May 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. Reports were received from 101 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 12,167 persons, as compared with 11,816 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Logging

The seasonal losses indicated at May 1 were on a smaller scale than those reported at the same date in 1938, but exceeded the average for May 1 in the last eighteen years; increases in British Columbia were much more than offset by reductions in other provinces, those in Quebec and Ontario being particularly large. The 399 co-operating firms employed 14,898 men, or 3,768 fewer than at April 1. The index, at 51·0, was many points lower than at the beginning of May in 1938, or any other year since 1933.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal-mining showed a contraction of a seasonal character; this was larger than that noted in the same month of last year, when the index was slightly higher than at May 1, 1939. Data were received from 105 operators with 22,474 employees, as compared with 23,915 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in the Prairie coal-fields, but there were also losses in British Columbia.

Metallic Ores.—The movement was favourable in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. An aggregate working force of 41,612 persons was employed by the 234 co-operating firms, who had 41,252 in their last report. A contraction had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, and activity then was not so great as at the date under review, when it reached the maximum recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920.

Non-Metallic Mineral (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain; 101 employers enlarged their payrolls by 266 workers to 8,194 at the beginning of May. The index was the same as at May 1, 1938, when the indicated advance had been somewhat more extensive.

Communications

Increased activity on the whole was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was very slightly lower than at the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported a combined personnel of 21,909 men and women, of whom 16,709 earned their livelihood on telephones.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Improvement was shown in local transportation at May 1, when the 279 firms from whom information was received, reported 27,810 employees, or 352 more than in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1938, although a larger gain had then been noted. Ontario registered most of the advance recorded at May 1, 1939.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while in the other economic areas heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 100 employers in this division, whose payrolls were reduced from 56,470 at April 1 to 56,264 at the beginning of May. A small gain had been noted at May 1, 1938, when the index was slightly higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 14,392 men, as compared with 12,061 in the preceding month, was reported by the 125 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. Partly as a result of the late spring, this improvement was much less pronounced than that noted at the same date last year, and the index then was many points higher. There were considerable seasonal losses at May 1, 1939, in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the tendency was upward.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed seasonal expansion; the working forces of the 824 co-operating contractors aggregated 19,519 persons, as against 18,330 at the beginning of April. The greatest improvement was in Quebec and Ontario. The index was fractionally lower than at May 1, 1938, when the increase had been on a rather larger scale.

Highway.—Work on roads and highways was slightly more active at the beginning of May; 203 men were taken on by the 380 employers making returns, who had 69,864 on their staffs. There were gains in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia curtailment was indicated. A much greater advance had been recorded at the same date last year, but highway construction work did not then provide employment for so many men as in the spring of the present year.

Railway.—Thirty-four companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 24,122 workers, as against 22,201 in their last report. There were increases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. A rather smaller gain had been noted at the beginning of May a year ago, but the index number then was slightly higher than at the date under review.

Services

The service group showed considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 587 establishments employing 29,316 persons, as against 28,911 in their last report. Gains were made in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, while the hotel and restaurant division showed little general change. Employment was brisker than at May 1 of 1938, when the movement had also been favourable.

Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown generally in wholesale and retail trade; 2,024 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 3,751 persons to 126,765 at the date under review. The increase in the group as a whole exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1938; this was probably due in part to the fact that the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end. The index was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record.

TABLES

Tables I and II give index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at May 1, 1939.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a further though moderate increase in the volume of work afforded local trade union members at the close of April from the preceding month, as manifest by the returns compiled from 1,910 labour organizations embracing a total of 242,398 members. Of these, 33,593, or a percentage of 13·9, were idle at the end of the month in comparison with 15·7 per cent of inactivity in March. A less favourable trend, however, was noted from April, 1938, though the change was but fractional, unemployment for that month standing at 13·1 per cent. Quebec unions, largely due to the better conditions prevailing in the garment establishments of the province and in somewhat lesser degree to gains in the transportation industries, recorded a 3 per cent rise in employment for March. Improvement

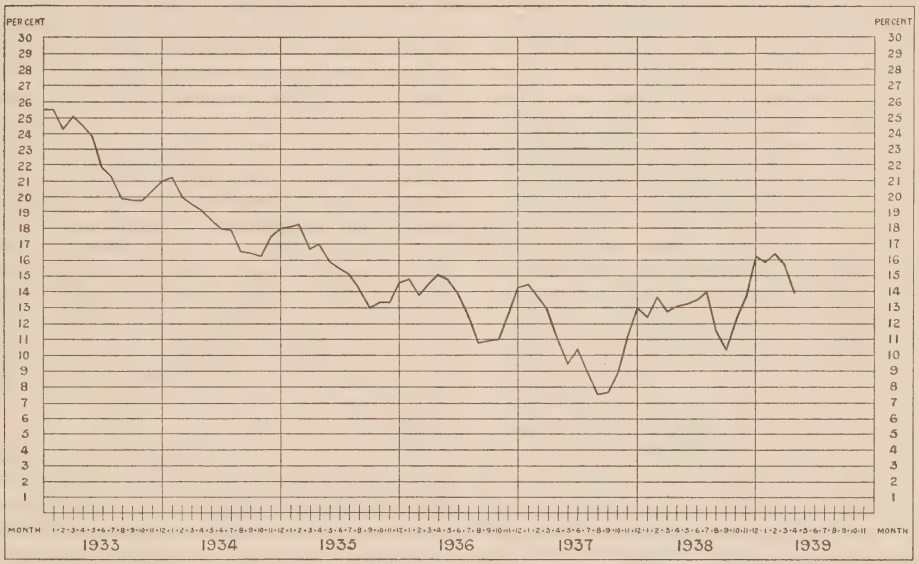
of over 2 per cent was shown in both British Columbia and Ontario, the fishing industry in the former province and the transportation industries in the latter being the determining factors in the more favourable employment movement. Activity in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also tended upward from March, though the variations were less than one per cent. Minor contractions, however, occurred in New Brunswick and Alberta. When contrasting with the returns for April, 1938, moderate employment advancement was recorded by British Columbia unions during the month reviewed and the trend of activity in Alberta was but nominally improved. Rather noteworthy employment recessions were indicated by Nova Scotia members, the coal mines and the iron and steel group particularly, showing less active conditions. In New Brunswick and Manitoba there were declines on a smaller scale and slight employment curtailment was manifest in Saskatchewan, Quebec and Ontario.

A separate tabulation is made each month showing the unemployment existing among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Montreal unions during April indicated fair sized gains in work afforded from March and improvement in smaller measure was recorded by Edmonton, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto members. Employment in Regina, Saint John and Halifax, however, subsided slightly. Compared with the returns for April, 1938, heightened activity of rather noteworthy degree was reported by Halifax members and in Vancouver and Regina conditions were somewhat better. Employment for Saint John members was considerably curtailed from April of last year and the situation declined moderately among Edmonton and Winnipeg unions. Fractional recessions only were evident in Montreal and in Toronto.

From the chart which appears with this article and illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date it will be seen that the curve during April continued in the downward course noted in March, an evidence of improved conditions. There was little variation in the level of the curve at the close of April from the corresponding month in 1938, though the tendency was less favourable during the period reviewed.

Continued gains in employment were indicated in the manufacturing industries during April, the 560 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 94,029 members, showing that 11,068 or 11·8 per cent were unemployed, as compared with 13·3 per cent in March. A considerable proportion of the advance took place among garment workers in the province of Quebec, who reported a much larger number of their members busy than in March. The percentage increase among glass workers was quite pronounced, but affected few persons as their membership was rather small. Conditions for hat, cap and glove workers were moderately better than in March and lesser

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



increases were registered by bakers and confectioners, cigar and tobacco workers, paper makers, wood and gas workers and metal polishers. On the contrary, general labourers and fur workers showed a rather marked drop in work afforded and curtailment in activity on a somewhat smaller scale was evident among meat cutters and butchers. Employment for iron and steel, textile and carpet, brewery, leather and jewellery workers, mill and smeltermen, and printing tradesmen subsided slightly. A more favourable movement was noted in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, from April last year when 13·9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison as in the previous one the garment trades were largely responsible for the rise in employment shown over April, 1938. Decided expansion was also reflected by wood and fur workers, and noteworthy gains were evident among bakers and confectioners, and metal polishers. Heightened activity of lesser degree was registered by hat, cap and glove, glass, cigar and tobacco, and gas workers, meat cutters and butchers, and papermakers. Leather workers, however, suffered extensive losses in work available from April last year and the situation for textile and carpet, brewery, and iron and steel workers, and general labourers was considerably less favourable. Jewellery workers showed more moderate curtailment and fractional declines only were reported by printing tradesmen and mill and smeltermen.

From unions of coal miners 60 reports were received during April, which involved a membership of 22,271 persons, 3,178 of whom or a percentage of 14·3 were idle, compared with 12.7 per cent in March and a percentage of 13·4 in April last year. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia coal fields there was a slightly upward trend of employment during April from the preceding month, while in Alberta some curtailment in activity was noted. When comparing with returns for April a year ago, British Columbia mines were much quieter during the month reviewed and conditions were also less active in the Nova Scotia mines. In Alberta, however, the situation showed noteworthy improvement. Short time work also was prevalent among the coal miners throughout April.

The building and construction trades showed a tendency toward increased employment during April when compared with the returns for March, though the change was merely nominal. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 216 associations of these tradesmen, with 27,411 members, 10,975 or a percentage of 40·0 of whom were idle, contrasted with 40·2 per cent in the preceding month. Unemployment was, however, considerably in excess of that recorded in April, 1938, when 33·7 per cent of the membership involved were without work. Important seasonal increases in activity were evident among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers during April from the preceding month, and gains, on a much smaller scale, were noted by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Bridge and structural iron workers, and electrical workers, on the contrary, suffered noteworthy curtailment in employment, and more moderate recessions occurred among steam shovelmen and carpenters and joiners. The tendency for granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers, while less favourable, showed little variation from March. When making a comparison with the returns for April, 1938, large increases in slackness were registered by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and granite and stonecutters during the period under review and noteworthy contractions in employment were manifest by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Lesser declines were evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Hod carriers and building labourers, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers were the only tradesmen to reflect improvement in the situation from April last year, the gains recorded being of a moderate degree.

Better conditions prevailed in the transportation industries during April than in the previous month according to the returns compiled from 811 unions with a membership total of 64,274 persons. Of these, 6,109 or a percentage of 9·5 were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 13·2 per cent in March. Some falling off in activity, however, was apparent from April last year when 8·2 per cent of the members indicated were unemployed. Navigation workers were much busier during April than in March and among steam railway employees, whose returns included over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, moderate advancement was noted. Employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was but nominally retarded from March, while among street and electric railway employees the situation remained unchanged in the two months compared. Navigation workers, steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated in varying

degrees in the less favourable movement shown from April last year, teamsters and chauffeurs reflecting the most noteworthy change. Street and electric railway employees, on the other hand, indicated a fractional rise in work afforded.

Retail shop clerks reported 0·5 per cent of unemployed members during April in contrast with 0·1 per cent in March and with a fully engaged situation in April last year. The percentage for April this year was based on the returns tabulated from 6 associations of these workers with an aggregate membership of 1,866 persons.

Activity for civic employees tended favourably during April from the previous month, though the variation was quite slight, the 81 associations making returns with a membership numbering 10,127 persons showing 1·4 per cent of idleness in contrast with 2·2 per cent in March. Employment was fractionally retarded from April last year, when 0·9 per cent of the members reported were without work.

A higher level of employment was reflected in the miscellaneous group of trades during April than in either the previous month or April a year ago, the 139 labour organizations forwarding reports, with 11,518 members, indicating that 756 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6·6 contrasted with percentages of 9·8 in March and 7·4 in April, 1938. Unclassified workers showed pronounced improvement in conditions from March and moderate gains were evident among barbers. Activity tended favourably for hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen, though the variations from March were less than one per cent. Contrasted with the returns for April of last year barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees showed a better level of activity during the month reviewed, while among unclassified workers and hotel and restaurant employees some curtailment in work afforded was indicated. The changes throughout, however, were not particularly outstanding.

Fishermen with 5 associations reporting a membership of 1,980 persons during April, showed that 328 or a percentage of 16·6 were out of work on the last day of the month, compared with 36·7 per cent in March. In April, 1938, only 0·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

At the close of April reports were tabulated from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers with an aggregate of 1,806 members, 554 or 30·7 per cent of whom were without work, in contrast with a percentage of 31·5 in March. A considerable slump in employment was reflected from April last year when 4·6 per cent of idleness was reported.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and for each month from April, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
April....1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	**5·5**
April....1930.....	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	**9·0**
April....1931.....	7·2	9·8	14·9	15·2	14·4	14·6	20·3	17·8	**14·9**
April....1932.....	8·9	16·0	28·1	24·0	21·9	16·9	26·1	21·5	**23·0**
April....1933.....	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	**24·5**
April....1934.....	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·0	22·4	19·2	**19·1**
April....1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	**17·0**
April 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	**15·1**
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	**11·1**
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug. 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·3**
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month		Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April	1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·0	31·9	1·8	2·0	....	13·2	29·3	....	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
April	1930	1·3	11·9	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	....	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	.....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3		·0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
April	1931	2·4	37·3	13·0	11·1	11·1	10·3	17·9	6·8	....	28·8	13·2	21·0	13·3	2·1	8·3	8·3	5·6	41·9	0	32·8	40·5	9·8	33·0	10·6	1·3	6·9	7·0	0	2·1	6·8	·1	14·1	14·9
April	1932	0	26·1	13·5	25·5	12·5	14·5	19·5	12·7		58·6	35·8	18·6	38·5	8·6	25·6	24·5	11·5	18·9	.....	61·9	62·7	13·2	33·6	14·9	1·3	9·3	9·4	0	2·9	11·4	5·6	20·8	23·0
April,	1933	2·0	34·3	17·1	28·3	17·8	16·8	19·2	15·7	0	39·6	25·7	26·8	26·5	7·5	21·5	34·9	46·8	23·0	0	61·6	66·7	14·1	30·4	16·3	1·0	14·7	15·0	0	2·0	11·4	6·0	20·8	24·5
April,	1934	2·2	29·9	19·3	16·4	7·2	10·4	7·9	11·8	0	21·4	11·2	23·8	11·4	·4	11·2	19·5	33·3	10·2	0	65·2	61·3	11·4	40·4	11·9	·8	13·4	13·5	7·5	6·8	6·3	1·7	15·2	19·1
April,	1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
April,	1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
April,	1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May,	1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June,	1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·1
July,	1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August,	1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September,	1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October,	1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November,	1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December,	1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January,	1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February,	1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March,	1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	...	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April,	1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	...	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May,	1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June,	1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July,	1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August,	1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	...	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September,	1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October,	1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November,	1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December,	1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January,	1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February,	1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March,	1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April,	1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9

(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1939

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1939, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a nominal loss from March, but a gain of nearly 15 per cent over April a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month losses were recorded in construction and maintenance, logging, services and trade, the first named being very heavy. These declines, however, were offset, in part, by gains in farming, manufacturing, transportation and mining, that in farming being the only one of moment. When compared with the corresponding period a year ago, construction and maintenance recorded a very substantial gain, which much more than counterbalanced the losses shown in logging, farming, transportation, mining, manufacturing and trade, all of which, with the exception of that in logging, were comparatively small. A gain was registered in services, which was likewise minor in volume.

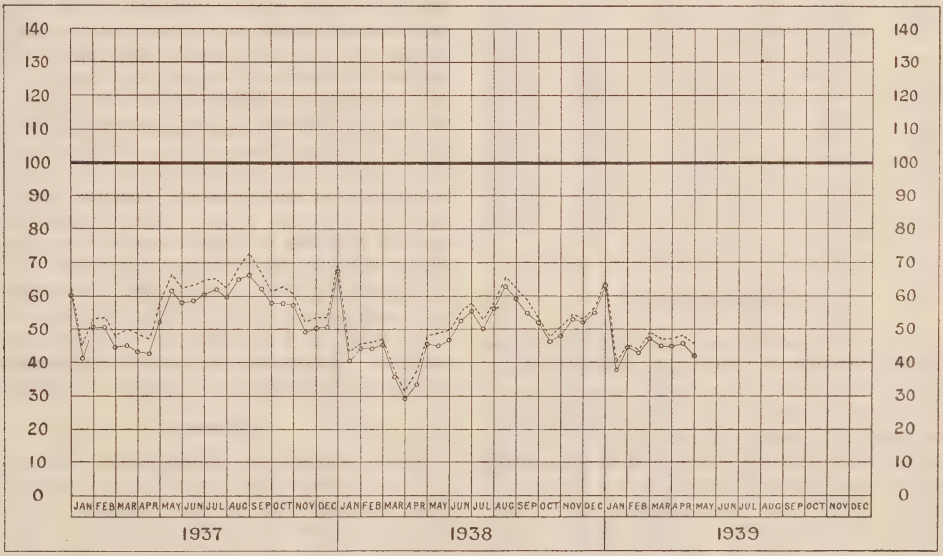
tion during the first half of April being slightly higher in trend, but during the latter half both curves pursued a downward course and at the close of the month under review the levels attained were about three points below those reached at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 48·3 and 45·5, respectively, during the first and the second half of April, 1939, in contrast with ratios of 38·0 and 48·2 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 45·6 and 42·1 as compared with 33·4 and 45·5 during April, 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,174, as compared with 1,152 in the previous month and with 1,045 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices dur-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1937, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little varia-

ing the month under review was 2,499, as compared with 2,443 in March and with 2,444 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1939, was 1,094, of which 590 were in regular employment and 504 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,097 during the preceding

month. Placements in April, 1938, averaged 954 daily, consisting of 627 in regular and 327 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 26,484 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,146 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,572, of which 8,804 were of men and 4,768 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 11,574. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,403 for men and 10,591 for women, a total of 26,994, while applications for work numbered 57,469, of which 42,006 were from men and 15,463 from women. Reports for March, 1939, showed 31,086 positions available, 65,948 applications made and 29,604 placements effected, while in April, 1938, there were recorded 25,072 vacancies, 58,638 applications for work and 22,889 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year, from January, 1929, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (4 months)	62,628	51,088	113,716

Nova Scotia

During the month of April, 1939, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 2 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but 6 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with April, 1938. Placements in construction and maintenance and services were higher than in April of last year, but there were declines in mining, farming and logging. The changes in all other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 50; construction and maintenance, 346, and services, 636, of which 540 were of household workers. During the month 110 men and 155 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during April, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. The same percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. There was a large increase in construction and maintenance when comparing the placements with April, 1938, and smaller gains in manufacturing and logging. Small losses, however, were reported in services and trade and nominal changes, only, in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 34; construction and maintenance, 357, and services, 627, of which 499 were of household workers. There were 31 men and 92 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during April, were nearly 13 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 21 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of 19 per cent in comparison with March and of nearly 22 per cent when compared with April, 1938. Substantial declines in logging and construction and maintenance, with a smaller loss in manufacturing, accounted for the decrease in placements for the province as a whole, though there were small reductions also in mining, transportation and farming. Services was the only group to show any improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 146; logging, 130; construction and maintenance 2,142; trade, 102, and services, 2,587, of which 2,369 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,368 of men and 1,544 of women.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April called for 14 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but 21 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 16 per cent when compared with March, but a gain of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with April, 1938. The improvement in placements over April of last year was due to a substantial increase in construction and maintenance, offset in part by large declines in logging, services and farming. Of the changes in other

(Continued on page 610)

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,131**	**66**	**1,315**	**1,107**	**265**	**841**	**2,362**	372
Halifax	344	49	452	317	64	253	1,060	102
Kentville	144	0	218	144	63	81	341	61
New Glasgow	227	17	230	230	110	119	367	175
Sydney	416	0	415	416	28	388	594	34
New Brunswick	**1,052**	**11**	**1,119**	**1,062**	**123**	**924**	**1,266**	**146**
Chatham	311	0	311	311	0	311	33	38
Moncton	342	11	337	337	91	246	498	77
Saint John	399	0	471	414	32	367	735	31
Quebec	**6,426**	**1,039**	**14,613**	**6,169**	**3,912**	**1,254**	**9,466**	**5,480**
Bagotville	68	12	165	66	66	0	90	159
Chicoutimi	119	0	473	119	117	2	240	920
Hull	743	7	1,233	760	706	51	419	824
La Tuque	129	0	211	129	126	3	76	31
Matane	179	26	209	211	184	18	402	166
Montreal	3,083	479	7,320	2,999	1,345	922	5,153	1,345
Quebec	1,463	454	3,152	1,162	761	215	1,869	957
Rouyn	156	11	682	161	134	23	503	244
Sherbrooke	190	24	307	226	182	7	82	156
Three Rivers	223	23	622	233	207	11	374	635
Val d'Or	73	3	239	103	84	2	258	43
Ontario	**9,701**	**377**	**23,890**	**9,620**	**4,102**	**5,268**	**59,530**	**4,585**
Belleville	100	0	212	101	56	45	678	76
Brantford	178	0	266	177	138	39	1,597	86
Chatham	208	0	274	208	40	168	561	148
Fort William	73	0	143	73	36	37	1,580	117
Guelph	110	23	172	118	66	21	838	92
Hamilton	552	61	1,218	526	273	203	5,525	259
Kenora	36	0	307	36	28	8	540	67
Kingston	94	15	196	76	55	21	597	218
Kitchener	210	37	348	191	107	69	1,034	79
London	419	50	619	451	264	127	2,212	354
Niagara Falls	129	10	171	124	88	25	1,173	93
North Bay	171	0	315	204	178	26	1,384	112
Oshawa	217	44	436	217	54	163	2,025	62
Ottawa	2,435	1	3,605	2,434	477	1,957	3,860	301
Owen Sound	80	0	128	80	38	42	378	.....
Pembroke	183	32	1,233	142	80	62	615	39
Peterborough	134	0	247	134	88	46	865	66
Port Arthur	772	0	809	750	51	699	1,237	348
St. Catharines	219	13	329	214	141	73	2,338	90
St. Thomas	79	0	110	78	56	22	269	113
Sarnia	227	8	280	223	95	128	553	140
Sault Ste. Marie	90	0	298	90	54	36	528	32
Simcoe	74	0	91	71	70	1	20	.....
Stratford	138	0	255	138	118	20	1,126	120
Sudbury	38	0	447	29	15	14	570	179
Timmins	529	0	1,258	505	86	419	1,416	125
Toronto	1,550	52	9,106	1,506	971	535	20,297	910
Welland	55	9	141	125	40	3	644	.....
Windsor	410	19	643	409	210	198	4,460	169
Woodstock	191	3	233	190	129	61	610	190
Manitoba	**1,935**	**34**	**4,276**	**1,926**	**1,389**	**529**	**16,059**	**1,017**
Brandon	254	29	243	193	178	14	544	117
Dauphin	56	0	56	56	44	12	2	.....
Portage la Prairie	45	0	45	45	43	2		6
Winnipeg	1,580	5	3,932	1,632	1,124	501	15,513	894
Saskatchewan	**1,662**	**189**	**1,990**	**1,608**	**1,333**	**272**	**3,322**	**1,211**
Estevan	26	7	33	26	16	10	89	.....
Moose Jaw	295	53	304	278	209	69	563	245
North Battleford	62	0	67	48	43	5	146	43
Prince Albert	71	17	118	58	37	21	166	57
Regina	441	31	590	433	350	80	724	409
Saskatoon	381	23	447	392	360	32	1,301	292
Swift Current	73	25	86	66	61	5	204	56
Weyburn	125	8	147	125	115	10	90	.....
Yorkton	188	25	198	182	142	40	39	109
Alberta	**1,802**	**58**	**4,338**	**1,655**	**1,257**	**398**	**7,588**	**1,458**
Calgary	642	35	1,482	519	426	93	3,264	486
Drumheller	109	7	462	89	68	21	309	89
Edmonton	631	0	1,820	629	544	85	3,132	670
Lethbridge	136	10	265	132	126	6	555	114
Medicine Hat	284	6	309	286	93	193	328	99
British Columbia	**3,285**	**12**	**5,928**	**3,337**	**1,191**	**2,088**	**16,484**	**767**
Kamloops	117	0	169	114	17	97	272	15
Nanaimo	560	0	583	552	545	7	785	338
Nelson	143	0	161	143	9	134	46	27
New Westminster	46	0	128	46	32	14	727	10
Penticton	60	2	131	61	36	25	320	28
Prince George	11	0	28	11	11	0	9	14
Prince Rupert	63	0	81	63	18	45	201	7
Vancouver	1,963	10	3,923	2,027	392	1,577	12,623	222
Victoria	322	0	724	320	131	189	1,501	106
Canada	**26,994**	**1,786**	**57,469**	**26,484**	**13,572**	**11,574**	**116,077**	**15,036**
Men	16,403	369	42,006	16,351	8,804	7,431	98,447	10,726
Women	10,591	1,417	15,463	10,133	4,768	4,143	17,630	4,310

groups, a gain in manufacturing and losses in transportation and trade were the most important. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 495; farming, 1,185; construction and maintenance, 3,716; trade, 204, and services, 3,591, of which 2,481 were of household workers. During the month 2,649 men and 1,453 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during April, were nearly 15 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 14 per cent when compared with March and of over 24 per cent in comparison with April, 1938. Except for a minor loss in logging, all industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over April of last year, the most important gain being in farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 67; farming, 837; construction and maintenance, 96, and services, 818, of which 698 were of household workers. During the month 1,001 men and 388 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during April, was nearly 32 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 8 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 44 per cent when compared with March and of over 7 per cent in comparison with April, 1938. Small increases in construction and maintenance, services and farming accounted for the gain in placements over April of last year, there being little or no change in all other groups. Industrial changes in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 865; construction and maintenance, 81, and services, 617, of which 481 were of household workers. There were 952 men and 381 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment Offices in Alberta were notified of nearly 16 per cent more vacancies in April than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 13 per cent higher than in March but nearly 14 per cent below those of April, 1938. A fairly large decrease in farming, with smaller losses in construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing, accounted for the decline in placements from April of last year, all other groups showing minor improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 51; farming, 643; transportation, 67; construction and maintenance, 222, and services, 624, of which 480 were of household workers. During the month 810 men and 447 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during April were nearly 43 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 108 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 43 per cent in placements when compared with March, but an increase of nearly 106 per cent in comparison with April, 1938. The substantial increase in placements over April of last year was due to a large gain in construction and maintenance and moderate improvement in services and logging. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 119; farming, 132; construction and maintenance, 2,105, and services, 806, of which 525 were of household workers. There were 883 men and 308 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,572 placements in regular employment, 5,808 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 203 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 151 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 52 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during April the Hull office transferred 41 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. From Ontario centres during April 54 persons were conveyed at the reduced rate to provincial points. The Port Arthur

office was instrumental in the despatch of 35 bush workers, 1 mine carpenter and 1 cook, the Fort William office of 8 bush workers, 2 hotel employees, 1 cook and 1 teamster and the Sudbury office of 2 bush workers to various sections within their respective zone. Destined to the Port Arthur zone in addition was 1 mine worker sent from Timmins. The Ottawa zone received 1 tool maker from Toronto, and the London zone 1 oiler from Kingston. The labour movement in Manitoba during April was entirely from Winnipeg and involved the transfer of 16 persons, 5 within the province and 11 outside. The latter were for the Port Arthur zone and included 7 mine employees, 1 bushman, 1 lineman, 1 teamster and 1 labourer. Provincially 4 farm hands and 1 mine worker were transported to centres in the Winnipeg zone. Benefiting by the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during April 1 labourer secured a certificate at the Estevan office for transportation to Moose Jaw. Offices in Alberta during April issued 87 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. For employment within its own zone the Edmonton office transferred 51 transportation company employees, 10 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 5 miners, 4 highway construction workers, 2 hotel employees, 2 sawmill hands, 2 fish company employees, 1 teacher, 1 building construction worker, 1 blacksmith, and 1 housekeeper. From Edmonton also, 2 farms hands were despatched to Lethbridge. The Calgary office was responsible for the transfer of 1 farm hand to Drumheller and of 3 farm hands to points in the Calgary zone. Vouchers for transportation were granted in British Columbia during April to 4 persons going to provincial employment. These were issued at Vancouver, from which centre 1 lumber grader and 1 handyman went to Kamloops, 1 cook to Nelson and I miner to a point in the Vancouver zone.

Of the 203 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April 134 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 66 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1939

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 58 cities which granted permits for construction work valued at $5,936,806 during April, as compared with $3,351,194 in the preceding month, and $4,890,677 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of $2,585,612 or 58·3 per cent as compared with March, and of $1,046,129 or 21·4 per cent over April of last year.

The estimated value of the construction authorized in the first four months of the present year was $12,888,791; this was slightly higher than the aggregate of $12,775,777 reported in the period, January-April, 1938, although it was lower than in 1937. The cumulative total for the first four months in each of the years since 1931 has been decidedly smaller than the average in the period since 1919. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been rather lower than in the same months of 1938 or 1937, but were higher than in other years since 1930.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1939, showing that they had issued more than 500 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,800,000 and for over 2,300 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $3,600,000. There were also two engineering projects valued at $7,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 300 dwellings and 1,400 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,000,000 and $2,100,000, respectively.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during April as compared with the preceding month, the greatest advance of $1,229,309 or 158·8 per cent taking place in Quebec. The return for Prince Edward Island shows that no permits were taken out during the month under review.

As compared with April, 1938, there were increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. In this comparison also, the largest gain was in Quebec, where the permits were higher in value by $1,159,173 or 137·3 per cent. Declines from April, 1938, were recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $535,659 or 53·1 per cent in Alberta being most pronounced.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also over April, 1938. In Toronto, the estimated value was lower than in March, 1939, but was slightly higher than in April of last year. Of the other centres, Syd-

ney, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Boniface, Calgary, Lethbridge, Kamloops and North Vancouver reported increases in the value of the construction work represented by the permits issued, as compared with March, 1939, and also with April, 1938.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939	5,936,806	12,888,791	31·0	87·4
1938	4,890,677	12,775,777	30·8	91·2
1937	6,106,693	16,634,685	40·0	93·8
1936	3,237,366	8,829,837	21·3	84·2
1935	6,300,046	14,807,316	35·6	81·5
1934	2,269,157	4,980,156	12·0	82·4
1933	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·1
1932	4,370,863	13,823,873	33·3	79·1
1931	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·7
1930	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	96·2
1929	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1928	18,606,167	51,769,505	124·6	95·7
1927	17,312,470	42,340,823	101·9	96·3
1926	19,044,499	41,538,073	100·0	101·7

As already stated, the aggregate for the first four months of this year was slightly larger than in the same period of 1938; it was also greater than in 1936, 1934 or 1933, but was exceeded by the January-April total in 1937, 1935 or 1932 and also by the figures for preceding years for which data are available. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in 1939 were lower than in the months, January-April in 1938 or 1937, but were rather higher than in earlier years since 1930.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during April and March, 1939, and April, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

TABLE II—ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	April, 1939	April, 1938
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	[1]Nil	6,100
Nova Scotia	87,865	156,606
*Halifax	46,800	116,396
New Glasgow	4,175	18,640
*Sydney	36,890	21,570
New Brunswick	87,630	47,386
Fredericton	2,000	8,000
*Moncton	73,250	23,250
*Saint John	12,380	16,136
Quebec	2,003,415	844,242
*Montreal—		
*Maisonneuve	761,375	482,352
*Quebec	1,002,720	100,235
Shawinigan Falls	22,250	34,805
*Sherbrooke	166,550	70,200
*Three Rivers	29,250	33,400
*Westmount	21,270	123,250
Ontario	2,011,521	1,641,759
Belleville	3,455	3,400
*Brantford	97,020	10,580
Chatham	46,700	8,624
*Fort William	89,435	23,745
Galt	47,773	29,761
*Guelph	13,075	5,000
*Hamilton	275,313	139,235
*Kingston	36,848	22,475
*Kitchener	58,842	43,400
*London	104,960	93,375
Niagara Falls	7,890	77,910
Oshawa	10,500	10,165
*Ottawa	189,040	338,470
Owen Sound	5,570	15,050
*Peterborough	26,642	28,735
*Port Arthur	53,110	37,565
*Stratford	11,365	14,429
*St. Catharines	168,910	10,833
*St. Thomas	12,545	14,495
Sarnia	3,870	10,832
Sault Ste. Marie	73,150	22,750
*Toronto	514,467	503,698
York and East York Townships	92,545	106,960
Welland	29,875	21,750
*Windsor	27,955	30,030
Riverside	6,450	8,050
Woodstock	4,216	10,442
Manitoba	330,760	254,640
*Brandon	4,075	4,355
St. Boniface	29,235	23,585
*Winnipeg	297,450	226,700
Saskatchewan	41,229	94,853
*Moose Jaw	3,875	7,665
*Regina	35,344	78,633
*Saskatoon	2,010	8,555
Alberta	474,060	1,009,719
*Calgary	196,190	75,639
*Edmonton	173,165	926,965
Lethbridge	104,705	6,065
Medicine Hat	Nil	1,050
British Columbia	900,326	835,372
Kamloops	10,555	2,440
Nanaimo	4,420	9,300
*New Westminster	64,660	51,050
Prince Rupert	12,195	7,030
*Vancouver	750,155	703,445
North Vancouver	15,140	15,025
*Victoria	43,201	47,082
Total— 58 cities	5,936,806	4,890,677
Total—*35 cities	5,400,137	4,432,943

[1]Report not received in time for tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1939

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of May, 1939, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy with spring ploughing and planting, city markets being well patronized and prices firm. Lumbering was confined chiefly to pulpwood cutting and peeling, men being sent out as needed. Sawmills were operating steadily. Big hauls of herring and gaspereaux were reported along the Northumberland Strait, but catches of salmon and lobsters were only fair. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked three and a half to six days. Establishments manufacturing confectionery and foodstuffs reported business good, but some idleness was reported in the iron and steel industry. Building construction showed improvement and highway work progressed steadily. Passenger and freight traffic was quite heavy and trade above the average. A number of requests was received in the Women's Division for housemaids and charworkers and placements were made accordingly.

The demand for farm hands in the Province of Quebec was particularly heavy in the regions served by Montreal and Sherbrooke offices, although in the latter district spring work had been delayed by poor weather. River driving provided employment for about 1,000 men at Chicoutimi, while many others were working at Hull and Matane. A number of manufacturing centres reported improvement, amongst them being Bagotville and Matane—paper mills; Hull—match, paper and toy plants; LaTuque —building materials; Montreal—shoes and macaroni factories, and Sherbrooke—iron and steel and machinery establishments. The leather industry at Quebec City was operating at half capacity, but clothing was very active. Sash and door factories were slack at Rouyn, as building construction had been delayed due to unfavourable weather, but they had resumed operations at Val d'Or, although only the older employees there had been re-engaged. At Three Rivers, conditions were normal. Construction of many new buildings including dwellings, factories and apartment houses was reported from all parts of the province and at LaTuque many men had secured employment at the St. Maurice Power Dam. Repairs to sidewalks, streets, bridges and highways also afforded work for a number of persons. Trade, in general, was good, being exceptionally brisk at Montreal, as a result of Their Majesties' visit. Re-opening of ports also provided need for additional labour. Numerous placements of women in household service, likewise, were recorded.

Farm orders in Ontario increased slightly, but the call was unusually slow for the season of the year, seeding and planting having been greatly retarded through continued cold weather. Pulp cutters were being sent out to logging camps, and river driving was under way. Sawmills, also, were starting operations and in some districts were already running with full crews. Mining was normal, with a fair demand reported for various classes of mining men. No material change was noted in manufacturing; some lines manifested additional activity, partly seasonal, while others still registered slackness, which was apparent in reduced working hours and lower staff levels. Recorded activity in construction was being maintained and employment for building mechanics was increasing, the work at present being chiefly confined to repairs and small dwellings .Maintenance of highways continued, although highway camps were not yet open; however, several extra railway gangs had been sent out. Few calls were received for marine help, but shipments of freight on the Great Lakes were very good. Trade was better. Requests for capable domestics for city and country positions were numerous, nevertheless experienced household workers were not always available and with spring cleaning nearly completed, the calls for casual help in domestic service were slightly below those previously recorded. A few placements of women also were made in industrial plants.

There was little demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces as seeding was completed. Crop conditions in nearly all sections were very good, owing to an abundant supply of moisture. Logging was fairly active, a number of pulpwood cutters having been sent out. Mining was quiet and manufacturing unchanged. Building construction was particularly brisk at Winnipeg; elsewhere, some improvement was noted, although not in any marked degree. Work continued on highways and a few men were placed on extra gangs for the railways. A considerable amount of temporary employment also resulted from preparations for the Royal

Visit. Trade was rather slack. In the Women's Division an increase was reported in city calls for restaurant and household workers, for which experienced help was provided; country vacancies, however, were difficult to fill.

Farming in British Columbia was quiet, but logging camps and shingle mills continued active, although there was no great movement of labour. Mining was rather slack, except for development work, which was being carried on near Penticton. Considerable improvement was noted in building, a number of smaller sized homes being erected, while Their Majesties' visit was responsible for a great demand for casual labour, especially in the construction of scores of stands along the route of the Royal procession in Victoria. Section men and extra gang labourers also had been sent out by all railroads for summer work and plenty of longshore work was available on the waterfronts at New Westminster and Victoria. Trade was good, but collections slow. There was a steady demand for experienced domestics at fair wages, with casual work for women likewise better.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a further improvement between March 13 and April 17. It was most marked in building, public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, ship building and repairing, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, the cotton and tailoring industries, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, entertainments, sport, etc., and railway and shipping services. On the other hand, employment declined in the wool textile and hosiery industries and in boot and shoe manufacture.

It is provisionally estimated that at April 17, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,511,000. This was 108,000 more than at March 13, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 270,000 more than at April 4, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at April 17, 1939, was 11·4 compared with 12·1 at March 13, 1939. For April 4, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·4. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 11·6 at April 17, 1939, 12·3 at March 13, 1939, and 12·7 at April 4, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 6·1, 7·8 and 5·7 respectively.

At April 17, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,343,295 wholly unemployed, 238,729 temporarily stopped, and 62,370 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,644,394; this was 82,535 less than at March 13, 1939, and 103,370 less than at April 4, 1938.

The total of 1,644,394 persons on the registers in Great Britain at April 17, 1939, included 896,790 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 538,880 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 34,946 persons with applications for insurance benefits or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 173,778 other persons, of whom 51,761 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at April 17, 1939, was 1,726,083, as compared with 1,813,987 at March 13, 1939, and 1,842,115 at April 4, 1938.

United States

According to a press release issued May 25 by the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, there was a decline of approximately 280,000 workers in bituminous-coal mining between mid-March and mid-April indicated in preliminary reports supplied to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This decline more than offset the estimated increase of over 200,000 workers in other fields of non-agricultural employment and resulted in a net loss of 76,000 workers over the month interval. With the exception of bituminous-coal mining, the report showed that employment changes conformed generally with the usual April pattern.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Despite the pronounced decrease in bituminous-coal mining employment, there were

approximately 185,000 more workers employed in non-agricultural industries in April, 1939, than in April of last year. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Retail trade establishments employed approximately 59,000 additional workers in April to handle spring trade. Increased activity in the construction industry resulted in general employment gains in all areas. Substantial seasonal gains were also reported by dyeing and cleaning establishments and quarries and non-metallic mines, and smaller gains were reported in metal mining, public utilities, laundries, insurance, hotels, and anthracite mining. The employment increase of 2·9 per cent in the anthracite mining industry was accompanied by a pay-roll increase of 32·3 per cent, reflecting the increased production which resulted from orders placed because of the shut-down in the bituminous-coal mining industry. Class 1 steam railroads reported an increase of 1,700 workers.

With the exception of bituminous coal, reported employment decreases in non-manufacturing industries were not significant. Brokerage and crude petroleum producing companies reported decreases of 0·9 per cent and 0·4 per cent, respectively. Employment in factories and in wholesale trade establishments showed virtually no change, the declines being only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Factory Employment.—There was a decline of 0·1 per cent of 8,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries between March and April, while pay rolls declined 2·2 per cent or $3,600,000 per week.

Of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed, 38 showed gains in employment in April and 31 reported pay-roll increases. Employment in the durable-goods group of industries as a whole advanced for the third consecutive month, the increase of 0·7 per cent raising the April durable goods index (84·1) to the highest point recorded since December, 1937. The pay-roll index for this group (80·1) showed no change over the month interval. In the non-durable industries, employment fell 0·9 per cent, the April index (98·0) being below the levels reached in the latter half of 1938 and the early months of 1939. Pay rolls for this group dropped 4·3 per cent to an index of 90·5.

Non-manufacturing Employment.—Retail trade establishments reported an employment gain of 1·8 per cent, or 59,000 workers between March and April. This increase did not reflect the Easter rise in employment, since the Easter peak of 1939 occurred too early to affect employment in the April 15 pay period reported to the Bureau. The increase, however, was slightly greater than that which has taken place in earlier years with an early Easter season. In wholesale trade the slight employment decline, 0·1 per cent, followed the usual seasonal trend between March and April.

In bituminous coal mines the suspension of operations pending the signing of new agreements resulted in an employment decrease of 69·7 per cent or 280,000 workers between mid-March and mid-April, according to firms reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The employment decline was accompanied by a pay-roll loss of 77 per cent or over six and a half million dollars in weekly wages.

Anthracite mines took on 2·9 per cent or 2,200 more workers in April and pay rolls were increased by 32·3 per cent. Increased production resulting from orders received during the shut-down of bituminous mines accounted for the sharp rise in pay rolls.

Private Construction Employment.—Employment in private building construction showed an increase of 11·4 per cent from March to April, according to reports received from 13,714 contractors employing 114,455 workers. The April increase in employment, a further rise over the substantial seasonal gains reported in March, has been exceeded during the past seven years only by the April gains of 1934 and 1936. Pay rolls increased 15·5 per cent.

Public Employment.—Because of curtailed funds employment in April on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration dropped to 2,629,000, a decrease of 287,000 as compared with March. There were 46,000 more workers employed on these projects than in the same month in 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $148,000,000 were $8,871,000 less than in March and $16,581,000 more than in April, 1938. On Federal projects under The Works Program there was an increase in employment; on work projects of the National Youth Administration there was a decrease. No change in the number on Student Aid was reported.

As a result of the seasonal increase in road building and the accelerated pace in naval construction, employment and pay rolls on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations were greater than in the preceding month, bringing the number employed up to 190,000 and pay rolls to $19,095,000 for the month ending April 15.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is

vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of a concrete retaining wall in front of Sheds 24 and 25, Montreal Harbour, Montreal, P. Q. Name of contractor, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,590. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

	Per day
Lock tenders	$6 50
Assistant lock tenders	4 00
Gauge tenders	4 50

Men working under compressed air (sandhogs):—

Pressure	Maximum working hours	Maximum first and second period in compressed air hours	Minimum rest period in open air hours	Wages per day
Normal to 18 pounds	8	4	½	$ 6 50
18 pounds to 26 pounds	6	3	1	7 25
26 pounds to 33 pounds	4	2	2	8 00
33 pounds to 38 pounds	3	1½	3	8 70
38 pounds to 43 pounds	2	1	4	9 40
43 pounds to 48 pounds	1½	¾	5	10 15
48 pounds to 50 pounds	1	½	6	10 90

Department of National Defence

Construction of an auxiliary active Air Force Hangar at Sea Island, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May, 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $27,295. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Cement finisher	0 90
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Watchman	0 45
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50

Department of Public Works

Construction of a float and approach at Yuculta Landing, Stuart Island, B.C. Name of contractor, Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,631.88. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—
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	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Alterations to the fourth floor of the federal building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,875. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers, (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline and electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians	1 00
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45

	Per hour
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 75
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters, spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers, mixing and tempering material	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 55
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 50
Roofers—Sheet metal	1 00
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo Finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile Setters' helpers	0 50

Construction of alterations to the Assay Office in the Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. H. J. C. Morgan, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,070. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Wharf extension and repairs, Bella Coola, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractor, Victoria Pile Driving Company Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, May 5, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $12,998.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Piledriver foreman	$1 25
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver men	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a fishing harbour, Riviere au Renard, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Fernand D'Amours, Riviere-du-Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, April 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $47,829.90 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Drivers	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operator (gasoline)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a new Guard House, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractor, William D'Aoust, Eastview, Ontario. Date of contract, March 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,700, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Alterations to the Bell Telephone Building to accommodate the R.C.N.V.R., Department of National Defence, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. J. Shea & Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,200. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45

Alterations and an addition to the Dominion Public Building, Bridgewater, N.S. Name of contractor, H. F. Arenburg, Upper Northfield, N.S. Date of contract, March 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers, mixing and tempering mortar	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Lathers, wood	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Harbour improvements, Caribou Harbour, Pictou County, N.S. Name of contractors, Donald F. Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S., and Charles Sproull, Pictou Landing, N.S. Date of contract, May 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $159,940.50, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Crane operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Derrick engineer	0 60
Derrick fireman	0 40
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, locomotive crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Fireman (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Motor boat operators	0 40
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 45

	Per hour
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (including team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60

Construction of a public building, Wynyard, Saskatchewan. Name of contractor, Shoquist Construction Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, April 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,330 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Erection of a customs building, St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. P. Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, April 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $48,798 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Driver	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 30

Erection of a public building, Thetford Mines, P.Q. Name of contractor, Walters Construction & Engineer Company of Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $61,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows: —

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Elevator constructors	0 75
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 53

	Per hour
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Linoleum layers	0 50
Marble setters	0 70
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 41
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Construction of an icebreaker and service boat for Gulf and River St. Lawrence. Name of contractor, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, May 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $670,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour	Per day
Angle-smith	$0 58	8
Angle-smith's helper	0 45	8
Blacksmith	0 58	8
Blacksmith's helper	0 40	8
Boilermaker	0 58	8
Boilermaker's helper	0 45	8
Chipper and caulker	0 58	8
Coppersmith	0 58	8
Coppersmith's helper	0 40	8
Electrician	0 58	8
Electrician's helper	0 40	8
Flanger	0 58	8
Loftsman	0 58	8
Machinist and Machine fitter	0 58	8
Machinist's helper	0 40	8
Moulder	0 58	8
Patternmaker	0 58	8
Plater	0 58	8
Riveter	0 58	8
Shipwright and joiner	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58	8
Steamfitter and pipefitter's helper	0 40	8
Template maker	0 58	8
Welder	0 58	8
Driller	0 45	8
Punch and shear operators	0 45	8
Reamer	0 45	8
Countersinker	0 45	8
Heater	0 40	8
Bolter-up	0 40	8
Holder-on	0 45	8
Rigger	0 48	8
Crane operator	0 48	8
Painter	0 48	8
Labourer	0 35	8

N.B.—Where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than *48* per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging work at Ruisseau Chapados, P.Q. Name of contractors. The Federal Dredging Company Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, May 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $6,717.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Cleanser for web equipment, white and khaki	Capo Polishes Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Household soap	Diamond Cleanser & Soaps Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Flags, union	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Flags, union	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Satin finish drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Web equipment, R.C.A.F.	Zephyr Looms & Textiles Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Blue Brussels carpet	Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills, Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Mop cloths	Tarbox Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Cleanser powder	Diamond Cleanser & Soaps Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Leather ankle boots	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Warm great coats	Bolter Bros., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Serge jackets	Freedman & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue Jean collars	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.

Black shoes, O.R.	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Winter caps, Yukon pattern, R.C.A.F.	Buffalo Cap & Neckwear Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Wolseley helmets	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
White duck caps	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Meter dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carrier's uniforms	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q. Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont. Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Hawley Products (Canada) Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Mattresses	Simmons Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Ties	The W. A. Brophy Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply of wooden flag and banner poles for the Royal Visit, May, 1939. Name of contractor, James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,494, and unit prices.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complete overhaul of Wasp Junior engine. Name of contractor, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, May 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,756.22. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Journeymen (Comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—

	Per hour
Pattern maker	$0 75
Tool and die maker	0 75
Aircraft fitter	0 65
Machinist	0 65
Joiner	0 65
Coppersmith	0 65
Welder	0 65
Electrician	0 65
Painter	0 65
Erector	0 65
Sheet metal worker	0 65
Heat treat operator	0 65
Plater	0 65
Moulder	0 65
Cable splicer	0 65
Hammer operator	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (Comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand-blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" (Comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers; also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper fabric worker* (female))	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:—fitters, *machinists* and *sheet metal workers*	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35
Fourth year	0 45

Complete reconditioning of Tiger Moth aircraft. Name of contractors, DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,660. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Wapiti IIA Landplane. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,414.05. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of fabric spares for Avro aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,207.30. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Supply and installation of safety belts and attachment fittings and supply of four complete sets of parts for installation of above equipment. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 16, 1939. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Supply of forty airscrews, two-bladed, wood, Schwarz finish, to AM. Drawing Z.3931, for Cheetah X Engine installed in Oxford Aircraft. Date of contract, May 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,912. A fair wage schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MILLINERY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 46.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1941, unless terminated on March 1, 1940, after 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1293, with certain minor changes.

The hours remain at 40 per week and minimum weekly wage rates are the same, that is $32 for all round blockers, $29 for straw operators, blockers, fabric operators and cutters, $20 for drapers, $15 for trimmers. Wages for workers in these classes who are not skilled may be at a less rate to be decided between the employer and the union, but at no time may the number of such lower paid workers be more than 20 per cent of the workers.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, LOCAL NO. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND LOCAL NO. 26 (STONE MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 28, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 572, with this exception:—

Minimum wage rate for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons, from April 1, 1939: $1.00 per hour (a decrease of 5 cents per hour from last year's rate).

The 40-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, remains in effect.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE HEBREW MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, CERTAIN OTHER CONTRACTORS AND THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS (LOCAL NO. 864).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 555 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from May 2 and May 4, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and the union will give preference to employers parties to the agreement in supplying painters.

Hours and wages are as in the Industrial Standards Act schedule (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 436), that is, 75 cents per hour except spray painters for whom rate is 85 cents, with a 40-hour week.

Employees sent out of the district to be supplied with transportation, room and board and paid for travelling time.

One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen; wages for apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes, and no strike or lockout until a dispute has been brought to this committee and a decision arrived at unless strike is called by the Building Trades Council. The decision of the arbitration board to be final and binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE CANADIAN SEAMEN'S UNION (INTERNATIONAL).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to April 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice from either party given 60 days' prior to April 1, 1940, or any subsequent year. The agreement applies to crews of the steamers, exclusive of certificated deck officers and engineers doing duty as such.

The companies recognize the union as the exclusive representative of the seamen employed by them with regard to wages and working conditions. The companies to give preference to members of the union when employing new or additional men, qualifications and ability being equal or better; subject to this provision, the masters and chief engineers of the ships retain the right to select and engage their own crews. No discrimination against employees because of their membership in the union. The union agrees not to intimidate, coerce or threaten employees in any manner. The union may appoint one of its members on each ship as its delegate to represent it.

Hours: if any member of the crew is called on to work over 12 hours in any one day, he will be given time off to compensate for such extra work as soon as possible thereafter. No scaling, painting, overhauling or other unnecessary work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. daily, nor on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and statutory holidays; but all regular watches will be served and regular cleaning incident to loading and unloading of cargo and the regular washing down will be classed as necessary work.

Monthly wage rates (in addition to maintenance): wheelsmen $77.50, watchmen $62.50, lookout and patrol $62.50, deckhands $55, oilers $77.50, firemen $72.50, coal passers $55, first cook (Canallers) $110, first cook (Upper Lakers) $120, second cook $57.50, porter $50.

Vessel crews will not be required to handle cargo or otherwise perform longshoremen's work except where no longshoremen are available or where the custom of the port otherwise provides, in which cases this shall be considered extra work and paid at 40 cents per hour.

The parties agree to meet at reasonable times to discuss matters affected by the agreement and to endeavour to reach a settlement. Any disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation within a reasonable time to be referred to the federal Minister of Labour to be decided by him or by an arbitrator or arbitration committee appointed by the Minister, the decision in such arbitration to be final and binding. No cessation of work on the part of union members during the term of the agreement.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN SEAMEN'S UNION (INTERNATIONAL).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to April 1, 1940.

The general conditions and those as to hours, wage rates, longshore work, and settlement of disputes by negotiation or arbitration are similar to the agreement summarized above for certain other steamship companies.

The companies who have not previously done so to employ competent lookouts or watchmen on their vessels.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE NATIONAL SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

Agreements to be in effect from March 21, 1939 (April 5, 1939 for one company) for the 1939 navigation season, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice from either party 30 days prior to expiration date. The union may open up negotiations about August 15 to consider any readjustments as to wages or conditions.

The steamship companies agree to give consideration to members of this union when filling vacancies, when they are available, but "free and independent action respecting qualifications necessary to fill such positions shall be vested in" the companies. The union may set up agencies for the employment of crews for the vessels which when utilized for this service shall recommend competent seamen to the companies. There is nothing in the agreement, however, to prevent the companies hiring their crew or discharging any employee who is unsatisfactory. All members of the crew irrespective of union affiliation to be governed by the working conditions of the agreement. Authorized representatives of the union may board any vessel at reasonable times to consult members of the crew.

Hours: two 6-hour watches with 6 hours' rest between to constitute a day's work on Inland Lake vessels, with a maximum of 12 hours per day; firemen, however, may work 3 hours on and 6 hours off; cooks to conform to usual custom of hours of their work. No scrubbing, chipping, painting or extra work to be done on Sundays or legal holidays.

Monthly wage rates (in addition to maintenance): wheelsman $80, watchman $65, deckhand-seaman $57, cook-steward (Canal Size) $110, cook-steward (Upper Laker) $120, second cook $57, porter (where carried) $50, oiler $80, fireman $75, coal passer $57.

When vacancies occur on board ships, lower grade rating to be promoted if competent.

The handling of cargo and the operation of winches for the handling of cargo by members of the crew to be considered overtime and be paid at 25 cents per hour in addition to regular wage.

Crews joining ships in the spring and remaining for the entire season or until ship put out of commission to have their fare to the ship refunded and their fare paid home in the central inland Lakes or waterway districts.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the period of the agreement. All disputes relating to this agreement or its interpretation to be submitted to a board, made up of two representatives of the union, two of the companies and a fifth selected by them, or if they fail to agree on a chairman, the federal Department of Labour to appoint him. If this board fails to reach a settlement, the matter will be referred to arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—UNION WAGE SCHEDULE OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA, INC.,

CENTRAL DIVISION, ACCEPTED BY CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

This wage schedule was adopted in 1938 and remains unchanged for the 1939 season.

Wage scale: vessels 8,000 reg. gross tons and over and passenger vessels 5,000 reg. gross tons and over—chief engineer guaranteed contract $3,000 per year, first assistant engineer $190 per month, second assistant engineer $130 per month; vessels 5,000 to 8,000 reg. gross tons—chief engineer guaranteed contract $2,800 per year, first assistant engineer $190 per month, second assistant engineer $130; vessels 3,000 to 5,000 reg. gross tons—Upper Lake package freighters, chief engineer guaranteed contract $2,700 per year, bulk freighters 3,000 to 5,000 reg. gross tons and St. Lawrence Canal size package freighters $2,600, first assistant engineer $175 per month, second assistant engineer $130 per month; vessels 1,300 to 2,500 reg. gross tons—chief engineer guaranteed contract $2,400 per year, first assistant engineer $160 per month; vessels under 1,300 reg. gross tons—chief engineer guaranteed contract $2,200 per year, first assistant engineer $160 per month.

This scale does not include self-unloading colliers, tankers, sand and gravel vessels, conveyor-equipped vessels, ferries, tugs, etc.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—UNION WAGE SCALE OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA, INC., CENTRAL DIVISION (MARINE ENGINEERS ON TUG BOATS).

This schedule was adopted in 1938 and remains unchanged for the 1939 season.

Monthly wage schedule: tugs requiring a chief engineer with second class certificate—chief engineer $200, assistant engineer $140; tugs 25 to 50 N.H.P. compound type or tugs 15 N.H.P. or over high pressure type—chief engineer $165, assistant engineer $130.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF MARINE ENGINEERS (AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from March 21, 1939, for the 1939 navigation season and thereafter from year to year subject to notice from either party 30 days prior to expiration date.

The general terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement between the steamship companies and the National Seamen's Association of Canada, as summarized above.

Monthly wage scale for marine engineers (in addition to maintenance): chief engineer as per contract specially agreed; second engineer of Upper Laker size vessel $160; second engineer of Canal type and size vessel $150; third engineer $110.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' GUILD OF CANADA (AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from March 21, 1939, for the 1939 navigation season and thereafter from year to year subject to notice from either party 30 days prior to expiration date.

The general terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement between the steamship companies and the National Seamen's Association of Canada, as summarized above.

Monthly wage scale for marine officers (in addition to maintenance): first mate (Upper Laker vessel) $170, first mate (canal size and type) $160, second mate (Upper Laker vessel) $130, second mate (Lower Laker and canaler) $120.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN TUG COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF MARINE ENGINEERS AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' GUILD OF CANADA (ALL AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES) (SEAMEN, MARINE ENGINEERS AND OFFICERS).

Agreement to be in effect for the 1939 navigation season and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the agreement summarized above between certain Steamship Companies and the National Seamen's Association, with these exceptions:—

Hours: due to irregularity of orders for tug service, there are no fixed hours of work, but it is agreed that out of every 24 hours sufficient periods of rest to be given crews.

Minimum monthly wage (in addition to maintenance): masters $200, mates (if carried) $125, wheelsmen (if carried) $75, deckhands $45, chief engineers $165 with second class certificate and $130 with third class certificate, firemen (coal) $60, firemen (oil) $50, cooks $50.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Quebec District (amendment).

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Province of Quebec.

Corrugated Paper Box Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec.

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.

Coal Handlers, Montreal (amendment).

Retail Store and Hotel Workers, Donnacona (amendment).

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi (cancellation of amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Loggers, Thunder Bay District.
Electrical Workers, Kingston.
Painters, Hamilton.
Carpenters, Timmins.
Electrical Workers, Kirkland Lake.
Barbers, Wingham.

ALBERTA

Loggers, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones (extension).
Lathers, Edmonton.
Sheet Metal Workers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the men's and boys' hat and cap industry throughout the province, the building materials industry throughout the province and longshoremen (inland navigation) at Montreal and amendments to other agreements, all of which are summarized below. In addition, Orders in Council approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and other Orders in Council authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees were published, and are listed below.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The quarrying of granite, marble and stone is included in this agreement, as noted below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products."

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, QUEBEC DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385, April, 1938, page 451, January, 1939, page 96 and April, page 434) by excluding the county of Lotbinière from the territorial jurisdiction.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, makes obligatory the terms

of an agreement between certain hat and cap manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Local No. 36.

The Order in Council to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1940. It applies throughout the province of Quebec to the manufacture of men's and boys' hats and caps and headwear for children of both sexes (except babies' bonnets). (The previous agreement under this Act with the same wage rates and hours of work had applied only to the Montreal district).

Hours: 44 per week divided into 5 or 5½ days.

Overtime: all overtime exceeding 2 hours per day and 10 hours per week is forbidden. No work on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. No overtime work at any of the trades mentioned is permitted to foremen, contractors, partners or share holders.

Wages for the skilled workers: work may be paid at either hourly or piece rates, but in either case the following minimum wages to be effective—cutters 50 cents per hour, $22 per week of 44 hours: operators 45½ cents per hour, $20 per week; blockers 35 cents an hour, $15.40 per week; lining makers (female) 28½ cents per hour, $12.50 per week. Any worker receiving less than $25 per week to be entitled to a bonus of 5 per cent on his wages or piece work rate in excess of what he was receiving January 1, 1939. The joint committee may issue certificates to workers who have not acquired the necessary ability for normal execution of their work or who are handicapped.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

CORRUGATED PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, with correction in the issue of May 19, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 218 and March, page 335) by adding another manufacturer of boxes and the association of employees of that company to the parties to the agreement.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Ornamental iron and bronze shop workers are included in the building materials industry agreement, as summarized below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products."

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Mineral Products, etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between (1) certain owners and operators of granite quarries and granite cutting plants, (2) certain owners of quarries of limestone, sandstone, artificial stone and all other kind of stone except granite and marble, (3) certain owners of marble and terrazzo plants, (4) certain manufacturers and contractors in ornamental iron and bronze, and the following unions: La Féderation Nationale Catholique des Métiers du Bâtiment (The National Catholic Federation of Building Trades) and its branches comprising Le Syndicat des Tailleurs de Pierre de Montrèal (The Union of Stonecutters of Montreal), Le Syndicat National Catholique des Briqueteurs-Maçons et Tailleurs de Pierre du Canada, Section No. 1 Quebec (The National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Stonecutters of Canada, Section No. 1, Quebec), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Tailleurs de Pierre des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholique Union of Stone Cutters of Three Rivers), Le Syndicat Catholique des Travailleurs aux Carrières de St-Marc des Carrières (The Catholic Union of Quarry Workers of St. Marc des Carrières), Le Syndicat National Catholique aux Carrières de Frontenac (The National Catholic Quarry Union of Frontenac) and The Canadian Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers Union of Montreal.

The Order in Council to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939.

GRANITE INDUSTRY

This part of the agreement covers, throughout the province of Quebec, all granite extracting, breaking, crushing and finishing operations.

Hours: for granite cutters, apprentice granite cutters and letterers, 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week; for blacksmiths, 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays in plants, and 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays in quarries; for other trades mentioned in the wage scale, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Hourly wage rates: granite cutters 70 cents in the city of Quebec, the Island of Montreal, the cities of Sherbrooke and Three Rivers and 60 cents in the rest of the province; labourers 30 cents; quarrymen 40 cents; blacksmiths 50 cents; gang saw operators 45 cents; machine polishers 50 cents; apprentice polisher-1st year 25 cents; expert hand polishers, after one year 40 cents; hoist operators 45 cents; planer operators 50 cents; carborundum machine operators 45 cents; chief engineer 60 cents; mechanical engineers 50 cents; assistant engineers 45 cents; travelling-crane operators 45 cents; firemen 45 cents; letterers and designers on composition (whether journeymen granite cutters or not) 70 cents in cities, 60 cents in rural districts; sand blast operators (who are neither designers nor journeymen granite cutters) 50 cents.

Handicapped workers may be employed at lower wage rates, as determined by the joint committee, but not more than one such worker to be employed for each ten granite cutters.

The joint committee may, upon request, issue piece-work permits in establishments usually employing less than four employees.

Apprentices in the granite cutters trade to serve four years, and not more than one apprentice to each 8 granite cutters to be employed in each plant. Apprentice granite cutters to be paid from 20 cents per hour during first year to 50 cents during fourth year.

MARBLE INDUSTRY

This part of the agreement covers, throughout the province of Quebec, all operations in the marble, terrazzo and tile industry and similar operations.

Hours: for marble cutters and apprentice marble cutters, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week; for other trades mentioned in the wage scale below, 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Hourly wage rates: marble cutters 60 cents; compressor operators and saw setters 35 cents; helpers 30 cents; millwrights and sawyermen on gang saws 40 cents; carborundum machine operators 50 cents; bed-rubber face polishers 45 cents; bed-rubber and polishers 35 cents; machine polishers (marble and terrazzo) 40 cents; hand polishers, boxers, 35 cents; terrazzo casters 55 cents; cranemen 40 cents.

Handicapped workers may be employed at rates set by the joint committee but not more than one such worker may be employed to each ten normal marble cutters.

Apprentices in the marble cutting trade to serve four years, apprentice carborundum machine operators 18 months; not more than one apprentice to each five journeymen marble cutters, and one apprentice to each three carborundum machine operators; apprentice marble cutters to be paid from 20 cents per hour during first year to 50 cents during fourth year; apprentice carborundum machine operators from 35 cents during first six months to 45 cents during third six months.

STONE INDUSTRY

This part of the agreement governs, throughout the province of Quebec, all finishing work in the industry of limestone, sand stone, artificial stone, cement blocks and similar industries with the exception of granite and marble.

Hours: for stone cutters and apprentice stone cutters, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; for other trades mentioned in the wage scale, 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Hourly wage rates: stone cutters 60 cents, planermen 45 cents, carborundum machine operators 40 cents, stone turners 45 cents, sawyermen (including gang saw operators) 40 cents, cranemen 40 cents, cranemen's helpers 30 cents, blacksmiths 50 cents, artificial stone finishers 50 cents, artificial stone rammers and moulders 40 cents, helpers 30 cents, artificial stone pattern makers 60 cents. To encourage the use of limestone for the infilling of buildings, piece work is allowed for rock face stone (Random, Ashlar, Scotch Work or Petite Course) if it is not over 11¾ inches high, at the rate of pay of $1.25 per square yard.

Handicapped workers may be paid at lower rates to be established by the joint committee, but not more than one such worker to each 10 normal stone cutters.

Apprentices to serve four years in the stone cutters trade and 18 months' continuous employment in the planerman trade; not more than one apprentice to each eight journeymen in each of these trades. Wages of apprentice stone cutters from 20 cents per hour during first year to 50 cents during fourth year; apprentice planermen 35 cents during first 9 months and 40 cents during second nine months.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY

This part of the agreement governs the fabrication and erection of ornamental iron and bronze material. The territorial jurisdiction of this part comprises the Island of Montreal, Ile Bizard, the counties of l'Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Deux-Montagnes, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Laprairie, Chambly, St-Jean, Richelieu and Iberville.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: mechanics 66 cents, fitters 55 cents, fitters' helpers 45 cents, erectors 66 cents, erectors' helper 50 cents. In the establishments governed by this part of the agreement, 17 per cent of the employees shall receive 66 cents, 33 per cent 55 cents and 50 per cent 45 cents.

Apprentice mechanics in the shop to serve four years, that is 208 weeks, with one apprentice allowed to each seven mechanics in a shop. Apprentices in the shop to be paid from 25 per cent of journeymen's wage during first six months to 75 per cent during fourth year. For erection work apprentices to be considered as helpers after a 6-month probation during which they will be paid at 45 cents per hour.

For work outside the city of Montreal, board, room, travelling expenses and travelling time (up to 8 hours a day at regular rate) to be paid by the employer.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The Order in Council is in effect from April 1, 1939, for the whole navigation season of 1939, and applies to the loading and unloading of all ships (except the handling of grain) engaged in inland and coastal navigation in the Harbour of Montreal including the Lachine Canal zone. (The Order in Council for last year's navigation season was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 799, and the union agreement for this year in the May, 1939, issue, page 523.)

Hourly wages for longshoremen: for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., 50 cents (an increase of one cent over last year's rate); for work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., 51 cents (no change from last year's rate); foremen 10 cents per hour extra, walking boss 20 cents per hour extra; longshoremen required to operate piling machines or tractors 5 cents over regular rate, longshoremen engaged in handling sugar at refineries to be paid one cent per hour additional to the regular rate; water boys 36 cents per hour.

Longshoremen required to work during meal hour to be paid at time and one-half for the meal hour and until relieved from duty, unless the work can be finished in one hour from beginning of meal hour, in which case regular rate of pay for such hour. Time and one-half for work on Sundays and six specified holidays. Men called to work Sunday or on a holiday to be paid a minimum of ten hours' pay.

For the first call of the day, gangs will wait for 15 minutes for orders without pay. If put to work they will receive a minimum of one hour's pay unless work on the ship is finished in less time. If not put to work at the first call gangs may be ordered for any other time except meal hours and will be paid a minimum of one hour's pay whether put to work or not. Time for shifting and rigging ships or time required to move from one place to another to be paid at prevailing rate.

COAL HANDLERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 695) by adding to the parties to the agreement three employers including two coal companies and La Coopérative Catholique des Consommateurs de Combustible Limitée (The Catholic Co-operative of Fuel Consumers, Limited) and one union, the International Longshoremen's Association Local No. 1450.

Trade

RETAIL STORE AND HOTEL WORKERS, DONNACONA.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, amends the previous Order in Council affecting these establishments (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 695) by extending the period to May 1, 1940, unless repealed by 60 days' notice from either party.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—Two Orders in Council, both approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, amend the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218, April, page 435 and May, page 529). One Order in Council excludes the county of Portneuf from the territorial jurisdiction. The second Order in Council provides that from January 1, 1939, the minimum rate of wages of any employee which is not determined in the agreement is 20 cents per hour, with the same hours as for other employees, but the rate of wages of such employee who was receiving a higher rate when this became effective may not be reduced.

Service: Personal and Domestic

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, CHICOUTIMI.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 13, repeals a previous Order in Council of February 25, 1939, which had removed Grand-Baie from the territorial jurisdiction. Grand-Baie is, therefore, restored to the territorial jurisdiction by this latest Order in Council.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the May 13 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Employers and employees, Donnacona,
Paper box manufacturing industry, Province of Quebec,
Bakers, Quebec (amendment),
Building trades, St. Jerome,
Work gloves manufacturing industry, Province of Quebec,
Building trades, Joliette.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 19, that authorization was given by Orders in Council to levy assessments at the rate of ½ of one per cent of wages on employers and employees concerned (except in case of coal handlers of Montreal for whom the rate is ⅜ of one per cent) to the following joint committees:—

Barbers, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John,
Bakers, Hull,
Taverns, Quebec,
Funeral directors, Montreal,
Paper box manufacturing, Province of Quebec,
Building trades, Quebec,
Building trades, St. Jerome,
Building Trades, Eastern Townships,
Fur industry, Montreal,
Coal handlers, Montreal,
Work glove industry, Montreal,
Men's and boys' clothing, Province of Quebec,
Building trades, Joliette.

There were 3,443 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of April, as compared with 4,540 during March, and 4,026 during April a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $506,738.29, of which $414,983.38 was for compensation and $91,754.91 was for medical aid.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers: in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Logging

LOGGERS, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the logging industry, from April 21, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

The terms of this schedule are the same as for the schedule for the Port Arthur Forestry Division which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 579, except for the scale of piecework rates, in which several operations have lower rates of pay in this present schedule.

The monthly and daily wage rates in this schedule are the same as in the above mentioned schedule, with a minimum rate of $42.50 per month for general bushmen and handyman helpers, $40 for cookees and kitchen staff and the same higher rates for other classes as were published in the May, 1938, LABOUR GAZETTE noted above. All monthly and daily paid workers are given board and lodging in addition to their wages.

Construction

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, KINGSTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction industry in the city of Kingston and adjacent district from May 23, 1939, "during pleasure." The schedule does not include maintenance work done by regularly employed workers of a manufacturing, industrial or service institution, nor by persons engaged in manufacturing processes or those doing repair or service work in a repair or service shop or department.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: overtime before 10 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and before 6 p.m. on Saturdays, $1.05 per hour; all other overtime, including work on Sundays and five specified holidays, $1.40 per hour.

Minimum wage rate: 70 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for any handicapped employee.

PAINTERS, HAMILTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the painting and decorating industry in the city of Hamilton, the town of Dundas and adjacent district, from May 23, 1939, "during pleasure." It does not include maintenance workers regularly employed in repair, maintenance and upkeep of the premises of the employer for the purposes of his business.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work after noon on Saturdays, all work on Sundays and on six specified holidays, double time. The advisory committee may, however, issue a permit to an

employer allowing overtime work between Saturday noon and the beginning of the following regular working day at a minimum rate of one and one-quarter times the established rate for work performed during the regular working periods, these permits for this rate of overtime only to be issued when the work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during regular working periods.

Minimum wage rate for painters: 65 cents per hour, spray painters 85 cents. The advisory committee may fix a special lower minimum rate for any handicapped worker.

Apprentices to be governed by the Apprenticeship Act.

CARPENTERS, TIMMINS.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in the town of Timmins and neighbouring townships from May 23, 1939, "during pleasure." It does not govern maintenance work.

Hours: for the months of March to October inclusive, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week; for the months of November to February inclusive, 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: overtime performed on Saturdays before 4 p.m. or during a three-hour period immediately following any other regular working day, $1.12½ per hour; all other overtime including work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a lower special minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, KIRKLAND LAKE.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the electrical repair and construction industry in the townships of Teck, Lebel, Gauthier, McVittie, McGary and Hearst in the District of Temiskaming, to be called the Kirkland-Larder Lake zone, from May 23, 1939, "during pleasure." It does not govern maintenance work done by a regular employee of a manufacturing, industrial or service institution, nor persons engaged in manufacturing processes or in the repair or servicing of electrical equipment or appliances for repair or service shops or departments or when done by regular employees of manufacturers of electrical goods or their agents.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week.

Overtime: overtime work before 10 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive or before 6 p.m. on Saturdays, $1.50 per hour; all other overtime, including work on Sundays and four specified holidays, $2 per hour.

Minimum wage rate: $1 per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, WINGHAM.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* May 13, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering industry in the town of Wingham and the villages of Brussels, Blyth, Lucknow and Teeswater, from May 23, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees to be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-laws of the place where the baber shop is located.

Minimum wage rates: for those given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; for those given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or paid a salary plus commission, $13 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; for those working four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for those working on Saturday or the day before a holiday only, $3.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; for those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

A scale of minimum charges which must be charged for each operation is included in the schedule.

Alberta

Logging

LOGGERS, FLATBUSH, CHISHOLM, SPURFIELD AND FAUST ZONES.—An Order in Council, dated May 22, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* May 31, extends the terms of the previous schedule for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 99) to be in effect from June 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

Construction

LATHERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 11, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* May 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the lathing industry in the city of Edmonton and within a 20-mile radius of the post office, from May 25, 1939, for a period of 12 months, or "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For night shift, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time. Employees required to set hangers in connection

with the pouring of concrete, however, may work until completion at single time rates.

Minimum wage rates for lathers: (*a*) wood lath $4 per thousand; (*b*) for patch work, second class lathers must put on not less than 1,100 lath in 8 hours to receive 65 cents per hour, first class lathers must put on not less than 1,500 lath in 8 hours to receive 80 cents per hour; (*c*) for nailed on metal and metal patchwork, plasterboard, gyprock or any material covered with plaster (such as insulation), floor metal lath for pan construction, first class lathers 80 cents per hour, second class lathers 65 cents; (*d*) for metal furring and tied on lath work and attached ceilings—first class lathers 90 cents per hour, second class lathers 70 cents per hour. (These are increases in most cases over the rates in effect last year which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 701.)

For work out of the city, transportation to be paid by the employer and first class lathers to be paid a minimum of 80 cents per hour, second class lathers 65 cents. Where a lather is required to stay one night or more he will be paid a minimum of $4.25 per thousand wood lath.

Apprentices to be indentured by the Board of Industrial Relations. Each employer or shop who regularly employs at least two qualified lathers to be allowed one apprentice; apprentices to be paid at least $3.50 per thousand wood lath, 40 cents per hour on all lath work other than wood lath.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 9, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* May 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the sheet metal workers industry in the city of Edmonton and within a 10-mile radius of the post office, from May 25, 1939, for a period of 12 months or "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For night shifts, 7 hours to be worked for 8 hours' pay. For out of town work, 10 hours per day may be worked at single time rates.

Overtime: time and one-half; work after 5 p.m. on Saturdays, all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage for journeymen sheet metal workers: 90 cents per hour.

For work out of the city, transportation and board to be paid by the employer. Two hours' time to be credited to men while travelling between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Apprentices to be indentured by the Board of Industrial Relations. Each shop allowed one apprentice and an additional apprentice for each three additional journeymen employed. The minimum wage of an advanced apprentice to be 70 cents per hour.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MAY, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

PRICES in May continued to show little change. The cost per week, in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was again slightly downward and the Dominon Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was somewhat higher during the month than in April except for the last week when it was at the same level as for the last week in April.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods entering into a budget for a family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.13 at the beginning of May as compared with $8.14 for April, $8.50 for May, 1938; $8.58 for May, 1937; $7.82 for May, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.17 for May, 1930. Seven items in the list were higher in cost than in April, twelve were lower and ten were unchanged. Changes were mostly of a minor nature the most important being increases in potatoes, mutton and sugar and decreases in eggs, butter, veal, pork and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total list cost $17.02 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.04 for April; $17.36 for May, 1938; $17.28 for May, 1937; $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to lower prices for anthracite coal in some cities while rent averaged somewhat higher.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number has moved within narrow limits since the autumn of 1938 but in May was at the highest point reached in that period. It was, however, about 9 per cent lower than in May, 1938, and about 14 per cent lower than in May, 1937. Some comparative figures are 73·5 for the week ended June 2; 73·7 for that ended May 5 and 73·5 for that ended April 28. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for April when the index was 73·4, compared with 80·3 in May, 1938; 85·5 in May, 1937; 71·9 in May, 1936; 63·5 in February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 in May, 1929; 98·5 in May, 1922; 164·3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·2 in May, 1914 In the grouping according to chief component materials changes in all groups were slight, animal products, textile products and wood products being higher, while vegetable products, iron products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals were lower. Prices of wheat,

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	y 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1936	May 1937	May 1938	April 1939	May 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	73·4	78·6	59·6	58·8	67·8	72·6	74·6	43·2	46·4	53·8	53·8	55·6	55·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	52·6	50·4	33·4	32·0	40·2	45·0	48·0	23·6	25·8	29·6	30·2	31·8	32·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·4	26·4	19·0	18·8	21·6	24·0	24·4	12·1	13·8	14·2	15·6	16·6	15·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	34·9	36·2	28·7	30·4	30·0	31·5	32·3	21·4	22·4	24·0	24·9	24·0	24·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	37·1	39·1	30·0	29·7	25·2	30·2	30·4	15·1	21·2	21·3	24·3	23·8	23·5
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	68·4	71·6	52·2	55·4	50·8	54·2	54·4	29·2	40·0	39·8	42·8	42·6	42·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	50·0	54·4	40·8	42·0	35·2	38·2	40·4	19·9	28·8	28·6	32·5	30·3	30·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	72·0	77·0	44·0	49·2	43·4	43·8	42·6	25·6	31·8	33·6	30·8	24·8	24·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	43·9	55·0	32·7	34·9	35·8	35·0	35·1	19·2	23·6	25·5	25·9	28·2	26·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	34·8	48·3	30·5	31·0	31·6	30·7	31·1	15·4	20·0	21·4	22·2	24·0	22·0
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·0	72·6	70·8	72·0	73·2	74·4	54·6	61·2	64·8	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	96·2	131·0	77·4	80·0	84·4	88·4	73·2	48·0	47·4	54·4	60·2	47·2	46·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	53·4	72·5	45·5	43·6	46·7	48·4	40·1	27·0	26·8	30·8	33·3	26·6	26·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·1	40·2	30·7	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·4	§22·6	§23·8	§22·2	§22·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	30·3	37·8	27·9	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·4	§22·6	§23·8	§22·2	§22·0
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·9	61·5	64·5	117·0	138·0	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	105·0	108·0	99·0	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	68·0	80·0	49·0	53·0	§52·0	§49·0	§50·0	§27·0	§34·0	§46·0	§43·0	§30·0	§29·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·0	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·0	26·0	29·0	28·5	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	22·0	34·2	19·0	22·0	§21·0	§20·8	§20·4	§15·8	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·2	§16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	34·2	23·8	17·6	15·8	17·4	24·0	18·6	7·6	10·0	15·8	10·8	10·0	10·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	22·4	29·2	23·5	20·1	21·1	21·3	20·8	14·9	15·8	15·7	15·6	15·6	15·3
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·7	27·6	19·2	15·8	13·4	13·5	16·3	11·2	10·8	11·7	10·8	10·7	10·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·2	86·8	32·0	31·6	32·4	29·2	27·6	31·2	24·4	26·0	26·0	25·2	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·2	40·8	15·2	15·0	15·2	13·8	13·2	15·2	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·4	12·6
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·2	16·5	13·6	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§13·1	§13·1	§14·7	§14·6	§14·6
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	13·6	17·0	15·2	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§13·1	§13·1	§14·7	§14·6	§14·6
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·7	15·1	12·9	15·4	15·1	15·2	14·5	9·9	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·5	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	62·0	204·9	45·9	119·1	57·9	41·0	88·7	31·6	53·8	56·7	29·0	46·0	51·9
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 12·66	$ 16·65	$ 10·22	$ 11·29	$ 10·80	$ 10·94	$ 11·17	$ 6·86	$ 7·82	$ 8·58	$ 8·50	$ 8·14	$ 8·13
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·5	99·5	107·5	108·6	101·3	100·9	100·5	95·6	92·0	89·9	89·8	91·5	90·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·7	70·0	67·8	63·9	63·3	62·9	63·1	58·6	58·6	58·6	58·7	59·0	58·9
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	67·3	79·5	77·7	77·1	76·1	76·6	75·8	61·8	59·7	59·5	60·7	59·5	59·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	49·7	60·7	58·0	56·1	56·7	55·1	53·8	46·1	45·1	45·2	45·1	44·6	44·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	27·1	35·6	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·0	31·0	27·0	27·2	26·7	26·7	26·5	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 2·73	$ 3·45	$ 3·43	$ 3·36	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·24	$ 2·89	$ 2·83	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·80
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·65	$ 6·29	$ 6·89	$ 6·85	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·03	$ 5·79	$ 5·68	$ 5·86	$ 6·02	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 20·09	$ 26·44	$ 20·57	$ 21·54	$ 21·04	$ 21·21	$ 21·49	$ 15·57	$ 16·36	$ 17·28	$ 17·36	$ 17·04	$ 17·02

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	12·46	16·59	10·37	11·47	10·74	10·93	11·17	7·19	7·81	8·42	8·52	8·06	8·14
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	....	15·41	9·37	10·72	9·62	9·89	10·50	6·95	7·60	8·29	8·40	7·77	7·84
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	12·30	15·96	10·21	11·73	10·79	10·79	10·99	7·23	8·10	8·60	8·74	8·40	8·35
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·86	12·28	15·70	9·62	10·93	9·93	10·15	10·31	6·32	7·29	7·78	7·88	7·74	7·75
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	12·69	16·90	10·13	11·38	10·86	10·86	11·15	6·83	7·89	8·53	8·41	8·11	8·11
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	12·39	16·46	10·01	10·45	10·50	10·58	10·86	6·61	7·49	8·57	8·41	7·90	7·75
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	12·66	16·21	10·15	10·67	10·87	11·27	11·24	6·63	7·23	8·51	8·46	7·85	7·68
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	12·91	17·03	9·85	10·61	10·81	11·25	11·37	6·51	7·43	8·57	8·39	7·87	7·79
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	13·34	17·55	11·47	11·95	11·88	12·07	12·36	7·55	8·65	9·76	9·57	9·02	9·06

† December only. § Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1936	May 1937	May 1938	April 1939	‡ May 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	150·9	97·3	100·2	97·9	93·4	89·7	66·7	71·9	85·5	80·3	73·4	73·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·6	101·3	84·0	85·3	61·0	65·7	88·7	79·1	62·1	62·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	102·5	108·4	102·6	58·6	69·1	76·8	77·2	72·2	71·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	93·7	91·8	83·0	68·9	69·1	75·3	67·7	65·7	66·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	94·1	89·7	59·5	68·2	78·9	77·2	76·4	76·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·4	94·0	94·4	91·4	84·5	87·8	102·8	101·5	97·5	97·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·6	91·7	99·2	80·6	64·7	68·3	85·9	69·0	69·5	69·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·5	91·1	92·3	90·8	83·2	85·4	86·6	87·1	84·9	84·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·4	95·5	93·5	81·2	77·2	82·2	80·5	77·9	77·8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·4	95·1	93·0	91·3	70·8	73·2	79·2	77·7	74·1	
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·5	96·5	98·1	64·3	70·1	80·0	78·4	72·3	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·9	92·8	90·7	86·7	75·1	75·3	78·7	77·3	75·3	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·3	101·0	93·1	87·1	63·2	67·9	87·3	78·9	68·3	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·2	92·4	94·9	91·5	84·9	89·9	94·1	95·5	94·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·6	101·9	92·9	86·6	60·8	65·5	86·5	77·1	65·3	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·7	96·3	99·1	92·9	75·6	85·0	98·0	89·4	87·6	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·9	103·1	91·5	85·2	58·3	62·2	84·6	74·9	61·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	101·7	99·2	83·8	82·5	60·9	63·3	83·8	74·6	60·0	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	140·0	95·9	96·5	99·7	104·5	99·1	60·1	70·5	78·3	77·2	73·0	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·3	107·5	93·0	91·9	51·2	64·8	87·8	77·3	65·5	64·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	101·0	103·6	94·0	58·7	65·3	68·8	68·0	65·9	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	94·0	89·5	59·7	68·1	78·5	76·8	76·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·9	90·9	92·6	88·5	79·4	82·3	89·5	86·7	84·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·7	100·9	93·0	88·5	56·0	66·2	85·8	75·8	65·5	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·8	95·3	91·1	88·9	70·4	71·7	80·1	79·4	73·3	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended June 2, 1939; monthly figures not yet available

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

oats, hogs, cotton, wool and raw silk, zinc and tin were higher and prices of steers, raw sugar, pulp, steel sheets, crude oil, lead and copper were lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unem-

(*Continued on page 642*)

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·9**	**23·8**	**21·1**	**16·1**	**13·4**	**15·9**	**24·5**	**23·5**	**21·0**	**30·5**	**33·7**	**56·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·6**	**23·8**	**19·7**	**15·4**	**13·6**	**13·9**	**16·0**	**23·3**	**19·8**	**29·1**	**31·8**	**54·2**
1—Sydney	32	25·2	21·8	17·7	14·7	14·2	.....	25	20·5	29·5	32·1	55
2—New Glasgow	30	25	23·2	16·7	14·2	12	.....	23·7	20·2	28·4	31·9	55·5
3—Amherst	25·8	22·5	18	14·3	13·3	13·7	.....	22·2	18·3	30·3	31·9	52·8
4—Halifax	24·7	20·1	18·4	13·4	12·3	10·7	16	22·8	19·4	27·2	30·7	53·1
5—Windsor	30	25	18	15·5	15	16·5	.....	21·5	20	29·4	31·5	55
6—Truro	29·3	25	18·7	14·7	12·3	16·5	.....	24·7	20·2	29·8	32·6	53·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**24·6**	**21·6**	**20·0**	**15·1**	**13·7**	**13·7**	**23·0**	**21·3**	**19·5**	**27·8**	**30·9**	**49·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·6**	**22·8**	**21·8**	**17·0**	**12·8**	**15·3**	**20·7**	**22·5**	**20·1**	**29·1**	**32·8**	**54·9**
8—Moncton	27·9	21·6	19	14·7	11·7	17	22	23·9	19·9	30·2	34·7	54·3
9—Saint John	29·5	21·6	21·6	14·1	12·3	12·3	25	23·4	20·5	27·7	31·8	56·7
10—Fredericton	30	23	18·7	14·2	13	13·7	15	22·6	19·4	30·4	32·7	52·7
11—Bathurst	35	25	28	25	14	18	.....	20	20·7	28	32	56
Quebec (average)	**25·1**	**22·6**	**18·4**	**14·8**	**10·2**	**12·1**	**23·0**	**21·7**	**19·1**	**27·5**	**31·1**	**56·0**
12—Quebec	26·6	22·6	15·2	14·4	9·1	13	22·5	21·7	19·1	24·7	29·8	49·1
13—Three Rivers	25·6	23·1	16·7	15·3	10·3	12·3	18·8	21·5	18·2	29	32·5	57·2
14—Sherbrooke	28·6	25·8	21·3	18	11·1	13·1	27·9	23·1	19·7	26·7	30·4	58
15—Sorel	22·8	21·3	19·5	13·8	9·7	9·4	21·1	19·4	19·2	28	31·9	53·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	19·4	16·8	13·2	10	12·5	22·8	19	17·2	30·1	35·9	52·7
17—St. Johns	29	26	19	15	8·7	10·3	25	24·3	19·9	28	30·1	58·1
18—Thetford Mines	20	19	16	13·5	10	16·5	16	20	17·7	28	30	60
19—Montreal	28·4	24·4	23	14·6	11·8	8·7	26·1	22·6	21	26·8	30·1	57·2
20—Hull	25·1	22·1	18·4	15·6	11·5	12·9	26·4	23·3	20·1	26·5	29·6	57·9
Ontario (average)	**28·5**	**24·6**	**22·1**	**16·9**	**14·0**	**17·3**	**25·3**	**24·0**	**21·5**	**29·5**	**32·5**	**55·4**
21—Ottawa	29·2	24·7	23·5	17·8	13	13·4	24·4	22·6	20·8	28·4	31·8	56·5
22—Brockville	30·7	25·7	24	17·2	11·6	12·3	.....	22·7	21	29·1	31·3	58·5
23—Kingston	26·8	22·5	20·3	16·1	11·9	12·6	22·4	23	19·4	26·8	29·4	52·4
24—Belleville	23·8	20·6	19·2	14·8	11·3	16·2	19·7	19·7	17·7	29·3	31·3	54·1
25—Peterborough	28·8	25·2	24·5	17·3	14·8	18·4	23·5	24	22·6	30·5	33	54·8
26—Oshawa	26·2	25	23	15·9	14·4	17·2	28	23	19·5	28	32·4	54·5
27—Orillia	30	26	25	17	15·5	18	26	23·5	.....	31	33·4	53·2
28—Toronto	29·9	25·2	22·9	16·9	15·3	16·6	25·5	24·8	23	30·7	35·4	56·9
29—Niagara Falls	29·3	25·4	22·2	18	12·6	18	23·2	22·3	21·1	30·8	32·4	56·3
30—St. Catharines	28·9	25·8	23	17·9	13·1	16·6	25·7	23·8	19·7	26·2	29·9	51·7
31—Hamilton	28·6	25·1	22·8	17·3	15·9	18·9	27·2	24·2	26	28·7	32·7	56·9
32—Brantford	28·6	24·8	21·7	16·9	12·5	17·8	29·5	23·8	20	28·4	32·1	54·3
33—Galt	29	25	21·7	17·7	17·2	19·3	27	27·5	23	32·2	34·8	55·5
34—Guelph	27·3	23	21·8	16·4	14·6	17·6	.....	20	19·2	28·5	30·8	55·1
35—Kitchener	26·5	24·6	19·5	16·5	14·4	17·4	21	21·3	19·3	29·3	32·4	53·3
36—Woodstock	29·2	25·2	21·2	16·8	13·1	18·1	21·5	24·2	22	28·4	31·6	54·3
37—Stratford	30·5	25	23	20	18	19	.....	25	.....	31·6	34	56·5
38—London	29·2	26·4	23·5	16·8	14	17·2	23·5	23·8	22·7	28·3	31·8	54·3
39—St. Thomas	29·7	25·4	21·1	16	13·5	17·4	28	24·2	22	27·8	31·6	55·8
40—Chatham	28·6	25·7	21·7	18·1	13·2	19·1	25	24·4	21·4	29·9	34·6	55·7
41—Windsor	29·7	25	23·6	17·3	14·2	18·1	24·7	24·5	21·7	28·6	31·4	56·9
42—Sarnia	27·5	24·4	20	16·6	13·9	18·4	.....	22·8	23	28·1	30·7	55·8
43—Owen Sound	27·5	23	20·5	15·8	13·8	18	17·3	22·7	20	28·9	30·8	52·2
44—North Bay	28·7	24·2	25	17·5	14	20·3	27	26·7	22·2	31·4	34·5	55·5
45—Sudbury	26·8	23·8	20·5	16·7	13·9	15·5	28	25	20·9	28·3	31·5	53·7
46—Cobalt	27·5	25	22·5	16·5	14	.....	.....	27·3	22·7	30	31·4	54
47—Timmins	28·7	24·5	22·4	15·8	13·4	18·4	30	27·2	24·4	30·6	33·2	56·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·5	24·7	22·2	15·5	12·5	18	30	24	20·5	28·9	31·5	56·6
49—Port Arthur	29·7	23·7	23	17·3	15·3	17·7	25	25·3	24·1	34·9	38·1	60·8
50—Fort William	29·5	23·8	17·6	15·1	14·7	16·2	30	27·3	22·6	32·6	35·5	58·5
Manitoba (average)	**25·5**	**21·3**	**20·1**	**14·6**	**13·6**	**14·4**	**23·7**	**23·3**	**21·0**	**34·0**	**36·9**	**57·9**
51—Winnipeg	27·3	22·6	20·9	14·9	13·7	13·8	23·7	25·3	21	33·7	36·9	58·3
52—Brandon	23·7	20	19·3	14·3	13·5	15	.....	21·3	.....	34·3	36·8	57·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·5**	**20·1**	**18·0**	**13·4**	**11·7**	**13·8**	**22·6**	**21·5**	**21·6**	**35·3**	**38·8**	**58·7**
53—Regina	25·2	21·3	18·9	13·5	11·7	13·5	19·3	21·7	23·2	33·1	36·8	57·9
54—Prince Albert	20	15	15	12	12	13	25	20	20	41·2	43·3	60
55—Saskatoon	24·2	20·7	18·7	13·9	11·2	13·6	23·2	21·7	20	34·2	38·3	57·2
56—Moose Jaw	28·4	23·5	19·3	14·3	11·7	15·2	22·7	22·7	23·3	32·7	36·9	59·6
Alberta (average)	**26·1**	**21·9**	**19·2**	**14·9**	**11·9**	**15·4**	**25·1**	**22·1**	**20·3**	**32·6**	**36·5**	**57·0**
57—Medicine Hat	28	23·7	22·5	16·2	14·5	16·5	27·7	23·2	20	34·9	40	57·8
58—Drumheller	28	23·5	17·5	15	9·5	16·5	28	21	22·3	32·3	34·8	56·2
59—Edmonton	22	17·9	17·7	12·8	10·1	13·5	21·5	22·3	19·4	30·4	34·1	54
60—Calgary	26·9	22·9	19	15·4	13·9	15·3	23·6	22·4	21·1	34·5	38·1	59·7
61—Lethbridge	25·8	21·6	19·2	15	11·6	15	24·7	21·8	18·5	31	35·7	57·5
British Columbia (average)	**30·7**	**26·2**	**24·2**	**17·6**	**16·3**	**18·6**	**27·4**	**26·4**	**23·4**	**34·9**	**38·0**	**59·3**
62—Fernie	27·5	23·5	24·2	15·7	15	17	22	22	22·3	33·6	36·2	60
63—Nelson	27·4	22·9	23·7	17·5	14·5	19·5	29	29	25	32·5	35·3	60
64—Trail	29·3	25·3	23·3	16·7	15·7	18·3	30	28·7	24·8	37·1	41·1	62·2
65—New Westminster	31·7	26·9	23·5	17·3	16·8	17·1	23·7	24	22·8	32·3	36·9	56·8
66—Vancouver	33·6	28·7	24·3	18·7	18·2	19·3	29·8	26·4	23·3	34·3	37·3	60
67—Victoria	32·7	27·9	25·7	18·5	17·4	19·4	27·9	26·9	22·6	36·1	38·9	58
68—Nanaimo	35	30	25·2	20·4	19·2	20·2	31·7	27	23	34·8	36·9	57·7
69—Prince Rupert	28·7	24	24	15·7	13·7	17·7	25	27·3	23·2	38·5	41·3	59·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·5	**23·9**	**16·0**	**10·7**	**48·2**	**18·0**	**17·3**	**21·3**	**12·0**	**26·1**	**22·0**	**10·9**	**23·3**	**26·1**	
10·4	**23·7**	.....	**7·0**	**41·0**	**12·8**	**14·3**	**16·5**	**12·8**	**30·0**	**24·8**	**10·2**	**25·8**	**29·3**	
7·3	23·2	.....	.....	39·5	12·4	14·1	15·8	12·7	31·4	27·5	10–12	25	27·9	1
10	25	.....	.....	47·5	13·2	15·7	22·6	12·3	29·4	21	11	25	30	2
.....	22·5	.....	.....	43·3	13·6	14·3	14·6	12·2	28·1	24·6	8c	27·2	29·7	3
11·1	24·1	.....	7	39·2	11·9	12·5	15·9	12·9	29·5	23	11	.....	28·8	4
13	23·5	.....	.....	35	12·6	15	16·2	14·5	29·8	25	10	26·5	29·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	41·7	12·9	14	14	12	31·9	27·5	10	25·5	29·8	6
12·0	**22·5**	.....	**5·0**	**47·5**	**12·6**	**16·0**	**20·4**	**13·1**	**25·0**	**21·3**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·3**	**28·4**	7
14·2	**27·3**	.....	**5·0**	**47·6**	**13·5**	**15·4**	**18·2**	**12·6**	**28·1**	**23·7**	**10·8**	**25·5**	**28·5**	
15	26·3	.....	5	48·2	14·1	14·9	15·6	13	29·7	24·6	10	27·1	29·2	8
13·7	30·6	.....	.....	47	13·8	14·6	23·3	11·5	29·7	25	12	23·7	28·4	9
14	27·2	.....	.....	47·5	14·6	16·6	18·4	14·1	28·1	24·6	11	26·3	29·1	10
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	11·5	.....	15·4	11·7	25	20·5	10c	25	27·4	11
13·7	**26·7**	**16·7**	**8·0**	**46·0**	**16·5**	**17·2**	**14·3**	**12·3**	**28·0**	**24·4**	**10·2**	**22·1**	**24·2**	
.....	26	.....	10	.....	15	19	14·9	12·6	28·6	24·8	11	20·7	24·7	12
12·9	27·6	10	.....	40	16·5	16·1	15·5	11·2	29·9	26·1	11b	25	23·9	13
18	30	.....	10	.....	18·6	19·9	15·4	13·2	29·7	25·9	11·1a	21·5	24	14
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11·1	13	24·2	22·1	9	.....	24·2	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·1	13	25·7	22·9	9b	.....	24·3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·4	10·7	28·5	25	9	.....	23·7	17
.....	27·5	.....	6	.....	12	15	12·9	13·3	28	23·3	9	21·2	25	18
13·9	27	23·3	6·7	48	21·1	18·7	21·1	11·2	29	25·3	11–12	23·2	24·9	19
10	22·3	.....	9·5	50	15·6	14·5	13·5	12·6	28·1	24·5	11	20·7	23·2	20
15·0	**23·9**	**18·4**	**8·0**	**52·2**	**17·1**	**16·7**	**24·8**	**11·9**	**26·0**	**22·2**	**11·3**	**23·4**	**25·4**	
16·5	27·1	21·7	8·3	50	21·1	15·7	22·8	11·4	27·7	25·2	11	23·5	24·4	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	18·5	17	25	12·2	24·2	20·8	10	.....	24·7	22
13·5	25·1	19·5	.....	41·7	16·6	15·5	17·9	11	25	20·7	10	20·7	24	23
.....	24	13·5	.....	.....	17	15·4	22·8	11·3	24·3	21·4	10b	25·3	24·8	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	15	25	12·8	21·6	18·7	11	22·2	24·8	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	23·9	11·2	25·5	22·5	11b	24·7	25·5	26
.....	.....	17·3	.....	.....	18	18	23·6	11·4	21·9	18·4	11	22·1	25·3	27
15·8	27·6	20·2	10	60	15	20·5	28·9	11·4	27·5	22·7	12	.....	25·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	.....	27·5	11·1	25·1	20	12	23·7	25·3	29
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	30·7	11	27·5	.....	12	23·8	25·3	30
17	28·8	24·3	5	57·5	.....	15	31·1	12	26·8	23	12	26	26·2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	28·2	10·9	24·7	21·4	11	24·5	24·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·8	11·4	25·3	22·3	11	25	25·8	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18	24·3	10·2	24·1	19	11	22	24·5	34
.....	25	15	.....	50	.....	15	23·7	11·1	24·6	20·2	11	22	24·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	24·7	11·1	23·7	19·6	11	25	25·7	36
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	12·3	23·6	20·3	11	22	24·5	37
12	17	15	.....	50	16	16	29	11·1	24·4	20·7	11	22	24·4	38
12·5	24	14	.....	.....	16·9	16·5	31·7	11·4	25	21·7	11	.....	26·5	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	24·7	10·4	21	18·4	11	22·3	24·5	40
14·2	23·6	22	7	60	17	18	28	10·7	24·6	21	12	.....	24·2	41
.....	25	15	.....	50	16·2	15·3	32·1	11·7	25·1	22·2	11	23	25·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	24·7	11·5	22	19·3	11	24·5	25·1	43
.....	25	.....	.....	50	13	.....	18·9	12·7	31·2	28	12	.....	26·2	44
.....	21	.....	.....	50	20	15	19	14·6	29·3	25	14b	.....	26	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	17	15	15	14·2	31·4	29	10b	.....	27·8	46
.....	22·7	15	10	60	18·8	19	20·9	15	32·7	27·3	14·3a	25	26·2	47
.....	20	23	7·3	.....	12	16	21·9	12·7	29·4	.....	12	21·7	25·9	48
.....	.....	21·5	.....	.....	19·3	16·3	20·5	12·7	30·1	26·7	11	.....	26·8	49
15	21·5	19·1	.....	55	15	15	22·6	13·2	30·2	25·5	11	23·2	26·2	50
21·5	**25·2**	**11·9**	**12·0**	.....	**21·9**	**16·0**	**24·5**	**11·5**	**22·8**	**19·1**	**9·7**	**20·0**	**23·8**	
18	26·1	11·9	12	.....	22·5	16·5	29	11	25·9	22	11	.....	23·7	51
25	24·3	.....	.....	.....	21·3	15·5	19·9	11·9	19·6	16·1	8·3a	20	23·8	52
23·0	**23·6**	**11·3**	**11·9**	.....	**23·2**	**18·9**	**16·0**	**10·1**	**19·3**	**15·6**	**11·0**	**20·1**	**23·9**	
22·6	22·9	10·6	12·5	.....	24·5	18·3	15·9	10·5	21·8	16·8	11	19·2	23·9	53
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	9·5	18·2	14·5	11	20·6	24·8	54
21·4	21·4	.....	11·2	.....	20·2	17·4	17·2	10·2	19	15·9	11	18·9	22·5	55
25	25	12	.....	.....	25	21	16·8	10	18·2	15	11	21·8	24·3	56
21·6	**23·7**	**12·1**	**16·2**	.....	**24·0**	**20·3**	**20·3**	**11·5**	**20·8**	**16·0**	**10·8**	**20·1**	**25·8**	
24	24·7	.....	.....	.....	25·7	21·2	19·9	11·8	20	15·5	11	18·8	25·5	57
21·7	25·3	12	17	.....	25	21	16·5	12	20·5	15·2	10	20·8	26·8	58
20·4	22	14	13·7	.....	21·2	19·1	20·6	11·8	19·9	16	11	20·6	25	59
21·4	23	10·4	16	.....	24·6	20·7	27·7	11·1	22·3	16·6	11	18·6	25·3	60
20·7	23·4	.....	18	.....	23·3	19·3	16·7	10·6	21·2	16·8	11	21·8	26·2	61
17·4	**20·1**	**13·1**	**14·8**	.....	**23·9**	**20·3**	**24·0**	**12·3**	**27·9**	**24·0**	**11·6**	**25·8**	**28·9**	
25	26·5	12	20	.....	25·8	22·3	19	12	26	21·7	10	20	27·7	62
21·3	23·7	12·5	19	.....	25	22·7	.....	12	29·5	.....	12·5a	25	30	63
22	25·7	13	16·5	.....	24·7	23·2	20·8	14·5	31·2	28	12·5a	.....	31·3	64
13·6	16·8	.....	8·3	.....	22·4	17·9	26·6	11·4	25·9	22	10	24	27·4	65
13·8	16·7	15	11·5	.....	21·9	18·6	23·3	11·3	26·4	24	10	.....	27·7	66
11·2	18·7	.....	13·3	.....	23·3	18·7	26·7	12·4	27·4	24·5	12·5a	27·6	29·2	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	31	12·3	26·8	.....	11a	27·3	28·7	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20·5	12·2	29·8	23·7	14·3a	30·7	29·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·0**	**6·6a**	**15·4**	**2·9**	**5·0**	**8·1**	**10·7**	**10·5**	**10·4**	**10·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**20·7**	**6·4**	**16·5**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**7·5**	**12·9**	**10·4**	**10·2**	**10·2**
1—Sydney	20·9	6·7	18·5	3·1	5	6·7	12·1	10·7	10·5	10·4
2—New Glasgow	19·8	6·7	16·3	3·3	5	8	14·2	10	10·2	10·2
3—Amherst	20	6·7	13·5	3·2	5	6·7	12·4	10	10·2	10·4
4—Halifax	21·6	4·7	17·7	3	5·1	8·6	13·5	10·9	10	10·2
5—Windsor	20·2	6·7	17	3·4	5	7·7	12·5	10·3	10	10·2
6—Truro	21·9	6·7	15·8	3	5	7·4	12·8	10·2	10·3	10
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·6**	**6·7**	**18·0**	**3.2**	**5·0**	**7·8**	**12·8**	**10·3**	**11·0**	**11·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**21·1**	**7·0**	**16·7**	**3·1**	**4·9**	**7·7**	**14·0**	**10·3**	**10·7**	**10·5**
8—Moncton	21·4	7·3	17·6	3·1	5	8·2	13·8	10·5	10·8	10·4
9—Saint John	21·4	5·3–6·7	18·7	2·9	5·1	7·6	12·7	10	10	9·9
10—Fredericton	20·6	7·3	14	3·1	5	7·5	14·3	10·2	10·3	10·1
11—Bathurst	20·8	7·3c	16·4	3·1	4·6	7·3	15·1	10·6	11·7	11·4
Quebec (average)	**19·6**	**5·4**	**12·8**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**10·4**	**9·3**	**9·9**	**9·7**
12—Quebec	22·4	5–9·5b	13·4	3·6	5·2	7	10	9·7	9·8	9·7
13—Three Rivers	20·5	4·7–5·3	12	3·7	5	6·8	12·5	9·5	10·2	10·1
14—Sherbrooke	20·8	5·3	13·1	2·8	5·3	6·1	11·2	9·6	10·2	9·8
15—Sorel	18·6	4·7	12·9	2·5	4·5	6·2	9·5	8·8	10·3	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	17·1	3·7–4	12·8	2·5	5	6·7	9·9	9·3	10·1	9·6
17—St. Johns	18·8	4·7c	12·8	2·6	5	6·4	10	9·3	9·8	9·7
18—Thetford Mines	19·2	5·7	12·5	3·3	4·7	5·3	10	9·6	10·4	10
19—Montreal	20·7	5·3–6·7	13·5	3·2	5	7·4	9·4	9·1	9·6	9·5
20—Hull	17·9	5·3–6·7	12·5	3	4·9	6·3	11·4	9	9·1	8·9
Ontario (average)	**21·7**	**6·2**	**14·7**	**2·6**	**4·9**	**8·7**	**10·5**	**10·0**	**10·0**	**10·1**
21—Ottawa	20	6·7	14·2	3·3	4·8	7·7	10·2	9·7	9·8	9·8
22—Brockville	19·3	6	12·2	3·1	4·9	8·1	10·6	9·3	9·8	9·8
23—Kingston	20·3	6–6·7	12·6	3	4·8	6·8	10·6	9·5	9·7	9·7
24—Belleville	20·1	5·3	14	2·4	4·8	8	9·9	9·3	9·5	9·6
25—Peterborough	21·1	5·3–6·7	14·8	2·3	4·6	8·4	10·4	9·6	9·7	9·7
26—Oshawa	22·8	5·3–6·7	14·2	2·4	5	8	10·3	9·4	9·6	9·7
27—Orillia	20·7	5·3	18	2·2	4·5	8·3	10·4	9·7	9·2	9·6
28—Toronto	24·2	6·7	15·2	2·5	4·9	8·6	9·8	10	9·9	9·8
29—Niagara Falls	22·5	5·3–6·7	13	2·6	4·6	8·6	10·5	9·7	9·5	9·9
30—St. Catharines	22·2	6·7	17·5	2·3	5	8·8	10·6	9·5	9·4	9·2
31—Hamilton	27·9	6–6·7	15·3	2·6	5·2	9·1	9·9	9·8	9·9	9·8
32—Brantford	23	5·3–6·7	15·1	2·3	4·9	9·6	9·7	10	9·9	10
33—Galt	26·6	6·7	17·2	2·2	5	9·4	10	10·2	10	10
34—Guelph	21·8	6	14·6	2	4·8	8·7	10·2	9·6	9·5	9·4
35—Kitchener	22·2	6·7	14·8	2·1	4·8	9·1	10·3	10·1	10	10
36—Woodstock	20·6	6	12	1·9	4·7	9·1	9·7	9·8	9·8	9·8
37—Stratford	21·6	6·7	14·5	2·1	4·8	8·8	10·1	9·5	9·6	9·7
38—London	20·5	6–6·7	16·8	2·1	4·9	8·9	11	9·7	9·8	10
39—St. Thomas	21·5	5·3–6	17·4	2·4	5·1	9·7	11·8	9·9	9·8	10
40—Chatham	20·8	5·3	12·8	2·3	4·9	8·8	10·3	10·7	10·4	11·2
41—Windsor	19·3	5·3–6·7	14	2·4	4·7	8·3	10	9·4	10·4	9·8
42—Sarnia	22	5·3–6·7	18	2	5	8·2	11	10·4	10·8	10·4
43—Owen Sound	22·4	6	14·6	2·4	4·6	9	10·7	9·9	9·8	9·9
44—North Bay	23·5	6c	14	3·6	5·5	9·5	12·1	11·4	10·5	10·7
45—Sudbury	19·2	6·7	14·7	3·4	5·6	8·3	12·9	10·2	10·7	10·9
46—Cobalt	20·8	6·7	13	3·6	5	8·6	11·7	12·1	11·4	11·4
47—Timmins	20·1	6·7	13·3	3·5	5·7	8·7	11·4	10·7	10·6	10·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·4	6	13·3	3	5	8·9	10·5	10·7	10·9	11·1
49—Port Arthur	21·7	6–6·7	16·2	3·2	5·2	9·3	9·8	10	10·1	10·2
50—Fort William	21·1	6–6·7	13·6	3·2	4·9	8·5	9·6	10·3	10·3	10·3
Manitoba (average)	**23·4**	**7·0**	**15·7**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**9·1**	**9·9**	**11·7**	**11·0**	**11·1**
51—Winnipeg	24·6	6·4–8	15·7	3	4·9	8·5	9·8	11·4	11·2	11·2
52—Brandon	22·2	6·4–7·1	.....	3	5·1	9·7	10	11·9	10·8	10·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**21·2**	**6·9**	**16·7**	**3·1**	**5·2**	**9·1**	**10·5**	**12·5**	**11·2**	**11·3**
53—Regina	21·6	6·4–7·2	16·2	3·1	4·9	9·4	9·7	12·5	10·8	10·9
54—Prince Albert	21·7	6·4	19·5	3	6·3	8·5	11·7	12·9	12·7	12·7
55—Saskatoon	20·4	7·2	16	3	4·8	9·5	10·1	12·3	10·7	11·1
56—Moose Jaw	21·2	7·2	15	3·1	4·8	9·1	10·6	12·4	10·7	10·4
Alberta (average)	**25·1**	**7·2**	**16·0**	**3·1**	**5·1**	**8·4**	**10·3**	**12·0**	**10·8**	**11·0**
57—Medicine Hat	26·4	7·2	14	3·1	5·2	8·6	11·2	12·7	10·9	11
58—Drumheller	23·7	6·7–7·2	.....	3·2	5·3	8·2	10·5	11·9	11·2	11·2
59—Edmonton	22·9	7·2–8	16·4	3	4·7	8·2	9·9	11·4	10·8	11·2
60—Calgary	26·8	7·2	17·7	3·1	5·1	8·2	9·9	11·8	10·4	10·8
61—Lethbridge	25·8	7·2	.....	3·1	.....	8·8	9·8	12·2	10·7	10·9
British Columbia (average)	**25·4**	**8·6**	**19·1**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**7·4**	**8·6**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**11·5**
62—Fernie	26·3	7·2–8	18	3·5	5·4	8·3	9·7	12·9	11·7	12·4
63—Nelson	25·2	9	.....	3·5	.....	8·1	9·1	12·7	12·7	12·5
64—Trail	22·9	8·5	15	3·5	5·7	8·1	9	13	11·9	12·2
65—New Westminster	23·8	8·3–9·6	20	3·4	5·2	6	8·1	11·1	10·9	10·2
66—Vancouver	24·8	8·3–9·6	18·8	3·4	5	6·7	7·7	10·3	10·2	10
67—Victoria	26·2	8	19·4	3·3	5·8	8	8·1	12·1	11	10·7
68—Nanaimo	28·6	8	20	3·7	6	6·9	8·7	11·9	10·7	11·1
69—Prince Rupert	25·1	9–10	22·5	3·7	5·2	7·2	8·2	12·7	12·2	12·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1939

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·0	5·0	1·556	30·3	23·2	15·3	10·7	16·7	14·9	55·6	16·3	51·4	42·7	
5·0	5·3	1·773	33·2	20·6	14·3	11·9	16·0	15·3	56·3	16·3	57·3	47·2	
4·6	5·6	2·05	38·5	25	13·3	12·4	15·2	15	.....	16·5	65	50·7	1
4·9	5·2	1·414	26·1	22·2	13·5	12·5	15·4	14·4	.....	16·4	55	44·7	2
4·6	5·3	1·857	33·3	18	15·2	11·1	16·2	14	.....	15·3	54·5	43·7	3
5·2	5	1·999	37·5	18·5	15	14	17·5	17	65	16·8	59·7	47	4
5·9	5·3	1·617	30	17·5	.....	9·5	16·2	16	49	17	52	51	5
4·5	5·2	1·70	33·6	22·2	14·3	12	15·3	15·1	55	15·7	57·5	46·1	6
4·8	5·6	1·250	30·7	15·7	20·0	11·7	16·2	14·8	.....	18·0	49·0	46·0	7
4·9	5·6	1·779	35·5	24·0	14·5	11·0	16·1	14·3	50·9	15·7	53·8	47·5	
4·9	5·5	1·711	31·9	23·7	14·7	11·5	16·9	15	.....	16·3	50	50·7	8
5·2	5·3	2·046	41·1	24·4	13·7	10·9	15·6	13·1	52·7	14·9	52·5	47·4	9
5·2	5·4	1·759	34·7	22·7	15	10·4	15·8	14·2	49	15·4	57·5	46·8	10
4·3	6·2	1·60	34·3	25	14·5	11	16	15	.....	16	55	45	11
4·8	5·6	2·080	38·8	25·0	13·7	10·7	16·5	14·1	56·6	15·8	55·7	41·8	
5·1	6·1	2·112	40·3	22·5	13·3	11·9	17·6	14·9	73	17·3	55·4	43·4	12
4·7	5·8	2·125	38·4	29·3	14·4	9·9	16·8	14·4	49	16·7	59	43·8	13
4·8	5·5	2·308	44	25	14·2	10·3	17·6	14·3	49·1	17	55·6	42·6	14
4·7	5·3	1·805	33·8	22·5	12·9	9·8	15	13·5	50	15·6	.....	41·5	15
4·4	5·7	2·176	39·1	.....	13·5	12·2	15·4	13·5	53·3	15·7	50	40·9	16
5	6·7	1·853	36·7	21·2	13·5	11·5	16·8	14·7	48·5	14·8	60	42	17
4	5	2·203	41·8	30	14·2	10	16·7	13·1	60	15·8	.....	43·6	18
5	5·4	2·107	37·9	24·2	14	10·4	16·6	13·3	77·8	14·6	56·4	40	19
5·3	5·3	2·029	37	25·2	13·5	9·9	16·3	15·2	49	14·8	53·8	38·8	20
4·7	5·0	1·588	30·4	23·4	14·5	10·7	16·6	15·1	53·0	15·4	50·8	41·2	
4·8	5·1	2·103	42·8	26·7	14·4	10·3	16·5	15·7	61·3	15·6	51·3	40·5	21
4·7	4·3	2·00	38·7	25	15	9·8	16·8	14·9	45	14·4	57	41·9	22
4·8	4·6	1·70	32·5	23·6	11	10·6	17	15	52·2	14·5	49·7	41	23
4·5	4·6	1·533	29·9	20	.....	11·2	16·4	14·9	44·7	14·7	49	40·1	24
4·7	4·7	1·58	30	22	.....	10·9	17·2	14·6	52	15·9	51·3	38·7	25
4·7	4·8	1·561	30·3	15·2	.....	12·1	17	15·6	59	14·6	59·7	41·2	26
4·1	5·3	1·528	30·5	23·8	13	10·3	16·1	15	54	15	48·5	39·8	27
4·7	5·3	1·712	32·2	20·3	.....	10	15·8	14·9	54·5	14·8	48·5	39·9	28
5·8	5	1·764	33·4	20·8	.....	9·6	16·1	15·4	60·7	14·5	55	42·1	29
5·4	5·9	1·631	31·2	35	.....	10·6	17·2	15·5	53	14	46	42	30
5·1	5·6	1·538	30·4	28·3	.....	9·6	16·4	14·4	49	14·6	51	40·6	31
4·5	5	1·37	25·7	23·3	.....	11	15·9	14·5	50	14·8	.....	41·2	32
4·8	5·6	1·283	27·1	.....	.....	11·6	17·6	14·7	45	14·8	55	41·1	33
4·4	4·6	1·289	25·2	21·7	.....	10·2	16·6	14·5	.....	14·8	44	38·8	34
4·4	4·5	1·223	24·4	20	.....	10·7	16·3	15	.....	14·7	.....	39	35
3·8	4·8	1·45	27·7	15	.....	11·9	16	14·7	.....	14·4	.....	38·7	36
4·2	5·6	1·207	23·9	26·2	.....	11·3	16·1	15·4	.....	15·7	51·2	40·6	37
4·6	4·9	1·41	27·1	23	.....	10·8	15·9	14·6	40·5	14·7	49·2	40·6	38
4·9	5·6	1·506	29·2	22·5	.....	11·7	16·9	15	47·3	18·7	45	41·3	39
4·3	4·7	1·42	27·2	27·5	.....	10·1	16·8	14·1	.....	18	49	40·2	40
4	5·4	1·558	28·6	13·7	.....	10·5	15·4	15·3	.....	14·7	.....	39·1	41
5	3·6	1·30	26	17·5	.....	10	16	15	45	15·5	.....	39·7	42
4·5	4·3	1·061	21·1	25	.....	10·3	15·8	13·6	52	16·2	49	38·8	43
5·1	5·9	1·963	34·5	.....	.....	11·4	16·7	15	58	17·3	58	43	44
4·8	5·6	1·982	35·1	31·3	17·3	10·7	17·1	15·8	57·8	14·3	53·2	44·5	45
5	5·8	2·228	40·4	.....	16	12·6	17·7	15·7	60·7	17·5	54·7	46·5	46
4·8	6·3	1·994	35·1	.....	15	12	17·2	17·3	63	16·8	51·4	45·3	47
5·2	5·5	1·775	34·9	26·7	15	8·1	17·5	15	58·2	15·7	49	43·3	48
4·6	4·4	1·50	29·5	30	14·5	11·3	17	16·5	55·5	16·1	46·7	42	49
4·4	3·8	1·466	28·1	.....	13·5	11	17·5	16·8	54·6	15·3	46·6	43·3	50
5·4	4·1	·985	19·8	.....	15·1	9·9	17·5	15·4	61·1	16·1	45·5	42·2	
5·5	3·5	·87	17·9	.....	14	9·3	17·4	15	59·9	15·7	44·4	41·9	51
5·2	4·7	1·10	21·6	.....	16·2	10·5	17·6	15·8	62·3	16·4	46·5	42·5	52
5·3	4·4	·890	18·6	.....	17·4	11·3	17·2	15·2	60·3	18·5	50·3	45·6	
5·3	4·6	1·05	22·6	.....	19	11·3	18·1	14·5	59·7	17·4	50·1	46·1	53
5·4	4·7	·625	13·5	.....	18·2	12	18·7	16·1	62·4	21	54·1	46·7	54
5·2	4·2	·826	16·8	.....	16·2	10·7	16·9	14·8	60·1	18·1	47·8	44·8	55
5·2	4·2	1·06	21·5	.....	16	11·2	15	15·2	59·1	17·4	49·2	44·7	56
5·0	4·0	·767	20·8	.....	16·2	10·2	17·6	15·5	58·1	19·0	49·4	43·8	
5·1	3·1	·797	22·8	.....	18·4	10	18	15·8	59·7	18·8	52·9	44·8	57
5·1	4·3	·715	25	.....	.....	9·3	16	16·2	58·5	20·1	51·7	45	58
5·4	4·8	·613	16·8	.....	15·1	10·4	17·4	14·8	56·5	18·3	45·9	43·8	59
4·9	3·8	·934	21·3	.....	15	10·5	17·4	15·4	58	18·7	48·4	43·4	60
4·7	3·8	·778	18·2	.....	.....	11	19·3	15·5	57·7	19·2	48·3	42	61
6·1	4·3	1·578	23·7	.....	21·1	9·9	16·9	14·3	57·5	17·5	47·4	40·9	
6·1	4	·933	25	.....	22·5	12·2	18	15·5	60·5	21	53·7	46·3	62
6·8	4·5	1·87	30	.....	.....	11·5	16·2	15·5	61·5	20	53·5	45	63
6·4	3·9	1·54	32·5	.....	.....	9·7	18·6	15	62·2	19·6	49·5	43·7	64
5·2	4·2	1·33	25·5	.....	.....	9·5	16	12·9	51	15·2	43	36·6	65
4·9	4	1·39	26·3	.....	.....	8·5	16	12·8	51·9	14·9	42	37	66
6·3	4·2	1·70	33·2	.....	.....	9·5	16·8	13·5	57·6	15·4	43·7	37·5	67
6·6	4·8	1·70	30	.....	20	9·2	16·2	13·4	55·4	15·5	47·2	39·5	68
6·2	4·8	2·16	35	.....	20·7	9·3	17·7	15·5	60	18·7	46·7	41·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**33·8**	**58·5**	**19·4**	**13·7**	**2·7**	**34·5**	**46·8**	**11·4**	**4·9**	**14·543b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·2**	**6·0**	**38·8**	**58·7**	**18·5**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**39·6**	**38·6**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·3	6	33·8	58·9	20·5	9·8	2·8	40·3	41·4	12	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6	42·3	57·4	19·9	9·8	2·8	40·5	36·6	12·6	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	6	42·2	60	15·8	9·4	3	37·5	35·7	12·3	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6	37·6	60	19·5	9·4	2·9	40	40	12·4	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	34·7	57·5	17	9·7	2·7	40	41·5	11·7	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6	5·9	42·4	58·1	18·2	10·2	2·7	39·4	36·4	11·9	5	.....
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**6·1**	**5·7**	**38·8**	**60·0**	**17·2**	**13·7**	**2·9**	**42·0**	**35·7**	**12·2**	**4·8**	**14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**40·0**	**58·8**	**18·1**	**10·4**	**2·8**	**38·3**	**36·6**	**11·8**	**4·9**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·2	6·1	40·5	60	20·3	9·6	3·1	42·1	39·6	11·9	4·9	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·2	37	57·5	18·5	10	2·5	39·3	35·5	12·2	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·5	6	38·8	58·5	17	10·8	2·5	34·1	34·7	11·4	4·8	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·1	43·5	59·3	16·7	11	2·9	37·5	36·7	11·8	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**33·0**	**59·8**	**20·7**	**13·1**	**2·7**	**39·3**	**43·9**	**10·1**	**5·0**	**13·929**
12—Quebec	6·1	5·9	34·2	62	21·4	15·5	2·7	36·3	52·5	10·4	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·2	6·1	32·5	64·5	21·6	15·4	3	40	45	10	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	31·3	63·5	20·5	11·2	3	39·5	44·8	10·3	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·6	32·8	59·4	20	10	2·5	34	32·5	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	30·6	55·9	21·6	12·8	2·6	37·2	45	10·4	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·2	6	31·4	47·6	19·3	14	2·9	42	45	10	4·8	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·7	33·5	58·6	19·5	12·9	2·7	41·7	40	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·8	34·8	64·2	19·3	13·7	2·6	41·7	47	10·2	5	13·75
20—Hull	6	6	35·8	62·8	23	12·7	2·7	41·4	43·3	10	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**33·2**	**61·3**	**19·2**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**32·8**	**47·1**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**14·319**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·8	32·8	61·3	18·5	12·5	2·6	38·5	54·5	10	4·8	14·50
22—Brockville	6·1	5·9	31·8	57·2	20·1	10·1	2·4	32·5	45·3	10	4·8	13·75
23—Kingston	6	5·8	31·7	55	17·6	11·9	2·6	30·9	41·3	10·4	4·4	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6	33	58·2	16·9	10·2	2·7	33·8	45	10·3	4·9	13·50
25—Peterborough	5·9	5·9	34·4	53·9	19·1	12	2·8	26·8	52	10·2	5	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·1	6·1	35·1	64	18·6	10·3	2·4	31·3	46·5	10·1	4·7	13·75
27—Orillia	6	6	31·8	62·1	18·2	10	2·3	29·1	45·8	9·8	4·6	15·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	35·4	59	16·9	11·4	2·3	31·8	45·3	10	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6·1	34·3	63·2	20·4	11·4	2·2	36·1	50	10·4	4·7	12·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·2	32·6	61·4	20	11·9	2·6	35·8	40	10·8	6	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	34·1	65·3	19·3	10·2	2·2	36	40	10·2	4·9	13·00
32—Brantford	6	6	36·7	63·1	18·1	11·1	2·5	33·1	49·2	9·8	5·1	12·75
33—Galt	6·6	6·5	34·1	56·7	21	12·1	2·2	37·8	47	10·7	5·2	14·00
34—Guelph	5·9	5·9	29·8	59	17·9	10	2·4	30·4	46	10·2	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	29·3	66	19·9	10·8	2·3	32·5	44·3	10·1	4·9	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	30·7	58·2	19·7	10	2·5	28·2	49·5	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	34·3	63·3	18	11·6	2·4	40·7	46·2	10·3	5·3	13·50
38—London	6·3	6·2	35·4	63·1	16·9	11·8	2·3	30·7	41	10	4·9	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	35	66·5	18·8	12·7	2·4	36·4	52	10·8	5·2	13·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·2	35·3	57·5	15·8	12	2·5	36·7	50	10	4·6	g
41—Windsor	6	5·9	30·6	60·9	17·7	10·3	2·2	29·9	46·7	10	4·6	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·2	6	29·5	61·7	18·7	10	2·3	32·2	40	10	4	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·1	37·9	65·2	20·7	10	2·1	25·7	45	9·7	4·7	14·00
44—North Bay	7	6·2	41	66	19·5	14·5	2·6	36	.....	13	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	33·9	66·2	21·9	15·3	2·6	30·3	53·3	14	4·9	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	32·5	60	22	15	2·9	31·2	52·5	12·5	5	19·50
47—Timmins	7	6·7	33·8	61·4	20·6	15·1	3·1	31·5	.....	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·3	25·2	64·8	21·5	15	2·5	32	50	12·1	4·6	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·1	32	59	20·8	14·2	2·5	30·6	55	12·2	4·9	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·5	31·5	58·5	20·2	12·7	2·5	34·1	45	11	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**32·0**	**54·3**	**18·2**	**13·6**	**2·7**	**27·5**	**53·0**	**13·0**	**5·1**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·7	33·2	54·8	17·6	12·6	2·6	28·3	50	12·3	5·1	18·00
52—Brandon	7	6·8	30·7	53·8	18·7	14·6	2·8	26·7	56	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·7**	**30·2**	**54·2**	**20·5**	**19·6**	**2·8**	**32·8**	**56·3**	**13·7**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7	7·9	31	56·3	18·3	18·4a	2·8	33·3	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·7	8·1	30	55	21·3	22a	3·1	37·1	50	14	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·6	31·1	53·5	21·4	19·1a	2·7	32·3	55	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7	7	28·8	52·1	21	19a	2·6	28·3	60	13·3	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**31·5**	**53·2**	**19·0**	**17·6**	**2·9**	**28·1**	**51·3**	**13·3**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	29·2	52·7	19·2	19·8a	2·8	27·8	51·7	11·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·9	6·8	33·5	54·5	20	19·5a	3·1	28·7	60	13·7	4·8	.....
59—Edmonton	7	7	32·8	51·3	19·2	16·3a	2·9	30·5	50	14·2	5	g
60—Calgary	6·8	7	33·1	52·3	18·9	15·6a	2·9	27·4	50	12·1	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·2	7	29	55	17·5	16·7a	2·9	26·3	45	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**33·0**	**52·7**	**20·6**	**20·7**	**2·8**	**35·6**	**54·0**	**12·4**	**5·1**	.....
62—Fernie	7·6	7	36	54·5	16·7	21·7a	2·7	37·5	55	13	5	.....
63—Nelson	6·8	6·8	38	59	24·5	20a	2·8	39·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·4	31	53·2	22·2	23.3a	2·9	30·7	50	14	5·3	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	5·9	29·8	48·7	19·5	18·4a	2·6	32·5	50	11·7	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·3	6	30·8	48·5	18	18·3a	2·6	32·1	56·7	10·5	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·3	51·1	22·4	20·6a	2·7	35	57·5	11·8	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6·1	31·2	52	19·9	20a	3·1	37·5	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·4	32·5	54·2	21·8	23a	2·9	40	55	13·5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·421	**11·891**	**9·514**	**11·597**	**7·137**	**8·558**	**7·408**	**26·4**	**9·3**	**24·205**	**17·800**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·167**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**21·083**	**14·667**	
6·90–7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50–6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75–9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·50	29·8	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**10·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**22·5**	**9·7**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·4**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·9g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·8	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·2	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·325	**12·031**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·8**	**8·9**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·1	9·3	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24	9·1	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·1	9·5	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	8·9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·8	8·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	8·8	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	24·6	9	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·50	13·33c	14·67c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·4	8·6	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	7·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·241	**11·763**	**10·103**	**12·490**	**7·765**	**9·777**	**8·708**	**24·7**	**9·0**	**25·714**	**19·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·9	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·5	8·8	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·9	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·5	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·50	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·3	8·7	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·2	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·5	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	8·6	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·25	.....	14·00	.....	11·00	.....	24·2	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	9·3	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24	8·9	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·7	8·7	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	8·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·7	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	33	10	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	9·7	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	28·1	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·738	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**27·0**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	27·5	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·4	9·3	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·2**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	9·50i	26·2	9·7	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30·3	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–19·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·7	9·6	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·7	9·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·7**	**9·3**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·2g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	32·5g	9·2	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·375**	.....	.....	**6·938**	**7·321**	**4·825**	**33·1**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	9·7	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·75–9·00	8·75–11·00	4·88–5·33c	35	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·00	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	32·4	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In-
and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

(*Continued from page 635*)

ployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

The prices of beef in May continued the gradual upward movement in progress since the end of 1938. Sirloin steak averaged 27·9 cents per pound in May, 27·5 cents in April and 24·9 cents in December, 1938. Veal averaged 15·9 cents per pound in May and 16·6 cents in April. Mutton was about one-half cent per pound higher than in the previous month at 24·5 cents. Fresh eggs declined in most localities but decreases were greater in the prairie provinces than elsewhere. The Dominion average price was about two cents per dozen lower at 26·1 cents per dozen. The average price for milk has been unchanged at 10·9 cents per quart since September, 1938. Creamery butter averaged 26·1 cents per pound in May, 26·6 in April and 33·3 cents in May, 1938. The price of flour averaged 2·9 cents in May, 3 cents in April and 4·3 cents in May, 1938. The Dominion average price for potatoes was $1.56 per 90 pounds in May, $1.38 in April and 87 cents in May, 1938. Prices of this commodity were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion. Anthracite coal was down in the average from $14.64 per ton in April to $14.54 in May.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Sant John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14 and $14.25; Ottawa $16.50; Kingston $15; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $15 and $14.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.25; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 97·2 for April as compared to 96·6 for March, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. The index of prices of food and tobacco increased 1·4 per cent while that for industrial materials and manufactures increased 0·1 per cent. Compared with a year earlier there was a fall of 5·7 per cent in the general index, food prices being 8·9 per cent lower and those of industrial materials and manufactures 4·1 per cent lower.

The Statist index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·5 at the end of April as compared with 89·0 at the end of March, an increase of 1·7 per cent for the month. Both the foodstuffs and materials groups contributed to the rise, the index for the former having increased 1·1 per cent during the month to 79·7, while the index for the latter increased 2·1 per cent to 98·5. The most important increase among the sub-groups was that of 5·8 per cent in textiles. The general index for April, 1938, was 93·5, the corresponding figure for this year being 3·2 per cent lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base 1914=100, was 153 at the first of May, showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of food prices declined during the month from 135 to 134 due to decreases in the prices of milk, butter, bacon and fish in many areas, which was partially offset by increases in the prices of potatoes and sugar (the duty on which was raised in April). The index of rent which had been 161 for the previous six months increased to 162 at the end of April. Other groups were practically unchanged. The cost of living index at the first of May, 1938, was 156.

Eire

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July, 1914=100, was 173 at mid-February, as compared to 176 at mid-November. During the quarter, food prices decreased from 163 to 160 due mainly to seasonal decreases in the prices of eggs which were only partially offset by increases in the prices of potatoes and butter. The indexes of prices of clothing and of fuel and light were unchanged at 225 and 184 respectively.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 681 for April, showing no change from the March figure. The index of food prices declined from 653 to 636 during the month there being decreases in both the animal and vegetable sub-groups with only a small increase

in the sugar, coffee and cocoa sub-group. The index for all industrial materials increased from 706 to 722 there having been increases in all its sub-groups, the most important of which was one of 6·7 per cent in textiles. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged at 55.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·4 for April as compared with 106·6 for March. During the month the index of prices of agricultural products declined from 107·8 to 107·3, that for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was unchanged at 94·5, while that for manufactured goods rose from 125·7 to 125·9.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·9 for April as compared to 126·0 for March. During the month food prices and prices of heating and lighting materials decreased 0·2 per cent; clothing and sundries increased 0·2 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively; rents were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 99 for February as compared to 100 for the previous month. The index of food prices dropped from 104 to 101 while that for non-foods declined from 99 to 98.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 103 for March as compared to 104 for February. The index of food prices declined from 110 to 109, that for fuel and lighting materials from 103 to 102, and that for sundries from 96 to 95. The price indexes for rent and for clothing were unchanged at 100 and 85 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 76·7 for March as compared with 76·9 for each of the two preceding months. Of the ten groups which make up this index two, metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods, showed no changes from the February figures; farm products declined 2·1 per cent; foods 1·8 per cent and hides and leather products 0·1 per cent; five groups showed increases as follows: textile products and miscellaneous goods 0·8 per cent each, chemicals and drugs 0·3 per cent, building materials 0·2 per cent and fuel and lighting materials 0·1 per cent. The all commodity index was 3·8 per cent lower than a year ago.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100, was 142·9 on March 15, 1939, showing a decrease of 0·9 per cent from the figure for December 15, 1938, which was 144·2. The index of food prices declined from 124·5 to 121·1 during the three months, there having been decreases in the price of bread as well as the usual seasonal price decreases. The index of prices of fuel and lighting materials rose 0·5 per cent, that for rent was unchanged, while those for clothing, furniture and sundries showed comparatively small decreases.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·0 for April as compared with 84·9 for March. An increase in food prices and rent more than offset decreases in the prices of clothing and fuel and lighting materials.

Housing and Home Improvement Loans

The Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, recently released figures showing total Home Improvement and National Housing Act loans for May aggregating nearly $4,000,000, the peak for any month since operations began under the Dominion's housing legislation. Loans approved under the National Housing Act account for $2,426,491 of this amount, and loans reported under the Home Improvement Plan amount to $1,467,986.

The Minister's statement shows that up to May 31st, 1939, loans totalling more than $62,500,000 have been made under these two measures. New construction and improvement work financed by these advances is estimated at $69,000,000.

Based on the generally accepted estimate that 80% of the cost of construction goes to labour directly or indirectly, it is apparent that building activity financed under the Dominion's housing legislation accounts for a payment to labour of approximately $55,000,000, and that a steadily increasing contribution to the employment of labour in the home building and related industries is being made in line with the expanding volume of these loans.

Total Home Improvement Loans reported to the Department in May numbered 3,907, and aggregated $1,467,986.17, indicating a volume of advances for May 35% to 40% greater than for the same month last year, and at a new high for any month since operations began under this Plan in November, 1936.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Claim for Wages Under Collective Labour Agreement Denied by Quebec Appeal Court

On April 1 the Quebec Court of King's Bench reversed a judgment of the Superior Court of the District of St. Francis awarding $428.77 and costs as wages considered due under a collective agreement made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Act for the printing industry. Two of the five members of the Court dissented. The action was brought on behalf of the workers in a printing establishment on Rock Island by the Joint Committee appointed under the Act for this industry. The amount claimed, $696.80, was the difference between the amount which would have been earned at the 50-cent hourly rate fixed by the agreement for journeymen printers on the Island of Montreal and within a 100-mile radius and the wages actually paid but since the Act limits the time for which wages may be claimed to six months, the Superior Court had given judgment for the amount at the 50-cent rate only for that period.

The defence had contended that Rock Island was more than 100 miles from the Island of Montreal both by highway and railroad and consequently not within the territorial jurisdiction of the agreement. The Superior Court, however, held that radius means a straight line from the centre of a circle to its circumference and that Rock Island was within a 100-mile radius of Montreal Island. The appeal court approved the opinion of the lower court on this point.

Chief Justice Tellier, in holding that the appeal should be allowed, pointed out that the wages fixed in the agreement apply only to journeymen who are defined in the agreement as persons who have completed a required apprenticeship and who have obtained certificates of competency in accordance with the Act, that is, either from a board of examiners if such is appointed by the joint committee or from the trade union of which they are members. The workers concerned in the action did not hold such certificates and were not members of a union. However, a by-law of the joint committee stipulated that certificates are obligatory only in municipalities of over 10,000 people and Rock Island has a smaller population. Moreover, an amendment of 1936 in the Act gives a joint committee power to establish a board of examiners only in municipalities of over 10,000. Nevertheless, according to the wording of the Act, if a board of examiners is established only those workers who have been granted a certificate of qualification from it or who are members of a trade union may claim the benefits of the Act. There was evidence that a board of examiners had been appointed. The Chief Justice was of the opinion, then, that the workers in question had no claim to the 50-cent rate fixed in the agreement.

Mr. Justice Hall expressed his concurrence with this decision. He stated that if the three employees of the appellant were paid the hourly rate of 50 cents instead of the 15 and 20 cents for the two women and 35 cents plus a weekly bonus of $1 for the man, the wages would exceed the gross income of the business. He held that since the committee had under the Act no power to require certificates of competency in places with more than 10,000 people and since the wage-rate of 50 cents fixed in the agreement applied only to journeymen compositors as defined in it, employers in smaller places could employ compositors who were not "journeymen" and they were not within the scope of the agreement. Further, though the Act provided that workmen who are, according to the custom of the trade, experienced workmen may exercise their rights under a collective agreement on their declaration under oath to that effect, this provision is dependent on the joint committee not establishing a board of examiners and so does not apply in this case. Mr. Justice Hall was of the opinion also that such declaration must precede the period of employment in question and evidence given at the trial as to the workers' qualifications and experience cannot be accepted as the basis for a claim antedating that testimony.

In dissenting, Mr. Justice Walsh pointed out that the Act stipulated that if a joint committee does not consider it desirable to set up a board of examiners for the whole or part of the area over which it has jurisdiction, the workers may exercise their civil claims under the agreement on their sworn declaration that they are qualified and experienced workmen according to the custom of the trade. In his opinion, no board of examiners was appointed to function in Rock Island and the appellant's workmen had the right to exercise their claims on their sworn declaration that they had had five years' experience in the trade. Since they were not anxious to prosecute their employer, the joint committee had power to act and to establish the competency of the workmen on their own testimony. He would dismiss the appeal.

Mr. Justice Letourneau, also dissenting, emphasized that the persons for whom the claim was made had served longer than the five years' apprenticeship required by the Act

and he held that it was sufficient to establish this fact by oath in court in order to enable them to exercise their rights in virtue of the agreement. *Holland v. Printing Industry Joint Committee for Montreal and District* (1939) 66 Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 360.

Application for Writ Prohibiting Saskatchewan Magistrate from Hearing Industrial Standards Case Dismissed

On May 5 Mr. Justice MacDonald of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench dismissed an application for writ of prohibition to prohibit a Saskatoon police magistrate from hearing a charge against a barber who was alleged to have accepted less than the minimum price fixed under the Industrial Standards Act for a hair cut in barber shops in Saskatoon.

The application was based on the contention that the Magistrate had no power to hear such a charge because the Industrial Standards Act was ultra vires of the provincial legislature being contrary to the provisions of the Dominion Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The counsel opposing the application claimed that the issue of a writ of prohibition or a decision on the validity of the Act in this case by the Court of King's Bench would be premature since the police magistrate had not adjudicated on the contention of the applicant that the Act is ultra vires and the Court could not issue a writ of prohibition on the assumption that the judgment of the police magistrate would be wrong. The judge, however, concluded that the application was not premature and proceeded to deal with the question of the constitutional validity of the Industrial Standards Act.

The point to be determined was whether the Act constituted a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act or section 498 of the Criminal Code. In the judge's opinion the Act was not such a combine since this section of the Code and the Combines Act as amended in 1935 apply only to combines in respect of articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade and commerce while the Industrial Standards Act is solely concerned with hours of labour, wages and charges that may be made for services.

Among the judgments referred to by the counsel for the applicant was the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Gibsone of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal in Lazarovitch v. The Court of Sessions of the District of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1939, p. 360), a case involving a collective agreement in the shoe-repairing business on the Island of Montreal which had been legalized by order in council under the Collective Labour Agreements Act of Quebec and which fixed prices to be charged customers. Mr. Justice MacDonald distinguished the Quebec case from that before him as one concerning an industry using materials the cost of which formed the greater part of the price of repairs while the Industrial Standards Act was concerned only with wages, hours of labour and the price of services.

It was therefore held that the latter statute was not in conflict with the Dominion statutes and was within the legislative competence of the province. The application was dismissed with such costs as were not excluded by the order on the application for intervention made by the barbers' and plumbers' trades. *In re Rex v. Pulak, Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench, May 5, 1939.*

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed widespread expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,718 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the returns being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 1,098,908 employees at June 1, as compared with 1,032,068 in the preceding month. This gain of 6·5 per cent substantially exceeded the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the period 1921-1938, while on only two occasions in the last twelve years have larger additions to payrolls been reported, viz., at June 1 in 1937 and in 1928, when there were percentage gains of 7·5 and 6·7, respectively. The unadjusted index rose from 106·2 at May 1, 1939, to 113·1 at the beginning of June, being then slightly higher than that of 111·9 at June 1, 1938. The seasonally-corrected index, also at 113·1 at the date under review, showed a gain of 2·8 points from the preceding month. Improvement was reported in each of the provinces and, on the whole, in practically all industrial groups.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows: 1939, 113·1; 1938, 111·9; 1937, 114·3; 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8 and 1927, 107·2. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of June, 1939, the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions was 11·7, contrasted with percentages of 13·9 at the beginning of May and 13·2 at the beginning of June, 1938. The percentage for June was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,909 labour organizations, covering a membership of 238,724 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements effected daily during May, 1939, was considerably greater than that recorded during the previous month, as well as during May, 1938, the major gains in industrial groups under both comparisons being in services, logging and construction and maintenance, with the only declines recorded being that in farming under the first comparison and that in transportation under the second. Vacancies in May, 1939, numbered 35,539, applications 63,320, and placements in regular and casual employment 33,694.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was slightly lower at $16.92 for June as compared with $17.02 for May, there being small decreases in the cost of foods and fuel. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.43 for June, 1938; $17.20 for June, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.44 for June, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics changed little week by week during June and was 73·3 for the week ended June 30 as compared with 73·5 for the week ended June 2 and 73·7 for the week ended May 5. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 73·7 for May; 80·1 for June, 1938; 84·6 for June, 1937; 72·3 for June, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for June, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 648 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was upward in May, continuing the movement in progress since February. The increase as compared with April was four per cent and as compared with May, 1938, was about 10 per cent. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index mineral production was again considerably higher in May than in April, there being increases in the ship-

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate ..... $	.....	167,840,402	98,415,101	137,254,532	139,914,284	105,148,553
Imports, merchandise for consumption ..... $	.....	72,957,808	41,908,347	58,946,698	67,123,037	48,895,418
Exports, Canadian produce .. $	.....	93,983,716	55,811,550	66,661,943	67,769,500	51,248,752
Customs duty collected ..... $	.....	.....	5,873,315	7,828,826	8,519,770	6,607,783
Bank debits to individual accounts ..... $	.....	2,839,206,623	2,473,031,928	2,730,577,687	2,461,867,389	2,401,369,770
Bank notes in circulation ..... $	.....	90,295,577	94,862,028	103,925,690	97,298,721	100,363,220
Bank deposits savings ..... $	.....	1,678,363,561	1,696,974,403	1,620,819,977	1,625,497,864	1,630,544,534
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	821,545,250	814,102,924	785,974,554	769,128,651	769,729,815
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks	.....	99·2	96·2	100·0	99·7	97·9
Preferred stocks	.....	79·0	78·9	81·8	80·1	78·2
(1) Index of interest rates	.....	68·7	70·6	65·3	65·3	67·2
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	73·3	73·7	73·4	80·1	80·3	82·3
(2) Prices, retail, family list ... $	.....	17·02	17·04	17·43	17·36	17·50
Index, retail sales, unadjusted	.....	85·1	81·9	83·3	80·1	86·1
(2) Index, retail sales, adjusted	.....	81·1	79·2	82·2	78·5	78·1
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)	113·1	106·2	104·9	111·9	107·4	105·0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)	.....	13·9	15·7	13·2	13·1	12·8
Railway—						
(5) Carloadings, revenue freight cars	172,556	192,862	171,527	166,942	176,211	171,695
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings ..... $	15,189,521	16,842,266	14,452,302	13,702,244	13,909,678	13,924,655
Operating expenses ..... $	.....	.....	12,055,142	12,594,699	12,465,773	12,613,614
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings ..... $	10,354,000	11,994,000	10,113,601	10,145,000	10,562,621	10,413,610
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	.....	9,200,452	9,633,535	10,140,502	9,914,058
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	.....	.....	1,957,395,000	1,525,279,269	2,059,060,970	1,840,701,324
Building permits ..... $	.....	6,390,779	5,936,806	6,560,419	6,599,000	4,890,677
(7) Contracts awarded ..... $	25,196,300	18,360,200	12,303,200	20,928,100	18,590,000	15,027,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron ..... tons	52,805	57,746	46,254	64,375	71,602	65,644
Steel ingots and castings .... tons	107,987	121,413	99,752	109,401	114,859	116,445
Ferro-alloys ..... tons	10,015	4,925	4,284	4,068	6,441	8,686
Lead ..... lbs.	.....	31,185,181	30,648,178	37,934,740	32,408,798	35,406,758
Zinc ..... lbs.	.....	29,141,711	29,418,764	31,549,136	35,163,472	33,724,256
Copper ..... lbs.	.....	55,364,021	49,759,762	48,489,958	48,429,000	47,750,255
Nickel ..... lbs.	.....	21,595,362	18,443,625	16,327,169	18,620,908	20,469,463
Gold ..... ounces	.....	.....	406,795	390,693	381,089	368,439
Silver ..... ounces	.....	.....	1,465,525	2,821,218	1,571,437	1,606,723
Coal ..... tons	.....	1,124,433	905,493	930,971	1,021,360	870,639
Crude petroleum imports ..... gals.	.....	127,530,000	45,210,000	137,600,000	133,040,000	51,520,000
Rubber imports ..... lbs.	.....	6,733,998	3,285,000	7,264,000	5,701,000	2,238,834
Cotton, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	13,113,000	4,467,000	9,546,000	11,860,000	6,761,000
Wool, raw, imports ..... lbs.	.....	2,576,000	1,130,000	916,000	1,839,000	1,671,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia ..... bd. ft..	.....	344,682,956	264,192,251	.....	286,181,871	204,552,086
Flour production ..... bbls.	.....	1,191,778	1,113,693	969,207	977,740	794,282
(6) Sugar, manufactured ..... lbs.	94,105,028	98,295,223	45,101,072	94,408,309	95,504,010	28,008,721
Foot wear production ..... pairs	.....	2,038,517	1,774,578	1,174,770	1,923,773	1,959,885
Output of central electric stations daily average ..... k.w.h.	.....	75,265,000	73,239,000	65,772,000	67,159,000	68,794,000
Sales of insurance ..... $	.....	33,144,000	27,938,000	35,120,000	29,902,000	29,624,000
Newsprint production ..... tons	.....	250,020	220,840	201,690	207,680	200,790
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	11,585	12,791	11,014	13,641	14,033
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**	.....	121·4	116·7	108·4	110·7	112·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	123·3	119·1	109·3	112·5	114·2
Mineral production	.....	232·7	219·6	176·6	199·4	212·7
Manufacturing	.....	113·3	109·5	103·5	107·4	103·2
Construction	.....	48·6	51·3	49·7	48·9	56·8
Electric power	.....	235·5	226·5	209·8	210·2	212·6
DISTRIBUTION	.....	115·9	109·6	105·7	105·5	107·2
Trade employment	.....	138·0	137·2	133·4	132·8	133·3
Carloadings	.....	81·1	69·2	68·7	71·8	71·4
Imports	.....	91·2	78·0	79·8	81·7	88·2
Exports	.....	138·0	126·9	100·1	86·4	97·8

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended June 30, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 1, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 17, May 20, and April 22, 1939; June 18, May 21, and April 23, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

ments of gold and silver, as well as in imports of bauxite and the production of coal while exports of copper and nickel recorded declines after adjustment for seasonal change. The index of the volume of manufacturing also advanced, greater volume being indicated for certain foodstuffs, textiles and iron and steel products. Other principal groups to show advance were electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports while construction was somewhat lower. All of the above principal factors recorded advance in May of the present year as compared with May, 1938, the most important being in mineral production, manufacturing, carloadings, imports and exports. Information available for June shows employment and contracts awarded at higher levels than in May and higher also than in June, 1938. The number of cars of freight was smaller than in the preceding month but greater than in June, 1938. The index of wholesale prices has shown stability in recent months but is considerably lower than in June, 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during June was 11, involving 2,023 workers with time loss of 8,963 man working days, as compared with 11 disputes in May, involving 3,424 workers and causing time loss of 17,203 days. Nearly 70 per cent of the time loss in both of these months was due to strikes of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., and Toronto, Ont. The other disputes, except two strikes of coal miners in each month and a strike of sawmill workers at Timmins, Ont., in June, involved comparatively small numbers of workers for short periods. In June, 1938, there were 22 disputes, involving 2,516 workers, with time loss of 12,672 days. The important disputes during that month involved hosiery factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and sawmill workers at Timmins and Fort Frances, Ont. Of the eleven disputes recorded for June, 1939, ten were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, two resulting in compromise settlements, one being partially successful and the results of two being recorded as indefinite. One dispute, a lockout involving five workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of June. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of June six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department.

Particulars concerning these six applications and other proceedings under the Act will be found on page 654.

Statistics of material aid recipients for May

Preliminary figures from the National Registration show that the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid in May this year was 934,000, a decrease of 7 per cent from the April figure, more than 2 per cent less than in May a year ago, and 10 per cent less than in May, 1937.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in May this year was 170,000, a decrease of 8·6 per cent from the revised April total of 186,000. The figure for May this year, although it showed an increase of 10·4 per cent over May a year ago, was down by almost 21 per cent from May, 1937.

A total of 632,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid last May, a decrease of 7·7 per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of 9·7 per cent from the figure for May, 1938, but was over 14 per cent lower than the figure for May two years ago.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from a year ago. A total of 66,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 302,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in May. Of these, 252,500 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion total on agricultural aid in May showed a decrease of more than 5 per cent from the April figure, was almost 21 per cent less than in May, 1938, but was one-half of one per cent greater than in May, 1937. The total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, May showing a decrease of over 23 per cent in this comparison, and a decrease of almost 5 per cent from April, 1939. However, due to crop conditions in 1937 and 1938, Saskatchewan this year showed 43·7 per cent more on agricultural aid than in May, 1937.

Dominion-Provincial youth training agreements

Agreements under which youth training projects will will be carried on for three years in eight provinces, were approved on June 22 by the Dominion Government and sent forward to the Provincial Governments concerned for completion. These agreements will provide for a continuation and expansion of the work carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training programme. Since that programme became effective, 117,912 young Canadians, of whom 70,442 were men and 47,470 women, have been given training.

In the past year nearly 16,000 men and women were given training in various types of projects designed to prepare them for wage-earning employment. These projects included forestry, mining, urban occupational training, farm apprenticeship, and home service training. In urban occupational courses alone more than 11,000 received training. Those enrolled in forestry and mining projects were actually employed on work projects for which wages were paid.

In addition to the number trained in projects designed directly to prepare them for wage-earning employment 31,676 attended agricultural and rural training courses, and 24,258 physical training courses.

After the provinces have signed the agreements, the way will be cleared for proceeding with projects which the provincial governments feel to be of value in meeting their unemployed youth problem. Schedules covering these projects will be added to the main agreements.

The Province of Quebec, at the time of going to press, had not intimated its readiness to accept the Dominion allocation for carrying on youth training. Of the eight other provinces, all but Ontario are taking up their full share of the $1,500,000 made available to them this year. Ontario has indicated that approximately 68 per cent of the federal allocation will be required.

Provision for youth training forestry projects under these agreements is in addition to that made through the national forestry programme, for which $1,000,000 was provided at the last session. Separate agreements covering forestry training projects under the National Forestry Programme have also been signed here and went forward to the provinces some time ago. In some cases this work is already proceeding. It is anticipated that about ten thousand young men will have received forestry training and employment during the present year under projects initiated or assisted by the federal Department of Labour.

The general youth training agreements are comprehensive in their nature, permitting a wide variety of types of training. Under them work and wages projects, occupational training in cities and towns, rural courses, apprenticeship and learnership training in varied activities, aviation mechanics, handicrafts and other types of courses are all carried on.

The agreements provide for the employment of placement officers to assist trainees in securing positions, as well as supervisors to direct training. Under their provisions, travelling expenses of young men and women to the point of training, may be paid, as well as board and lodging. Provision is made for supplying necessary machinery and equipment, and also for advertising and publicity.

Dominion-Provincial agreements on material aid

Agreements with all the provinces—under which the Dominion Government will contribute dollar for dollar with the provinces to the cost of material aid (food, fuel, clothing and shelter) for those in need up to 40 per cent of the total cost and also provide approximately $7,500,000 as a contribution to labour costs to expand employment through a civic improvement programme —have been approved.

In respect to transients (persons without provincial residence) the Dominion will contribute 50 per cent. These arrangements have been effective since April 1st.

The agreements contain a new and important feature in respect to transients. This provides for collaboration by the provinces along the lines of reciprocal action in respect to needy persons who lack provincial residential qualifications. The purpose of this provision is to make sure that no resident of Canada shall become ineligible to receive material aid because of having lost residence in one province before having established it in another. It is designed to reduce the number of destitute transients moving across the Dominion.

In carrying out its undertaking, given at the last session of Parliament, the Dominion will pay 50 per cent of direct labour costs of approved municipal improvement projects, as an alternative to material aid. The agreements provide that the provinces shall contribute the other 50 per cent, costs of materials and supervision being borne by the municipalities. The money so expended will reduce the amount paid by the several governments for material aid on the percentage basis now established.

This Dominion contribution will enable a number of municipalities where unemployment is serious, to enlarge their normal pro-

gramme of civic improvements. Assuming that the full amount of the Dominion allotment is taken up by the Provinces, approximately $15,000,000 will be made available for this programme. It is provided that projects under it must be submitted by the municipalities to the Provinces and, subsequently, to the Dominion. Projects will be located where the need is greatest.

Under the terms of the agreements, persons employed on these municipal improvement projects must be certified as unemployed and in necessitous circumstances, by a committee on which the Dominion, the Provinces and the municipalities are represented. Prevailing wages will be paid, and provision is made under which part of the wages may be deferred until the completion of the project at the discretion of the Province or the municipality concerned.

Application of Bata Shoe Company for Establishment in Canada

During the latter part of June the Dominion Government has been considering the application of the Bata Shoe Company (which has its main plant in Zlin, Czecho-Slovakia with Canadian headquarters at 80 King Street West, Toronto) for admission to Canada of a number of "key" technicians with the object of establishing what has been reported as a "million dollar industry" in a Canadian community.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas Bata, vice-president of the Company, originally requested permits for 250 technicians and their families, but that this application was revised to allow entry of only a limited number within the next few months.

On June 29 the press reported a statement by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, as follows:—

"Officials of the Labour Department will be asked to ascertain to what extent foreign technicians are required in the establishment of a branch of the Bata shoe manufacturing concern in Canada should the company decide to come here.

"The Government was glad to see new capital come to Canada and welcomed the opening of new industries. If labour were available in Canada the Government would expect Canadian labour to be employed.

"If technicians from abroad were needed the Government would consider admitting them and would follow the usual practice of asking the Labour Department to advise on the matter."

The plans of the Bata Shoe Company call for more than the manufacture of shoes in Canada. In addition the company intends to manufacture shoe machinery, not only for its proposed Canadian plant, but for its factories in other countries. The company also plans to carry on extensive research work here.

According to press reports, the company has been considering various possible sites in Ontario, with Frankford, near Trenton, being most prominently mentioned. It is understood that buildings to the value of $1,500,000 will be erected within the first two years. This expenditure is exclusive of machinery, two shipments of which have already arrived in Montreal.

Prosecution of alleged combine of paper box manufacturers

Prosecution of the alleged combine of manufacturers of paperboard shipping containers and related products, investigated recently under the Combines Investigation Act, is being undertaken at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada. Following the report of the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, pages 391-393) copies of the report and of the evidence taken in the extensive investigation under the Combines Investigation Act were remitted to the Attorneys General of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. On June 30, the Attorney General of Ontario announced that Ontario would not proceed in the matter in view of considerations including the proceedings already instituted and carried out by the Dominion authorities and the fact that the alleged combine was operating in a number of other provinces.

The greater number of those involved in the price fixing combination against which criminal proceedings will now be taken are located in Ontario, where head offices and plants of eleven companies manufacturing corrugated and solid fibreboard products are situated. Two other companies involved in this alleged combine have their principal offices in Montreal, and single additional companies are situated at Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The headquarters of the alleged combine have been maintained at the offices of Messrs. Hardy and Badden in Toronto. J. C. McRuer, K.C., has been appointed by the Minister of Justice to conduct the prosecutions.

Survey of sickness in industry

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Department of Labour, has undertaken to make an inquiry in the establishments of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada who report monthly to the Bureau on employment. Information will be secured as to whether or not a physician, nurse, or first-aid is provided for employees, if there is a sick benefit association, sickness insurance,

a medical examination of employees; if a record is kept of time lost through sickness, exclusive of lost time covered by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Fund, and if the employer contributes to that fund. The Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, appointed by the Department of Pensions and National Health in connection with the establishment of a Division of Industrial Hygiene in January, 1938, recommended an inquiry of this kind at its meeting on April 12, 1939. An account of the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Meeting of Canadian Council on Nutrition

The Canadian Council on Nutrition held its second meeting at Toronto, Ont., on June 14 and dealt with a revision of the dietary standard considered at its first meeting on April 20, 1938, and a proposed pamphlet for popular use with lists of menus, etc. Consideration was also given to nutrition surveys being carried on in Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1325). A report was received from the Committee on Food Analyses. The Canadian Public Health Association was meeting in Toronto at this time and the members of the Council attended its session on nutrition on June 14. The Council consists of representatives of the Departments of Pensions and National Health, Agriculture, and Labour, of the National Research Council and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and of various organizations of consumers and social workers, with a number of scientists from the various provincial Departments of Health, universities and scientific organizations. The Department of Labour was represented by Mr. R. M. Cram of the Statistical Branch. An account of the proceedings will appear in a later issue.

Canadian Medical Association and health insurance

In the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 549) reference was made to the Ontario Medical Association's endorsement of a committee report advocating compulsory health insurance on a national basis.

The Canadian Medical Association at its 70th annual convention refrained from taking a stand for or against health insurance but approved of recommendations for further study of the question. Mr. H. H. Wolfenden, consulting actuary of Toronto, was retained to advise the Association's committee of experts investigating the subject.

Workmen's compensation legislation in Canada

The mimeographed pamphlet on workmen's compensation legislation in Canada which has been issued annually by this Department for some years has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

Only the main points of the provincial legislation are covered in the analysis. The scale according to which compensation is paid under these laws is set out in tabular form. A summary is given of the provisions of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases and for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers in the matter of such compensation. A comparison is thus made possible between the standards adopted by the Conference and the Canadian statutes.

Appointment of assistant supervisor of youth training (women's projects)

Announcement of the appointment of Miss Isabelle Alexander to the post of Assistant Supervisor in charge of Women's Projects under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, was made by Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, recently.

In making the announcement, Mr. Rogers stated that the Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training felt that the progress of women's courses under the Program had been so marked that it was now advisable to have a competent women's supervisor to assist in this branch of the work. Miss Alexander, the Minister stated, had excellent qualifications for the position. She was a graduate in Home Economics and had taken post-graduate work. For some years Miss Alexander had been Assistant Supervisor of rural women's work in the Province of Manitoba and, subsequently, Supervisor in Alberta. For the past two years she has been actively associated with women's projects under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program.

Extension of Social Security Act in U.S.A.

On page 123 of the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to a speech delivered by President Roosevelt on January 16 before Congress in which he asked that the benefits of the Federal-State unemployment compensation system be extended to "all of our people as rapidly as administrative experience and public understanding permit."

On June 2, the Committee on Ways and Means reported favourably on a Bill to amend the Social Security Act. By an almost unanimous vote of 361 to 2 the Bill was passed by the House of Representatives.

The broad intent of the amendments is to liberalize slightly the benefits of the Act and to lessen the immediate tax burden under it. It is considered that reserves are piling up faster than required according to actuarial experience.

These amendments were based upon an exhaustive study of the operation of the Act made by the Social Security Advisory Council and endorsed by the Board. Provision is made through these amendments for a statewide reduction-of-taxes plan in those States which show that they can maintain a satisfactory compensation benefit at less than the present 2·7 per cent of payroll tax. In addition to this condition, the State must also meet the following minimum benefit standards if it desires to reduce its general rate:—

1. At least 16 weeks of benefits within a period of 52 consecutive weeks or one-third the individual's earnings, whichever is less.
2. A waiting period of not more than 2 weeks in any 52 consecutive weeks.
3. Weekly benefit rates averaging at least 50 per cent of full-time weekly earnings with a $5 minimum benefit and a maximum benefit of at least $15.
4. Partial benefits for individuals whose weekly earnings fall below their benefit rate for total unemployment.

It is reported that forty-three states are in a position to take advantage of this proposed amendment and that it will save employers between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 during the calendar year 1940 and as much as $100,000,000 during the present year. Further savings to employers are provided by limiting the unemployment compensation tax to the first three thousand dollars of annual wages. Savings in this connection are estimated to approximate $65,000,000 a year. In the interests of simplification and uniform reporting the tax base for unemployment compensation is changed from "wages payable" to "wages paid," which is the definition used in old-age insurance.

Because of the amendments to the Act some 200,000 additional persons now employees of certain federal organizations such as national banks and state bank members of the Federal Reserve System will be brought under the Act. Other extensions affecting employees working on Government-owned land are also included.

Twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference

Elsewhere in this issue a complete report is given of the proceedings of the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 8 to 28.

The Conference met under disturbed international conditions which were reflected in postponement of action in regard to two items on the agenda, viz.: generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices; and the reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

The Conference adopted a Draft Convention (supplemented by four Recommendations) concerning the regulation of working hours and rest periods in road transport; and also two Recommendations concerning technical and vocational training and apprenticeship. It also adopted a number of important resolutions. The texts of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions are included in the article reviewing the proceedings of the Conference.

There were 5,207 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of June, as compared with 4,625 during May, and 5,206 during June a year ago.

The benefits awarded amounted to $522,494.79, of which $430,299.22 was for compensation and $92,195.57 was for medical aid.

This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to $3,039,136.85, as compared with $3,193,248.27 during the corresponding period of 1938. The accidents reported during the first six months numbered 26,664, as compared with 29,242 during the same period last year.

According to a report issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 43 firms engaged in contract diamond drilling of Canadian mineral deposits during 1938. The income received by this industry from drilling operations conducted during the year under review totalled $3,956,564, the number of wage-earners was reported at 1,627, and the amount of wages paid amounted to $1,801,988.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of June as follows:—

(1) From 32 employees of the Royal Edward Hotel at Fort William, Ontario, being members of Local 761, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance. The dispute relates to the employees' request for an agreement embodying increased wages. The industry is one which does not come within the direct scope of the Act and a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be therefore established only with the consent of the employer. Concurrence in board procedure has been refused by the management of the Royal Edward Hotel.

(2) From 75 employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg being high pressure pump employees, pumphouse employees, electrical maintenance men, engineers, etc., members of the Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees. The dispute concerns the request of the employees for cancellation of the balance of the wage reductions in certain cases and for wage increases in other cases, together with certain changes in working conditions.

(3) From 58 employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg being meter repairmen, hydrant repairmen, turnkeys, etc., members of the Water Workers Operators' Union. The request of the employees for cancellation of the balance of the wage decreases is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(4) From 400 employees of the Hydro Electric System and Water Works System of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg comprising its clerical forces and meter readers and being members of the Federation of Civic Employees' Clerical Branch. This dispute also relates to the employees' request for cancellation of the balance of wage decreases.

(5) From 40 employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg being diggers, air-compressor men and joint makers, members of the Water Workers' (Diggers) Unit, One Big Union. The dispute concerns the employees' request for cancellation of the balance of the wage reductions for certain employees and for wage increases for others, together with certain changes in working conditions.

(6) From 160 electrical workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System at Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba, being members of Local Unions Nos. B964, 1037 and B1129, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The employees' request for cancellation of existing wage reductions is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

The Department has been advised by the management of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company that the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute involving its street railway employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, have been accepted and implemented by the company, with the exception of the recommendation concerning holidays with pay, which, it is stated, will receive further consideration.

The department was notified on June 10 of the withdrawal of the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been made during May by linemen, operators, etc., in the employ of the Eastern Light and Power Company, Limited, at Sydney, N.S., members of Local Union "B" 1089, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Conciliation officers of the Department of Labour had mediated in this dispute and as a result of the assistance which they rendered a settlement was effected.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1939, TO JUNE 30, 1939

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed

at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period April 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939. (An article covering the period January 1, 1939, to March 31, 1939, appeared in the Labour Gazette, April, 1939, page 377.)

Truck Drivers, Hamilton, Ont.—In the spring of 1939 at the request of the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour investigated a dispute between the Davison Transport Company, Hamilton, Ont., and its truck drivers, members of the Automotive Transport Section of the Brotherhood. The employers had given notice of the termination of the existing agreement with the union. As a result of the Departmental officer's mediation the dispute was settled, and on May 18 the Company withdrew its notice. Twenty-two employees were covered by this agreement.

Truck Drivers, Waterloo, Ont.—In December, 1938, the management of A. H. Foell and Company, Waterloo, Ont., notified representatives of their truck drivers, members of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, of their desire to terminate the existing agreement covering wages and hours of service. At the request of the union a departmental officer mediated. A settlement was secured, and on April 27, the Company notified the employees that the agreement would be continued in force. Twelve drivers were employed by the Company at the time.

Truck Drivers, Guelph, Ont.—In December, 1938, the management of Brown's Transport, Limited, Guelph, Ont., gave notice of their desire to cancel the existing agreement with the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees which covered truck drivers in their employ. Upon request, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour discussed the situation with both parties and, under date of April 26, 1939, the notice of cancellation was withdrawn. Thirteen employees were covered by the agreement.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk) Cornwall, Ont.—In the month of April the services of a conciliation officer were requested in connection with a dispute in the plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont. It was alleged that the seniority clause of the existing agreement with the United Textile Workers' Federal Union (Rayon Section) had been violated and that as the manager of the Company had refused to compromise a strike was imminent. A conciliator immediately proceeded to Cornwall and, upon arrival there on the morning of the 21st, learned that a number of the employees in one of the departments had ceased work for about one hour. They had remained in the plant, however, and had resumed work upon being advised that an officer of the Department of Labour would investigate the complaint. The conciliator was informed that the dispute had arisen as a consequence of a reduction in staff which had taken place a few weeks before involving approximately 300 workers. The situation was aggravated by the fact that a further lay-off of a considerable number was in sight. The conciliator conferred with each of the parties affected, and subsequently arranged for a joint conference in which he also participated. As a result a few days later a compromise settlement was made which provided for a rearrangement of the staff. Certain other grievances of a minor nature were also disposed of at this time. Approximately 1,000 workers are employed at this plant.

Stationary Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—At the request of the Cecretary of Local Union No. 200, International Union of Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont., a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour on April 11 and 12, 1939, investigated a dispute existing between the management of the Royal Connaught Hotel and stationary engineers in their employ, members of that union. It was stated that officials of the union had presented a proposed agreement to the management but that the management had not indicated its acceptance or otherwise. The Departmental officer ascertained from the manager of the hotel that he would not consider any agreement with the union until such time as certain dissension which then existed within the union itself and among the hotel employees was eliminated, but he did agree to meet the business agent of the union at any time to discuss any matters he might desire to bring to the attention of the management. Eight employees were affected by this dispute.

Coal Miners, Westville, N.S.—In April, 1939, the Department of Labour was requested to mediate in a dispute between the Intercolonial Coal Company of Westville, N.S., and Local No. 1, Mines Branch, Co-operative Labour Protective Association, regarding the dismissal of two miners and one loader from the employ of the Company. Officers of the Department visited Westville

early in June and interviewed the manager. It was found that the men had been discharged following an error in loading, which the management stated was not the first offence. At the time of the officers' visit, however, two of the men had already been reinstated, and it was agreed that the third man, who had found employment elsewhere, would be re-employed if he made application and could furnish a reasonable explanation of the error.

SALT MINE WORKERS, MALAGASH, N.S.—Under date of April 17, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and certain of their employees being members of the United Salt Mine Workers Local Industrial Union No. 323 (C.I.O.). It was stated that the employees had asked for the institution of an 8-hour day for all employees, an increase in daily wages, and certain other changes in working conditions, and that negotiations between officials of the Company and representatives of the Local Union had failed to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, as had also mediation efforts by the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour. One hundred and three employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. Conciliation officers of the Department of Labour visited New Glasgow and Malagash and interviewed both parties to the dispute in an effort to settle the issue without recourse to Board procedure. It was ascertained that the financial position of the Company was not such as would justify any increase in operating costs, and through the efforts of the Departmental officers the situation was clarified to the extent where it was stated that the Board application would be withdrawn. The union officers agreed to take joint action with the Company to explore other means of attaining their objects.

STEVEDORES, CHECKERS, COOPERS, ETC., PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—On April 17, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees at Port Arthur, Ontario, being stevedores, coopers, sealers, checkers, porters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. It was stated that 300 employees were directly affected by the dispute and 700 indirectly. The application was made when negotiations for general wage increases, changes in working conditions and the inclusion in the agreement of monthly rated positions had failed.

On the same date an application for a Board was also received covering similar classes of workers, members of this Brotherhood, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William. In this instance it was stated that 400 employees were affected directly, and 700 indirectly.

Conciliation officers of the Department discussed the matters in dispute with representatives of the employees and with officials of both Railway Companies, and at the end of June there were indications that a settlement would be concluded shortly.

MARINE ENGINEERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD. (TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE), VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.—On May 2, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited (Trans-Pacific Service) and its marine engineers, the majority of whom were members of Councils Nos. 6 and 7, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., respectively. The application stated that the dispute affected 40 members of the union and 21 non-members. It was said that repeated efforts by representatives of the employees to confer with officials of the Company regarding an agreement with the Association covering increased rates of pay and changed leave conditions had failed. A conciliation officer of the Department endeavoured to pave the way toward negotiations between the parties directly affected, and at the end of June the case was still receiving attention.

DECK OFFICERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD. (TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE), VANCOUVER, B.C.—Under date of May 12, 1939, the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was requested in connection with a dispute involving the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited (Trans-Pacific Service), and its deck officers, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc. Representatives of the employees had been endeavouring for a period of months, without success, to arrange conferences with the company for the purpose of reaching an agreement covering increased rates of pay and adjustment of leave conditions. An officer of the Department endeavoured to bring the parties together for the purpose of opening negotiations, and at the end of June the case was still before the Department.

RUBBER WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In May, 1939, the President of Local 118, United Rubber Workers of America, Toronto, advised the Department of Labour that efforts of a union committee to negotiate with the management of the Seiberling Rubber Company of that city respecting wages, hours, working conditions and recognition of the union had not been successful, and the assistance of the Department was requested. At the suggestion of the management a committee composed of one man from each department of the plant had been elected and several meetings between the latter committee and officials of the company had taken place but no progress towards a settlement had been made. On May 16 a conciliation officer of the Department conferred with represenatives of the union, and later in the week with officials of the company. The company, however, still refused to negotiate with a union committee, although they were willing to continue conferences with the plant committee. The departmental officer upon being advised that there was nothing further he could do at that time withdrew from the case. On May 30 a strike occurred of approximately 100 members of the union, with some 60 other workers being directly affected by the cessation of work. Particulars of the strike appeared in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

SEAMEN EMPLOYED ON THE GREAT LAKES.—In May, 1939, the Minister of Labour was advised that a dispute existed between the Canadian Lake Carriers' Association and the Canadian Seamen's Union regarding the alleged non-observance by one member of the Association of a clause of the existing agreement respecting preference of employment to members of the union. Another clause of the agreement provided that in the event of a dispute arising which could not be settled by negotiation within a reasonable time it might be referred by either party to the Dominion Minister of Labour or an arbitrator appointed by him, the decision of such arbitrator to be final and binding. Accordingly, under date of June 2, Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie of Toronto was appointed sole arbitrator pursuant to the provisions of the agreement.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—The conciliation service of the Department of Labour was requested early in May to investigate a dispute which had arisen involving the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, Kitchener, Ont., and certain of its employees, members of Local No. 73, United Rubber Workers of America. The management had refused to grant a 5-cent per hour wage increase in the basic rates of 21 young men who, it was alleged, were doing the work of men at boys' wages These young men had ceased work on April 25, and approximately 175 sympathizers had also walked out. This action tied up the whole department and involved approximately 450 workers. On the morning of the 9th the union had called out an additional 300 employees in the tire department, which tied up operations throughout the entire plant. Negotiations respecting an agreement with the union covering the whole plant had failed and the workers had taken strike action with a view to obtaining a settlement of all outstanding differences.

The conciliation officer conferred with each of the parties and subsequently a basis of settlement was put forward which it was hoped would be accepted. A joint conference between the parties directly involved followed, but misunderstandings arose, and on May 16 two officers of the Department again visited Kitchener. Arrangements were made for further negotiations between the disputing parties, and the question of procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was also discussed. No progress was made during these negotiations and subsequently the employees submitted an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. As the Company did not concur in the application and as disputes in this industry are not within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act procedure in this direction was not possible. Toward the end of May trouble in connection with the picketing developed and the Mayor of Kitchener and officials of the Ontario Department of Labour intervened. On June 9 a settlement was reached in the offices of the Provincial Minister of Labour. This provided for the immediate resumption of work, the prompt renewal of negotiations, and also that no discrimination or intimidation would be exercised against any employee in respect of trade union membership. Further references to this dispute will be found in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 552), also elsewhere in this issue on page 660.

LINEMEN, OPERATORS, ETC., SYDNEY, N.S.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on May 6, 1939, to deal with differences between the Eastern Light and Power Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., and certain of its employees being electrical workers on lines, operators, etc., members of Local Union "B" 1089, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Recognition of the union, general wage increases of 10 cents per hour, double

pay for overtime, holidays with pay, and improved working conditions had been requested by the men. Forty-one employees were stated to be directly affected. On June 2 conciliation officers of the Department of Labour visited Sydney and on following days conferred with both parties to the dispute, finally arranging a joint conference at which the management agreed to recognize the union, to concede a general wage increase of 2 cents per hour with a 5-cent increase to the lower-paid men, and to make certain minor adjustments in working conditions. These concessions were acceptable to the employees and the Board application was accordingly withdrawn. On June 9 an agreement between the Company and its employees, members of Local Union "B" 1089 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was signed.

CHECKERS, PORTERS, COOPERS, ETC., PORT MCNICOLL, ONT.—On May 25, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and checkers, porters, coopers, coal handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed at the Railway Company's wharf at Port McNicoll, Ont. The application had been filed when negotiations respecting a new agreement covering increased rates of pay and changes in working conditions had failed. It was stated that 225 employees were affected by the dispute. Departmental officers took up the case with representatives of the employees, and also interviewed officials of the Company in Montreal in an effort to bring about a settlement without Board procedure. At the end of June the matter was still before the Department.

MOTOR COACH AND TRUCK DRIVERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—On June 5, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the SMT Eastern Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division No. 1182 Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the failure of the union to secure an agreement with the employers covering union recognition, wages, hours and working conditions of the drivers. A conciliation officer of the Department conferred on several occasions with representatives of each of the parties in Saint John in an effort to adjust the dispute. The employees agreed that if a settlement of the other matters in dispute could be secured their demand for union recognition would not be pressed at this time. The Company, however, maintained that it was not then prepared to negotiate an agreement respecting wages but it was agreed that some concessions in this regard, and also in respect to seniority and distribution of work, would be made at once. The management stated that 56 drivers were employed. At the end of June the matter was still undetermined.

NAVIGATING OFFICERS AND MARINE ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A dispute involving the British Columbia Towboat Owners' Association, Vancouver, B.C., and its navigating officers, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., and marine engineers, members of Council No. 7, National Association of Marine Engineers, Inc., has received the attention of a conciliation officer of the Department for the past several months. The employees in each instance had been endeavouring through their union representatives to secure an agreement with the employers covering increased rates of pay and adjustments in working conditions. The Departmental officer was successful in bringing together a committee representing the employers and officers of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, and at the end of June there was reason to believe that a mutually acceptable agreement would be concluded shortly. It was anticipated that conferences with officers of the National Association of Marine Engineers would commence without undue delay.

Accident Prevention in Cement Industry

The Portland Cement Association in its publication for June states that "only once previously in the 26 years of organized safety work in the portland cement industry has a better accident prevention performance been recorded than in 1938. The downward trend of disabling injuries so definitely established in 1937 continued, and the problem of disproportionately high severity of injuries appeared nearer solution.

"The frequency of injuries declined 11 per cent during the year to 4·61 per million man-hours worked. The severity of injuries decreased 22 per cent to 2·44 days lost per thousand man-hours, the second consecutive year in which injury severity was reduced more than one-fifth. The best previous year was 1932 when 4·5 cement workers were injured per million man-hours and the number of days lost on account of injuries was 1·80 per thousand man-hours.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
* June, 1939	11	2,023	8,963
* May, 1939	11	3,424	17,203
June, 1938	22	2,516	12,672

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While in June the number of strikes and lockouts was the same as in May and the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days were lower, seventy per cent of the time loss was due to strikes of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and Toronto, Ont., carried over from May but terminated in June. Except for strikes of coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., and Blairmore, Alta., and of sawmill workers at Timmins, Ont., the other disputes involved small numbers of workers for short periods. In June, 1938, the important disputes involved hosiery factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and sawmill workers at Fort Frances and Timmins, Ont.

Five disputes were carried over from May, including one involving house wrecking company employees at Toronto, Ont., reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and six disputes commenced during June. Of these eleven disputes, ten were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the workers involved, two resulting in compromise settlements, one being partially successful and the results of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was only one strike or lockout on record, namely: cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., June 2, 1938, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowance for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute involved 300 coal miners on one shift in a colliery at Sydney Mines, N.S., in a stoppage on May 25 to enforce a demand of five chain runners to be placed on contract rates of pay in place of datal rates. Work was resumed the next shift when officials of the United Mine Workers of America stated that this demand would be dealt with when negotiations were resumed for an agreement covering wages and working conditions for the mines of the company.

A dispute as to the rates of pay for two hoisting engineers in one mine at Dominion, N.S., resulted in loss of work for half of a shift for 200 men on June 2, and for part of the next shift for other men, when on orders of the union committee they refused to hoist coal though running the hoist for other work. A change had been made in the operation of the mine which increased the amount of coal to be hoisted on certain days and an increase to the rate on the main shift was demanded. The management had offered to compromise at the rate paid in another mine for similar work but this was refused. Later this offer was accepted.

A strike of 75 caddies at a golf course in Halifax, N.S., occurred on June 10, an increase in rates of pay from 40 cents to 60 cents per round being demanded. Work was resumed next day pending negotiations. A rate at 50 cents was finally agreed upon. Particulars as to this dispute were not received in time for inclusion in the statistical tables.

The Board of Arbitration appointed to deal with the dispute between the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, and its employees in two plants at Kitchener, Ont., members of the United Rubber Workers of America, as to an increase in wages of five cents per hour, reported to the Ontario Minister of Labour at the end of June. The agreements signed on the settlement of a strike from February 8 to March 10 provided that the wage demand should be arbitrated. The Board consisted of Professor Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto, Chairman, appointed by the Ontario Minister of Labour, J. L. Cohen, K.C., representing the employees and J. A. Martin, vice president of the company. The award was an increase in wages of one and one-half cents per hour.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to June

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS (SHOES), KITCHENER, ONT.—At the end of May, on behalf of the workers involved in the strike in the shoe department of one company which commenced on April 25 and in the subsequent strike in the tire department which commenced on May 9, members of the United Rubber Workers of America made an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The demands of the workers included an agreement with the employing company, a general increase in wages of five cents per hour, an increase in the base rate for twenty-one youths in the shoe division and payment every week in cash instead of fortnightly by cheque. Negotiations for an agreement had been in progress for some time until the strike of twenty-one youths on April 25. A Board can be established in this industry only on application or consent of both parties and the consent of the employing company was not received. The management had sent a letter to each employee asking for a reply from each person willing to return to work on previous conditions, and stated that a substantial number had replied and that the plant would soon be opened under police protection. Proposals for a settlement made by the Mayor of Kitchener were not accepted and the Ontario Minister of Labour met representatives of the parties to the dispute in Toronto on June 5 and again on June 9. A settlement was reached which provided that work would be resumed immediately in accordance with production requirements and senority rights and without discrimination, that negotiations would be continued for a mutual understanding on all matters involved, and for a policy or program *re* employment of youths, and that neither party would discriminate against or intimidate any employee in respect to trade union membership. This settlement was accepted by a vote of employees at a meeting on June 10. Work was resumed on June 12, about 330 employees being taken on, the remainder, over 400 workers, being expected to be required by the end of the week. On June 2, sixty-eight members of the picket were charged with intimidation under Section 501 of the Criminal Code, as a result of preventing inspectors from entering the plant. Along with the cases against five others, charged in May, the proceedings in the magistrate's court were adjourned from time to time. The picketing was suspended on June 6, the day of the visit of their Majesties, the King and Queen, to Kitchener.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS (TIRES, ETC.), KITCHENER, ONT.—This strike which commenced on May 9 in sympathy with that of workers in the shoe department in the same establishment on April 25, is outlined in the paragraph immediately preceeding.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, which commenced on May 30 to secure a union agreement with the United Rubber Workers of America and an increase in wages of ten per cent for those receiving over 60 cents per hour and 15 per cent for the others, with minimum rates at 50 cents and 35 cents for male and female employees respectively, was terminated on June 30 as a result of conciliation by officers of the Ontario Department of Labour. It was arranged that work would be resumed on July 4, all workers on the pay-roll on May 29 being recalled as required and that hours per week would be forty instead of fifty. The employer reported that eighty workers out of 168 were on strike while the union reported 110 on strike, 40 of whom secured work with other employers during the strike. On June 2 a deputation from the Toronto Trades and Labour Council protested to the Police Commission against the restriction of picket members to four. A member of the picket was arrested on May 30 on a charge of assaulting a police officer, being released on bail and the hearing adjourned. The union picketed retail stores selling the company's products.

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A settlement of this dispute, alleged to be a lockout of union workers, was not reported at the end of the month but negotiations for a settlement were reported to be in progress.

BUILDING WRECKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This strike, reported too late for inclusion in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, commenced on May 31 to secure an agreement with the International Hod Carriers, Building and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1939.*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1939				
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers (shoes), Kitchener, Ont.	1	200	1,800	Commenced Apr. 25, 1939; for increased wages, piece rates; terminated June 10; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Rubber factory workers (tires, etc.), Kitchener, Ont.	1	300	2,700	Commenced May 9, 1939; in sympathy with strike in shoe department in the same plant commenced Apr. 25, and for union agreement; terminated June 10; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	80	2,000	Commenced May 30, 1939; for union recognition and agreement with increased wages, etc.; terminated June 30; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	5	130	Alleged lockout of union members, commenced May 3, 1939; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Building wreckers, Toronto, Ont.	1	4	20	Commenced May 31, 1939; for union agreement and increased wages; terminated June 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	750	1,025	Commenced June 2; against discharge of worker following jail term; terminated June 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	40	40	Commenced June 21; against temporary employment of a shot firer to replace a coupler; terminated June 21; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Blairmore, Alta.	1	294	588	Commenced June 23; to secure "make up" of piece work earnings to minimum day rate; terminated June 24; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Timmins, Ont.	4	225	600	Commenced June 6; against reduction in rates of wages; terminated June 9; conciliation (municipal); partially successful.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Pulpwood loaders, Nipigon, Ont.	n, ...	50	50	Commenced June 14; for wages at prevailing piece rates instead of per hour; terminated June 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Caddies, Dartmouth, N.S.	1	75	10	Commenced June 10; for increase in wages; terminated June 10; negotiations; compromise.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Common Labourers' Union of America providing for 45 cents per hour for ground men and 50 cents per hour for bar men. As a result of negotiations the agreement was signed and work was resumed on June 6.

Disputes Commencing During June

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on June 2 when a miner who had been absent from work for thirty days serving a jail term, was refused employment. Strikes had occurred recently in other mines operated by the same company as a result of discharge of workers for extended absence chiefly owing to imprisonment for offences against liquor laws, etc., and negotiations were proceeding between the district executive of the United Mine Workers of America and company officials to reach agreement as to the practice to be adopted. Work was resumed on June 6 pending the result of these negotiations. Later it was reported that the miners in this and similar cases were reinstated and in the agreement the clause dealing with regular attendance was changed to provide for suspension when an employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days without the consent of the company, other than because of illness, and for dismissal on the third offence. For absence for a period in excess of one month, except in case of accident or illness, the employee is to be considered discharged.

COAL MINERS, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.—Coal miners in one colliery ceased work on June 23 claiming that the earnings for certain miners at piece rates had not been "made up" to the minimum day rate as specified in the agreement with the union. Following negotiations work was resumed on June 26, operations in that part of the mine affected by the dispute having been suspended pending a settlement. It was reported that the management had finally agreed to make up the difference to the miners concerned for the two weeks ended June 17.

SAWMILL WORKERS, TIMMINS, ONT.—Employees in three mills ceased work on June 6 in protest against a reduction in the rate of wages for labourers from $3.25 per day of ten hours to $3. A fourth mill involved had not yet commenced operations. A strike in these mills in 1938 had resulted in an increase in wages for labourers from $2.75 per day to $3.25 and for higher paid classes of ten cents per day. Following conciliation by the Acting Mayor of Timmins, work was resumed in one of the mills on June 8, an agreement with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America having been signed. Under this agreement, outlined elsewhere in this issue, the labourers' rate was continued at $3.25 per day of ten hours. Work was resumed in the other mills on June 9 following negotiations, the employees having accepted the reduced rate at 30 cents per hour for labourers. It was also reported in the press that the rate for board was increased from 85 cents per day to $1 but this was not confirmed.

PULPWOOD LOADERS, NIPIGON, ONT.—A number of the workers employed at loading boats with pulpwood ceased work on June 14, claiming that the hourly rate of wages at 45 cents was not equal to the piece rates usually paid. Work was resumed the next day at the piece rates and the hourly rate was raised to 50 cents for those who had not joined in the stoppage.

CADDIES (GOLF), DARTMOUTH, N.S.—A dispute on June 11 involved about seventy-five caddies in a stoppage for an hour and one-half to secure an increase in the rate of pay for a round of eighteen holes from 35 cents to 45 cents. It was reported that work was resumed when the rate was increased to 40 cents pending the result of further negotiations as to a final settlement. A similar strike at Halifax is noted in a previous paragraph.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more

important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during May was 72 and 15 were unterminated at the end of the previous month, making a total of 87 in progress during the month, involving 26,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 128,000 man working days.

Of the 72 disputes which began during May, there were 12 which arose out of demands for increases in wages, 2 against proposed wage reductions and 16 on other wage questions; 21 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 12 arose out of disputes concerning working conditions and 8 out of questions of trade unionism. There was one dispute due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during May numbered 56. Of these, 18 were settled in favour of the workers, 24 in favour of the employers and 14 resulted in compromises. In the case of 9 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The coal mining industry had the greatest number of men idle in May because of industrial disputes. There were two outstanding strikes, the first near Barnsley, beginning May 19, involved 1,160 miners who ceased work in protest against unsatisfactory drinking water supplied them. Work was resumed on May 24, but under what conditions was not reported. The other miners' strike was in Durham county and directly affected 1,280 men who on May 22 refused to continue working with non-unionists. In this case work was resumed the same day on the advice of trade union officials (apparently under the same conditions).

One other large dispute involved apprentices at Clydeside, approximately 2,000 of them by May 27, though the dispute which began in one establishment on May 18 affected only a few at first. Later other firms were involved, the apprentices demanding that their six months compulsory military service be considered as part of their apprenticeship period. They also asked for improvements in wages and other conditions of employment.

On June 14 at Liverpool, according to a press report, 5,000 union workers in an aircraft factory ceased work against the discharge of an engine fitter who refused to do work other than engine fitting.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1938

The May issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* contains a statistical review of strikes and lockouts which took place in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1938.

The number of disputes resulting in stoppages of work reported as having begun during 1938 was 875 as compared with 1,129 in 1937. The number of workers directly involved in these disputes was about 211,000, and about 63,000 workers were indirectly involved. In addition, about 1,000 workers were involved, directly or indirectly, in 10 strikes which were unterminated at the end of 1937. The number of workers involved either directly or indirectly in all disputes in progress during 1938 was about 275,000 as compared with 610,000 the previous year, the resultant time loss being 1,334,000 man working days as compared with 3,413,000 in 1937.

The industry most affected by industrial disputes was coal mining: the 363 strikes in this industry involved 63·1 per cent of the workers involved in all disputes and the resultant time loss was 52·2 per cent of the total for the year. Engineering and shipbuilding with 76 strikes accounted for 11·3 per cent of the total number of workers involved and 11·6 per cent of the total time loss. Building, public works, contracting, etc., had 110 strikes, which involved 5·0 per cent of the total number of workers and resulted in 8·6 per cent of the total time loss.

The classification according to the number of workers involved shows that of the 875 strikes recorded during 1938, 582 or 66·5 per cent involved less than 250 workers in each case, and in only 10 strikes was the number involved 2,500 or more.

Most of the strikes during 1938 were of comparatively short duration, 618 or 70·6 per cent having been terminated in less than a week. Seven strikes accounted for 31·8 per cent of the total time loss through disputes beginning during 1938.

Wage questions were the cause of 339 or 38·7 per cent of the strikes which began during 1938. Employment of particular classes or persons caused 257 strikes or 29·4 per cent of the total. Disputes over working arrangements, rules and discipline accounted for 130 strikes or 14·8 per cent, and trade unionism differences were responsible for 92 strikes or 10·5 per cent of the total number.

As for results, strikes ending in favour of the employers accounted for one-half of the disputes beginning in 1938 and for over one-half of the workers directly involved. Over one-quarter of the disputes ended in compromises and less than one-quarter resulted in favour of the workers.

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1938, as in previous years, was direct negotiation, three-fifths of all strikes and lockouts being settled this way. Disputes

in which work was resumed on the employers' terms without negotiations accounted for over one-quarter of the number of strikes and for 30 per cent of the workers directly involved in disputes.

Jamaica

A waterfront workers' strike at Kingston which started during the third week of June was the cause of serious rioting on June 18. One man was killed when the police fired on a mob which refused to disperse after attempting to set fire to the headquarters of the Jamaica Ex-Servicemen's Trade and Labour Union. Soldiers and police patrolled the city, and all waterfront work was carried out under armed guard. The riots were reported to be the result of trade union dissension and a popular belief that the government's unemployment relief program was an attempt to reduce wages. Later information is that the situation had become less tense and no further outbreaks were expected.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during the first quarter of 1939. During that period there were 23 strikes, which involved 5,710 employees of 38 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 23,611 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was £28,095. During the corresponding three months of 1938, there were 26 strikes, involving 3,898 workers and resulting in the loss of 9,988 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in April, 1939, which, as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports" are received show 220 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 125 unterminated at the end of March, made a total of 345 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 455,000 with a resultant time loss of 6,000,000 man-working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 325 strikes in progress, involving about 40,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 600,000 man-working days.

The strike of deckhands, engine room helpers and stewards employed by one steamship company at Boston (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 557) terminated June 4. The demand was for increased wages but no information about the settlement has been reported. Longshoremen and others at Yarmouth, N.S., and Saint John, N.B. were seriously affected by the disputes, particularly at Yarmouth where business suffered from a loss in tourist trade and from a shortage of fruit regularly brought from Boston by an Eastern Steamship Lines vessel.

The strike of oil tanker seamen of the Atlantic Coast declared on April 18 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 557) for a preferential hiring clause in a new agreement was called off June 14 by the National Maritime Union (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations) in order to forestall the organizing of company unions on Standard Oil Company tankers.

Through the efforts of a Federal conciliator the large strike of automobile body workers at Detroit which began about May 22 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 557) was ended June 7, a new agreement being signed giving the United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.) sole bargaining rights in all plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Further stoppages of work occurred in the automobile industry when the United Automobile Workers (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) called strikes about June 9 in General Motors plants at Flint and Saginaw, Michigan, in order to force recognition of the A.F. of L. union as sole bargaining agent for all employees instead of the United Automobile Workers of America affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Approximately 8,000 men ceased work. Pickets of the A.F. of L. union clashed with the C.I.O. men reporting for work. State Police action being necessary to restore order. Some were seriously hurt and a number of arrests were made. Factory operations were curtailed but did not cease, and on June 13 were reported almost normal by the corporation, most of the strikers having returned to work.

Another automobile workers' strike of large proportions occurred at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on June 10 where 7,500 employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, members of the (C.I.O.) United Automobile Workers, walked out for reasons not reported in press despatches at hand. Rioting took place, members of the picket stoning street cars carrying office workers to the plant and the police used tear gas. The Governor of Wisconsin refused to call out State Militia. The dispute terminated June 17 following conferences between the parties and the State Governor.

On June 3, approximately 1,000 cold storage warehousemen in New York City employed in 22 plants ceased work following failure to reach a new agreement. The previous contract expired May 31, 1939, and was

a closed shop agreement signed by the Inland Warehousemen's Union, Local 318 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc. (A.F. of L.) and the Cold Storage Warehousemen's Association. The union demanded a 40-hour week instead of 44 hours with no change in weekly pay of $35, and time and one-half for work on Saturdays. The State Mediation Board intervened and was successful in having a new agreement signed which conceded the principal demands of the union.

At San Francisco, some 5,000 waterfront workers ceased work on June 17 because ten shipping clerks were hired on a monthly instead of an hourly basis. Both parties claimed violation of standing agreements. The United States Maritime Labour Board intervened on June 19; conferences of the interested parties were arranged but no settlement of the dispute has been reported.

Also on June 17, the entire sugar industry in Philadelphia was at a standstill owing to a strike of about 2,700 employees, members of the Sugar Refinery Workers' Union (A.F. of L.). No other information is available at present except that a city-wide contract had expired the day before.

On or about June 17 according to a press despatch, in Los Angeles 1,200 lumber and sawmill workers and operating engineers struck work for causes not reported. Pickets were posted at the seventeen lumber yards affected.

In Washington, D.C., sometime during June, 1,400 carpenters, members of the United Carpenters and Joiners of America, ceased work to secure an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.62½ per hour. There were also 1,600 members of three locals of the A.F. of L. building labourers' union on strike to secure wage rates from 80 cents to $1 per hour instead of 70 cents.

STRIKES IN 1938

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has recently published in their Monthly Labor Review for May, 1939, an "Analysis of Strikes in 1938." Lockouts are included in the record.

The year 1938 was a year of comparatively numerous small strikes of short duration, but the number of strikes, 2,772, was greater, with the exception of 1937, than in any year since 1920. The number of workers involved in strikes, 688,376, was smaller than in any year since 1932 while the resultant time loss, 9,148,273 man working days, was less than in any year since 1931.

In 1938, the usual seasonal trend of strikes was noticeable, with an increase in number during the early months to a peak in the spring or early summer, a fairly high level until autumn, and then a decline during the late months. The smallest number of strikes beginning in any month was 168 in January, strikes then becoming more numerous until May when there were 300. The greatest number of workers involved in strikes, however, was in September, when one of the largest strikes of the year began in the motor trucking industry in New York City and New Jersey. The largest time loss in any month in 1938 was in May when it amounted to 1,174,052 man working days.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919 TO 1938

Year	Strikes	Workers involved (a)	Time loss in man working days
1919	3,630	4,160,348	(b)
1920	3,411	1,463,054	(b)
1921	2,385	1,099,247	(b)
1922	1,112	1,612,562	(b)
1923	1,553	756,584	(b)
1924	1,249	654,641	(b)
1925	1,301	428,416	(b)
1926	1,035	329,592	(b)
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808
1931	810	341,817	6,893,244
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273

(a) The number of workers involved in strikes between 1919 and 1926 is known for only a portion of the total. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total here given is fairly accurate.
(b) Figures not compiled.

Half of the strikes during 1938 were in four industrial groups. The largest number was in textiles and its products (including clothing) which had 536 strikes, also the largest number of workers involved and the greatest time loss. Trade was second with 339 strikes, followed by the construction industry with 315, and transportation and communication with 211. While the transportation equipment industry (which includes automobile manufacturing) had only 49 strikes, it had the second largest number of workers involved.

Exactly half of the strikes which occurred during 1938 arose out of various questions of union organization and these disputes involved 32·6 per cent of the strikers and resulted in 44·4 per cent of the time loss. Causes grouped under "wages and hours" accounted for 28·0 per cent of the strikes, 36·7 per cent of the workers and 34·8 per cent of the time loss. "Miscellaneous" causes led to 22·0 per cent of the strikes, involving 30·7 per cent of the workers and causing 20·8 per cent of the time loss.

The method of classifying strikes by results used by the United States Bureau of Labor

Statistics differs from that used in Canada. In this country results of strikes are classified as being in favour of workers, in favour of employers, compromise or partially successful, and indefinite or unterminated. In the United States results are classified where possible according to the degree of success from the workers' standpoint. Strikes arising out of jurisdictional or factional disputes are not classified as to results. The results of strikes which would be shown as indefinite in the Canadian classification are shown in the United States as "not reported" but a footnote states that during 1938 many of the strikes so classified were small strikes in the women's clothing industry, and while the union involved regarded many of them as being satisfactorily settled the exact terms were not reported. Results according to this classification are shown in the accompanying table.

RESULTS OF STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES, ENDING IN 1938

—	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Substantial gains to workers	1,110	40·0	203,201	29·6	2,379,845	26·7
Partial gains or compromises	829	29·9	333,207	48·4	3,956,864	44·3
Little or no gains to workers	578	20·9	100,156	14·6	1,673,684	18·8
Jurisdiction, rival unions or factions	150	5·4	34,513	5·0	851,591	9·5
Indeterminate	25	0·9	13,339	1·9	28,286	0·3
Not reported	80	2·9	3,213	0·5	35,829	0·4
Total	2,772	100·0	687,629	100·0	8,926,099	100·0

Other subjects dealt with in this analysis of strikes are as follows: states and cities affected, number of workers involved, number of establishments involved, duration, sex of workers, labour organizations involved, methods of negotiating settlements and sit-down strikes.

Compulsory Training of Labour in Japan

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly periodical published by the International Labour Office, in its issue of May 29, reviews a recent feature of industry in Japan, viz., the compulsory training of labour. This review points out that the growing need to cope with the shortage of skilled labour in the munitions and other industries has led the Japanese Government to draft Imperial Orders in execution of the provisions of the General Mobilization Act passed in March, 1938. These Orders, approved in December, 1938, by the General Mobilization Committee, were promulgated on March 31 and came into effect on April 5, 1939. A summary of their provisions is given in part below.

Every head of an undertaking engaged in operations which appear on a schedule drawn up by the Minister of Welfare, and normally employing more than 200 workers over the age of sixteen, is required to organize a technical training course for a certain number of his workers. The Minister may also extend this regulation to employers who have less than 200 but more than 50 workers over sixteen in their factories, provided that the latter are engaged in one of the scheduled processes. The Minister has scheduled 22 kinds of work, all connected with metal refining and the manufacture of machinery and tools; the technical branches in which training is to be given number 61. The number of workers to be trained must not exceed six per cent of all workers in each factory.

The workers to be trained must be over fourteen and under seventeen years of age at the time their training begins. They must have attended a higher primary school for two years, or received another form of education recognized to be equivalent to this by the Minister of Education. They will, in general, be required to undergo three years' training, but this may be reduced to two years in special cases, with the permission of the competent Minister, or to less than two years if the necessities of the war so demand.

During the three years, the workers to be trained are to be given in all 220 hours of general education and 500 hours of technical education. These hours are to be deemed to be included in working hours within the meaning of the Acts and Orders governing hours of work.

The cost of training is to be borne entirely by the employers, for whom, however, certain compensation and subsidies within the limits of the State budget will be granted by Ministerial Order.

In addition the Minister of Education may call upon certain universities, technical schools and training institutions to train technicians in certain classes and numbers to be prescribed by himself.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN 1939

LEGISLATION of special interest to workers passed at the 1939 session of Parliament which opened on January 12 and closed on June 3 includes an amendment in the Criminal Code for the protection of trade union members, provision for employees' pension and insurance funds in trust and loan companies and compensation for employees displaced or adversely affected by economy schemes of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. Unemployment and agricultural assistance is again provided for but the Dominion-Provincial youth training program has been brought under a special Act with a separate appropriation. Moneys appropriated under the Technical Education Act of 1919 which have not yet been used by any province to the limit fixed by the Act are to be available for another five years.

Freedom of Association

A private member's Bill to amend the Criminal code so as to protect freedom of association on the part of workmen which failed to reach a vote in 1938 was re-introduced this year and later incorporated with amendments in a Government Bill and passed.

This Act makes it an offence, punishable on indictment or on summary conviction for any employer or his agent, whether a person, company or corporation, wrongfully and without lawful authority, to refuse to employ or to dismiss a person for the sole reason that such person is a member of a lawful trade union or lawful association of workmen "formed for the purpose of advancing their interests in a lawful manner and organized for their protection in the regulation of wages and conditions of work." Similarly, it is an offence to seek, by intimidation, threat of loss of position or by actual loss of position or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty to compel an employee to abstain from belonging to such a trade union or association, or to conspire or agree with any other employer to do any of these things. The penalty for an offence under this section is a fine not exceeding $100 or three months' imprisonment in the case of an individual and a fine not exceeding $1,000, in the case of a company or corporation.

Youth Training

The Youth Training Act, 1939, provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a supervisor of youth training and appropriates four and one-half million dollars for a period of three years to be paid out to the provinces to enable them to carry on a program of youth training. The general object of the Act, which is to be administered by the Minister of Labour, is to promote and assist in the training of unemployed young persons to fit them for gainful employment in Canada. Unemployed young persons, for the purposes of the Act, include all young persons between 16 and 30 years of age who are not gainfully employed and whose families are not in a position to pay the full cost of their training, who are registered for employment with the Employment Service of Canada or are certified as eligible by the clerk of the individual's home municipality or by an appropriate provincial authority or are deserving transients certified as eligible by an appropriate provincial authority.

The money is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the provinces on the basis of agreements, approved by the Governor in Council, between the provincial Governments and the Federal Minister of Labour. The yearly grant to any province is to be determined by the Governor in Council but must not exceed the amount which the provincial government agrees to expend on projects undertaken under the Act within the year. The money is to be available at the rate of a million and one-half dollars a year for three years and any unexpended portion of the allotment for the first or second year may be carried forward but no part of the total amount is to be paid to any province after March 31, 1943. The period, terms and conditions of the appointment of the Supervisor of Youth Training are to be determined by the Governor in Council.

During the past two years funds for a similar youth training program were provided each year under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act but the operation of the Youth training program was considered to be impaired by the temporary nature of the provision made under an Act which is in force for one year only.

The Technical Education Extension Act, 1939, makes available to the provinces, until March 31, 1944, any unexpended portion of their share of the $10,000,000 appropriated for technical education under the Technical Education Act, 1919. In debate, the Minister of Labour stated that Manitoba was the only province which has not taken up its allotment under the original legislation and the amount which may still be claimed by that province is $286,037.59.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, extends until March 31, 1940, the provisions of the 1938 Act of the same

title. The statute enables the Governor in Council to authorize the carrying out of such undertakings as he may deem desirable and practicable to give employment to relief recipients registered with the Employment Service of Canada in the Province where the work is to be executed. Where the undertakings come under provincial jurisdiction but are given financial assistance from the Dominion, the contracts are to be approved by the federal Minister of Labour and the work supervised by a Dominion Government officer.

The Governor in Council may enter into an agreement with any province for the payment of moneys appropriated by the Dominion Parliament during the fiscal year 1939-40 for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress and with any corporation, partnership or individual engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment. Loans, advances or guarantees may be made to the provinces to assist them in paying their share of expenditures incurred in carrying out agreements under this Act or the Youth Training Act, 1939. No financial assistance is to be granted any province unless it agrees to furnish such information and permit such examination and audit as the Dominion may deem necessary. Provision is also made for continuation of commitments made and agreements entered into under the 1936, 1937 and 1938 Acts.

The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the Act and a report showing the amount of money expended, the loans made and the obligations contracted is to be laid before Parliament within thirty days after March 31, 1940 or, if Parliament is not then in session, it is to be published and distributed by the Department of Labour.

Employees' Pensions

Three Acts relate to employees' pensions, one applying to persons employed by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies and the other two relating to persons employed by trust and loan companies.

The Trust Companies Act and the Loan Companies Act are amended to make it clear that every trust company and loan company incorporated under federal legislation has and has had since its incorporation power to establish staff pension and insurance funds, either by itself or jointly in association with any loan or trust company, as the case may be.

The Act to amend the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, provides for the payment of compensation by the two railway companies to those of their employees who are deprived of employment or adversely affected by co-operative measures undertaken by the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in accordance with the statute of 1933. The amendment is in the form of a schedule to the Act and applies to all persons employed by the two railway companies or by any new company controlled by stock ownership equitably apportioned between the companies and includes persons employed at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the coming into force of the schedule except those doing temporary work not part of regular operations. The scheme, however, does not apply to workers who have become pensioners or annuitants under any railway pension or superannuation plan of which they are members, voluntarily retire or are dismissed for misconduct or incapacity.

The schedule provides for an adjustment allowance for employees deprived of their employment by any co-operative scheme undertaken by the railway companies for the purposes of economy, a displacement allowance for employees required to take a position with less pay on account of such a scheme, compensation for certain losses incurred in a change of residence due to the same cause and for a committee of adjustment and a board of arbitration to deal with disputes arising out of the payment of such allowances or compensation.

The adjustment allowance must be paid by the company last employing the workman and is to be equal to 60 per cent of his average monthly wage during the last year preceding the commencement of the co-operation scheme. It is payable from the date he is laid off for a period ranging from six months for one to two years' service to five years for service of 15 years or over. In lieu of the adjustment allowance the employee may, at his option, accept a separation allowance ranging in amount from three months' pay for from one to two years' service to 12 months' pay for service of 15 years or over.

Length of service is to be determined from the date the employee last acquired employment status with the railway company employing him and he is to be credited with every month's service no matter in what capacity he is hired. His status is not to be interrupted by furlough where he has a right to and returns to service when called. An officer or other official representative of an employee organization is to be credited with service for the company at any time he is on leave of absence in connection with the work of the organization.

An employee receiving an adjustment allowance must return to work if notified in accordance with the working agreement and must perform other reasonably comparable work for which he is qualified if his return does

not infringe on the employment rights of other workmen. His allowance ceases during re-employment and the period of his re-employment is to be deducted from the total period for which he is entitled to an allowance. If he receives temporary employment with either company the amount of his wages is to be deducted from his adjustment allowance. The allowance ceases entirely if the employee fails without good cause to return to work after being properly notified, retires on pension or on account of age or disability, resigns, dies or is dismissed for justifiable cause.

The displacement allowance is payable to any employee continued in employment for a period not exceeding five years after the effective date of any co-operative plan but in a position paying less wages than he was earning before the adoption of the plan and who, in the exercise of his seniority rights under existing agreements and without changing his place of residence, is not able to obtain a position at least equivalent to his former one. The displacement allowance is to be paid during any month in which he performs work in which his earnings are not equal to his average monthly earnings for the 12 months of service immediately preceding his displacement. It is to be equal to the difference between such average earnings and the amount actually earned. The allowance is to be reduced by the wages payable for any time lost on account of voluntary absences to the extent that he is not available for service equivalent to his average monthly time during the 12-month period preceding his displacement but he must be compensated, in addition, at the rate of the position filled for any time worked in excess of the average monthly time paid for during that period.

At the end of each year there is to be made a recapitulation of the total compensation received by employees in receipt of displacement allowances and the necessary adjustment made in respect of each allowance so that no employee may receive compensation greater than the total compensation paid to him during the last 12 months preceding his displacement.

An employee continuing in employment and transferred from one place to another or from the service of one railway company to another is not to be deprived of his pension rights and he may continue to contribute to the pension fund of the company by which he was formerly employed and upon retirement be entitled to receive his pension from that company.

An employee who is required to change his residence as a direct result of some co-operative plan must be compensated by the company by which he is employed for all reasonable travelling and moving expenses of himself and his family and for working time lost in moving, for any financial loss suffered in the sale of his home for less than its fair value or because of holding an unexpired lease of a dwelling. No claim for expenses or financial loss is to be paid unless presented within three years of the commencement of the co-operative plan or in respect to change in residence made subsequent to the initial change caused by the plan and due to the normal exercise of seniority in accordance with working agreements.

Where a dispute arises as to the amount of compensation due in respect of the sale of a house or the termination of a lease the dispute must be referred to the committee of adjustment and if the committee is unable to settle the dispute to a judge of a county or superior court who will determine the amount of compensation and whose decision is to be final.

The committee of adjustment is to be a permanent committee consisting of representatives of the two railway companies and of employees' organizations holding working agreements with the companies relative to wages and working conditions and applicable to the class or classes of workers affected by any co-operative plan. It is to meet from time to time to inquire into all matters of interpretation, application or enforcement of the schedule and to deal with any dispute arising out of its operation. Any dispute, except one in respect of compensation for losses incurred in the sale of a home or termination of a lease, if not settled within 30 days, is to be referred to a board of three arbitrators to be named, one by the representative of the employees, one by the companies and the third by the two so named, or in case the two arbitrators fail to name a third, by the Minister of Labour. This board is to have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into and determine all matters arising from the dispute and its award, or the award of a majority of its members, is to be final and not open to question or review in any court. The board's proceedings may not be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or be removed by certiorari or otherwise into any court. Its award, on the application of either party, must be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of a court of record. The costs and expenses of the board are to be borne equally by the parties to the proceedings.

Wage Assignments

The Small Loans Act provides for the licensing, by the Minister of Finance, and inspection, by the Superintendent of Insurance, of money-lenders and small loan companies dealing in loans of $500 or less. A loan

as defined in this Act includes the consideration for a wage assignment and "wage assignment" is defined as a sale, assignment, transfer or order for payment of wages, salary, commission, or other remuneration for services whether earned or to be earned, made or given in consideration of the payment of $500 or less in money, credit or choses in action. The Act limits the cost of any loan, including all charges made on the borrower and also the amount which any wage assignment exceeds the amount of consideration actually paid for such assignment, to 2 per cent per month on unpaid balances for a loan for a period of 15 months, and in the case of a loan for more than 15 months to 1 per cent per month on unpaid balances plus such a proportion of 1 per cent per month as 15 is of the period of the loan expressed in months. No charges such as discounts, etc., are to be made in advance and all costs must be calculated on the money actually advanced to the borrower.

Bills Not Passed

A proposed amendment in the Criminal Code relating to picketing was talked out before the second reading of the Bill. It would have amended the clause added to Section 501 of the Code in 1934 and declaring attending at or near a house or place of business merely to obtain or communicate information not to be watching or besetting within the meaning of the section. The changes proposed were the addition of the words "peaceful picketing" at the beginning of the clause so that these words were defined in the following words of the clause and the extension of the object of the picketing to include not only the obtaining and communicating of information but the peaceful persuasion of any person to work or abstain from working and the directing of others' attention to grievances. Further, the Bill would have amended Section 87 of the Code defining an unlawful assembly as any assembly of three or more persons assembled for any common purpose and in such manner as to cause persons in the neighbourhood to fear, on reasonable grounds, the disturbance of the peace tumultuously, or needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to disturb the peace tumultuously. The amendment stipulated that such fear is not to be deemed to be caused on reasonable grounds if it is the result of peaceful picketing as defined in the Code.

A Bill which was passed by the House of Commons last year but was so amended in the Senate that it was withdrawn by its sponsor and which was introduced again this year but was defeated in the Senate would have amended the Lord's Day Act to make a director or officer of a corporation personally liable for a violation of the Act which he authorizes or directs on the part of any employee who is subject to his orders.

A Bill to amend the Companies Act related to public companies manufacturing goods which are protected by tariff protection. It would have enabled the Secretary of State to require such a company to furnish in the annual returns to the Government particulars showing the amount paid in cash or otherwise at the time of subscription, for the shares issued at the date of the return, the names and remuneration of the directors and the names of shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them. In addition every such company was to furnish annually a list of its officers and workmen with their occupations, hours of work and the total amount of salary or wages received by each during the year together with an annual balance sheet, including a statement of the assets, liabilities, receipts, payments and profits during the year and any additional information required by the Secretary of State. Until this return was made and the consent of the Secretary of State obtained no company to which the amendment applied could declare or pay dividends.

A proposed amendment in the Immigration Act which was withdrawn on motion for a second reading was designed to protect immigrants who are receiving public relief pending their naturalization. The Act provides that any alien on relief may be deported if the Board of Inquiry or examining officer is satisfied that such a person belongs to a prohibited or undesirable class within the meaning of the Act. The amendment would provide that the Board could report against the deportation of such person where the sole complaint is that he has become a public charge or where the Board is satisfied that if deported he would be liable to suffer trial and punishment or punishment without trial in the country to which he would be deported, for an alleged crime of a political nature not subject to any extradition law or treaty between Canada and such country and which would not be punishable as a crime in Canada.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND THE YUKON IN 1939

THE Nova Scotia Legislature which met on February 28 and was prorogued on April 15 enacted laws to provide for the regulation of trade schools and to enable the Province to take advantage of the Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938. Among amendments in existing statutes were changes in the Industrial Standards Act and the Apprenticeship Act. The Nova Scotia Labour Act, 1933, giving priority to labour within the province was continued in force for another year.

Vocational Education and Apprenticeship

The Trade Schools Regulations Act is generally similar to statutes enacted in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. "Trade" includes the construction, repair and operation of aeroplanes, steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines and machinery of all kinds, building and construction, the fabrication of iron and steel, aviation, mining, lumbering, dressmaking and millinery, and any other occupation, vocation or profession designated as a trade by the regulations. A trade school means any school or place or any course of study by correspondence or otherwise wherein or whereby any trade is taught or purported to be taught. The Act does not apply, however, to any university recognized by the Department of Education of Nova Scotia or to any trade school or home study course maintained under any Act of the Legislature or to any person, school or home study course exempted by regulations made under the authority of the Act.

No person may conduct a trade school unless he holds a certificate of registration under the Act, for which application must be made in writing to the Minister of Labour and which must be renewed annually. The fee for registration is $25. All forms of contracts, agreements or undertakings must be filed with the Director of Technical Education who may also require copies of textbooks or home study courses proposed to be sold in the province, together with a sworn statement of their cost price and the price at which they are to be sold. The Director may demand any other information, including statements in respect of the staff of instructors, equipment and curriculum and particulars of laboratory or shop practice where such is offered in any school or training centre.

No person may sell or offer for sale any course of instruction or home study course unless he has obtained a certificate of registration as an agent and the school or course is registered under the Act. Application for an agent's certificate, which must be renewed annually, is to be made in writing to the Minister. The fee for registration is $10.

It is forbidden to publish or cause to be published any misleading advertisement relating to a trade school or home study course or to admit any person under 16 years of age to any course offered by a trade school. No operator or agent of a trade school or home study course may guarantee a position to a student or prospective student unless at the time of such representation there is a written contract between the trade school or the conductor of the home study course and an employer, whereby the latter is bound to furnish employment, as represented. No person who keeps or operates a trade school or home study course may offer instruction in a trade not specified in his certificate of registration or enter into a contract other than that set out in his application for registration or which has not been approved by the Minister.

The Director or any person authorized by him may inspect a trade school at any time and no person may obstruct such inspector or refuse to give any information or thing reasonably required for purposes of inspection. The Minister may suspend or cancel the registration of any person who operates or conducts a trade school or home study course or the registration of any agent of any such person.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the security to be provided by the operator of a trade school or home study course for the performance of his contracts, the accommodation and equipment required, minimum hours of instruction, maximum fees, the diploma or certificate issued by a trade school or home study course, and controlling advertising, regulating the sale of courses of instruction, designating any occupation or vocation as a trade within the Act, fixing the times during which the public may obtain service in a trade school, exempting any trade school or home study course from the operation of the Act, providing for annual returns and furnishing of information to the Minister and, generally, as to the management of such schools and courses.

For violation of the Act or regulations any person is liable to a fine not exceeding $200 and in default of payment imprisonment for not more than three months, and any corporation to a fine not exceeding $1,000.

The Apprenticeship Act was amended to add the trade of a steamfitter to the trades to which the Act applies.

Industrial Standards Act

An amendment in the Industrial Standards Act empowers the inspectors appointed under the Act to enter at all reasonable hours any place where an industry is being carried

on to determine whether the Act is being violated. An employer or other person who obstructs or hinders the making of such inspection is liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than 30 days. The inspector may require employers' statements as to names, addresses, wages, hours and working conditions of employees, to be made under oath.

Non-Resident Workers

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, which is continued in force until May 1, 1940, forbids any employer of 25 or more workmen to hire a workman who has not been a resident of the province for at least a year unless the latter produces a certificate from the Government Employment Agent in the city or town where he is to be employed or, if there is no employment office, from the town or municipal clerk, that there are no unemployed persons resident in the city or town capable of doing and willing to do the work.

Public Works

The Municipal Loans Guarantee Act enables municipalities in the province to take advantage of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1938.

Motor Transport

The Motor Carrier Act was amended to exclude from its operation "public utilities" as defined in the Public Utilities Act. Under this definition, as amended, "public utility" includes, inter alia, any corporation (other than a municipal corporation, except as otherwise provided), company, person or association of persons owning, operating and controlling a tramway for the conveyance of passengers or a motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, in respect of the operation of such motor vehicle (except as a taxi) in conveying passengers from one point within a city or incorporated town in which any such tramway is operated to any other point within such city or town. Regulations issued under the Motor Carrier Act in 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 510) limit hours of labour of drivers of motor vehicles carrying for gain passengers or passengers and freight to 10 hours in every 24 hours.

The section of the Motor Vehicle Act enabling the council of a city or town to make regulations or by-laws regulating and licensing persons transporting for hire by means of any vehicle passengers or goods within the boundaries of a city or town, was also amended to except public utilities as defined by the Public Utilities Act.

Housing

The Nova Scotia Housing Commission Act was amended to provide for the appointment of a secretary to the Commissioner and other officials necessary for carrying out the duties of the Commission, and for the payment of such expenditures of the Commission as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers advisable. The Commission is empowered, as from October 1, 1933, to make loans to companies formed under the Act for the purpose of building and providing suitable dwelling houses and selling or leasing such homes or apartments and rooms therein, such loans to be secured by first mortgage on the lands and premises.

Credit Unions

Changes in the Credit Union Societies Act provide that the Registrar shall not register any memorandum of association of a credit union unless it has been approved by the Inspector of Credit Unions, and that the fiscal year of all credit unions shall end September 30 and the annual meeting take place not later than November 15 in each year.

Agriculture, Marketing and Land Settlement

The Agriculture and Marketing Act consolidates and amends the laws on those subjects and repeals a number of statutes including the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act, 1932, and the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1938. The latter Act is incorporated in the new statute without material change. Part 18 of the new Act, which replaces the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act, provides for the continuance of the Land Settlement Board with power to acquire, hold and dispose of farms, live stock, agricultural machinery and equipment, erect buildings, make permanent improvements and carry on farming operations on farms and lands owned by the Board; to enter into agreements with the Government of Great Britain, Canada or any part of the British Empire, or with any organization, for the settlement or operation of lands in the province on terms approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to collaborate with educational authorities in the training of settlers and to make regulations for carrying out the Act. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Board may constitute local committees to advise it and to assist in carrying out the provisions of Part 18 of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may raise by way of loan the moneys necessary for purposes of the Act.

An applicant for assistance under the Act must be a male British subject, between 21

and 41 years of age, who has resided in Nova Scotia for at least five years and had at least two years' practical experience in farm work. He may be required to appear before the Board and must submit satisfactory evidence that he intends to live and engage in farming upon the land he may purchase from the Board, that he has sufficient experience in farming, and that he has, or is in a position to acquire, sufficient stock and equipment to maintain and operate the farm properly. The selling price of any property of the Board sold to a settler may not be greater than the purchase price together with subsequent expenditures thereon. No agreement of sale may be for an amount exceeding $3,000 nor for a term longer than 30 years. The purchase price is to be payable in equal consecutive monthly, semi-annual or annual payments or instalments of principal and interest, as may be determined by the Board, the first payment to be made not later than the 1st of November following the execution of the agreement. The interest rate is to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council but may not exceed 5 per cent per annum. The Board has a first lien on the property of a settler so long as any part of the sale price or any advance made by the Board remains unpaid.

Taxation of Non-Residents

The Sydney Charter was amended to require any person, not a resident of Nova Scotia, upon commencing any employment in the City, to pay a tax of $10. Upon payment of the tax he becomes entitled to engage in such employment at any time during the civic year but must pay a further tax of like amount upon commencing employment in a subsequent year.

Yukon

Legislation enacted by the Yukon Council during the present year includes amendments to ordinances dealing with workmen's compensation and regulation of mines.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1917 was amended to provide compensation for certain industrial diseases, lead poisoning, arsenic poisoning and mercury poisoning or their sequelae, silicosis, and infected blisters, where the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within twelve months previous to the date of disablement, whether in one or more employments, unless the workman at the time of entering the employment, wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease. If the workman, at or immediately before the date of disablement, was employed in any process or industry which is proved to be one in which there is danger of contracting the industrial disease in question, the disease is to be deemed to be due to the nature of that employment unless the contrary is proved. If the workman, during the twelve months previous to disablement, worked for more than one employer in such process or industry, notice and claim for compensation is to be given to every such employer and if a compromise settlement of the claim is not effected, the matter is to be settled by the Territorial Court in the same manner as other disputed claims under the Ordinance, and the judge is to apportion the liability as he deems just.

Mining Regulations

Amendments in the Miners' Protection Ordinance include a new section requiring that every workman whose work takes him into a quartz mine or into any ore-crushing or rock-crushing operation of any mine shall be examined at least once in every six months by a physician selected and paid by the employer. The examination is to include X-ray as well as a general examination. If the physician finds the workman free from disease of the respiratory organs and generally fit for work underground he is to give him a certificate to that effect. Such certificate is to remain in force for not more than six months and if the employer so requires it is to remain in his custody during the period of the workman's employment.

The rule requiring drills used in stoping to be equipped with a water jet, spray or other appliance to prevent the escape of dust, was amended to require instead that such drills be equipped with a water needle. Under a new rule all ores or other material which have been broken by blasting and all ores when they are entering the crusher must be thoroughly sprayed with water to prevent dust.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Dominion Government Employees—Welders, Commercial Printers, Trade Schools and Safety Regulations in Alberta—Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec.

A RECENT regulation under the Dominion Civil Service Act amends the rules governing compensation to Dominion Government employees for injury received while on duty. In Alberta, new orders were issued for the examining and licensing of welders and the general Minimum Wage order applying to male employees was revised. The fees for licences for commercial printers were reduced, safety regulations for persons employed in and around water wells and in logging and wood-working industries were issued for the first time, and several changes were made in trade school regulations under the Trade Schools Regulation Act.

In British Columbia, three Minimum Wage orders relate to women employed in summer resort hotels, delivery boys in shops and carpenters in the Kootenay district. In Quebec a by-law of the Fair Wage Board authorizing a payroll levy on certain employers was approved by order in council and a temporary wage order was issued for June and July for workmen engaged in the manufacture of wooden building supplies.

Dominion Civil Service Act

Regulations relating to compensation for employees disabled by accidental injury received in the performance of their duties were amended on June 9. As before, they provide that leave of absence with pay may be granted by the deputy head of a department to any such employee if the injury was not caused by the latter's own negligence and if the application for leave is properly supported by a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner. If the employee receives compensation for a temporary disability from a provincial Workmen's Compensation Board under the Government Employees' Compensation Act, the new regulations state that he is not entitled to receive salary in that amount. Formerly, it was expressly provided that the amount of the award should be deducted from his salary. Further, if he obtains a judgment or settlement against a person other than his employer allowing damages for such injury, out of the amount received as damages, other than for permanent disablement, he must refund to the Receiver General the amount in excess of his medical, surgical, hospital or other expenses, but not exceeding the amount received as salary during disablement or the amount due the Government may be deducted from his future salary.

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937

An order effective June 15, reduces the fees to be charged for the licences required to be held by persons carrying on the trade of commercial printing under a former order of December 9, 1938.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Two orders of the Board of Industrial Relations, Nos. 8 and 8A, effective June 15, replace General Order No. 1 of September 24, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1100).

Order 8, like Order 1, is a blanket order applying, with certain exemptions, to all male employees in the province within the scope of the Act, that is, to all but farm labourers and domestic servants. Neither does it apply to indentured apprentices, employees governed by schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act or by codes drawn up under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, persons employed on a commission basis or for a stated weekly, monthly or yearly wage and hired by contract approved by the Board, workers hired for temporary work not for the purpose of the employer's business, or to any other employees from time to time declared exempt by the Board.

Order 8A exempts from the provisions of Order 8 persons employed in saw mills, box factories and other wood-working plants and in logging and the railway tie industry in rural districts, boys under 18 employed in delivering merchandise from shops and persons engaged in fighting prairie or forest fires. Special rates were fixed for persons employed in logging and woodworking by Order 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 174) and for delivery boys by Order 1C (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 750). Another earlier order fixed a minimum wage of 33½ cents an hour until October 1, 1939, for all workmen engaged on irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act.

Order 8 applies to the same classes of employees as General Order 1 but Order 8 expressly exempts persons employed at a stated salary payable by the week, month or year by a contract approved by the Board.

As before, workers are divided into two classes, (1) those employed by the week or

any period in excess of a week including those who work on commission where the contract of hire is not approved by the Board or at piece-work; (2) those employed in any other manner. Regular employees, whose work-week is less than 42 hours, must be paid for that number of hours and part-time employees hired for less than four hours must be paid for four hours.

Order 1 distinguished between workmen under 21 and those over that age but workmen under 21 with two years' experience when starting were entitled, after one year, to the 33⅓ cent rate for adults. The new Order distinguishes between those under 19 and those over that age, the latter being entitled to the same rate as adults. Under the former Order the minimum was based on experience as well as age. Order 8 fixes rates only with regard to age.

Under Order 8, employees hired by the week or longer period must be paid at least 20 cents an hour if under 17 years of age, 25 cents if 17 years old and 30 cents if 18 years. Workmen 19 years of age and over have a minimum of 33⅓ cents, the minimum fixed also by Order 1 for those over 21. If hired for a shorter period than a week, the respective minima are 25 cents, 30 cents, 35 cents and 40 cents.

Order 8 reproduces the provisions of Order 6, effective February 28, 1939, requiring the payment of time and one-half for time worked in excess of the hours of work prescribed by or pursuant to the Hours of Work Act. The Hours of Work Act defines overtime, in the case of male workers, as time worked in excess of 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week.

The maximum charges for board and lodging that may be made by an employer to his employees under Order 8 are the same as those provided by Order 1E effective August 15, 1938, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1093) namely, $5 for a week's board of 21 meals, 25 cents for single meals, $2 for seven days' lodging, and 25 cents for a single day's lodging.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Regulations for the licensing and examining of acetylene gas and electric welders were revised on May 30. As before, the two trades are designated as trades within the scope of the Act, a board of examiners is appointed and provision made for the issuance of certificates of proficiency to persons qualifying at the examinations.

All persons engaged in these trades in the part of the Province south of the 55th meridian must hold certificates from the Department of Public Works. A journeyman's certificate entitles the holder to engage in any kind of gas or electric welding or both except on pressure vessels under the Boilers Act, 1929. The holder of a provisional certificate may do similar work under the direct supervision of a journeyman. A special certificate is issued to any person who does gas or electric welding or both in the course of his employment as a pipe welder, oil and gasoline drum welder, storage tank welder, structural steel welder, metal burner, tool facer, auto body welder, automotive welder, sheet metal welder, or plant maintenance welder or any other employment specified by the Department. Apprentices' certificates are issued on application without examination to persons satisfying the Department that they are working under the direct supervision of a man holding a certificate for the work in which he is engaged. Temporary certificates for all classes but apprentices may be issued for not more than six months to persons engaged in such welding operations as may be specified in the certificate. Journeyman's and special certificates may be renewed on application within 60 to 30 days of expiration or at other times under special circumstances. Provisional certificates may be renewed for one year at the discretion of the Department.

Candidates for certificates must pass both a written and a practical examination on the nature and the use, especially with regard to accident prevention, of welding equipment, methods of work and the design and fabrication of joints, pipes and other materials used.

All applications are to be made on forms supplied by the Department and accompanied by prescribed fees and testimonials. Application for temporary certificates must be made by the employer. All applicants for certificates, except temporary and apprentice certificates, must have had 12 months employment in Alberta and all, except apprentices, total employment ranging from 24 to 48 months according to the class of certificate. An applicant with a certificate from a School of Technology approved by the Department is to be deemed to have been employed for the period during which he received practical training or one year, whichever is the least, and for one-half the period of his theoretical training or six months, whichever is the least.

Persons now holding final certificates under the Boilers Act may be granted, without further examination, journeymen's certificates under this Act on making application, paying a prescribed fee, and satisfying the Department that they have at least 36 months' experience in general welding.

Alberta Trade Schools Regulation Act

Regulations applying to trade schools gazetted October 15, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1936, p. 1002), were amended on June 7 to change

certain provisions relating to barbers and hairdressers and to add new sections applying to all trade schools within the Act. Trade schools included are all places except the University of Alberta where any skill and knowledge requisite for an industrial occupation, calling or vocation, is taught or purported to be taught.

The amendment provides that the hours of instruction in barbering are to be completed between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday and between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on other week days. The required weekly instruction for beauty parlour operators is increased from 36 to 44 hours and the total number of weeks of instruction increased from 26 to 34. Operators with at least one year's practical experience may be given short courses lasting at least four weeks, with the approval of the Minister of Trade and Industry. Formerly, such courses were open only to persons with two years' experience and had to last at least eight weeks during which a course in one subject only could be taken.

Security must be deposited by the operator of any trade school with the Minister to be used by him to satisfy any judgment against the operator in respect of any course of instruction or contract for such or to repay any refund owing to the students under the regulations. Students signifying, by one month's notice, their intention to cease taking any course must be refunded any amount paid in advance except that the fees for the current month may be retained by the operator. No fees may be collected or retained by operators of schools not registered under the Act and any fees obtained by false representation of any trade course offered or the nature of the contract to be entered into must be returned to the person paying such fees. No student is to be retained in the school on a commission or salary basis after the completion of his six months' course.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

Safety regulations of May 25 apply to the digging, drilling, cleaning and repairing of water wells and to logging and woodworking industries.

As in the British Columbia regulations of March 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, p. 474) the rules for logging prohibit the working of employees in the bight of any line, require the removal of dangerous objects from the site of operation and the keeping of records of machine operators' experience and ability and make the foremen, as well as the employer, responsible for safe conditions in felling and bucking. There are special regulations regarding brake equipment and the loading of tractors and motor trucks, work on tugs and floats, roads and bridges and the transport of workmen. Detailed rules are laid down to ensure safe conditions in connection with different operations, including the use of machinery in sawmills, and woodworking establishments. Operators must inspect band mill wheels monthly and the record of such inspection must be submitted to the provincial inspector. Sawdust and shavings must be removed from machines by mechanically operated conveyors, exhaust fans or non-mechanical metal chutes where practical.

In sinking, cleaning or repairing water wells provision must be made to prevent the possibility of workmen being injured from a cave-in, gas fumes or from falling material. Wells sunk by hand must be lined with approved materials in a specified manner. A ladder, securely fastened to well curbing with a four-inch clearing from the well wall, is to be provided in each well over 24 inches in diameter. Drums are to have safety stops and ropes and cables safety hooks that will hold weights approved by the manufacturer allowing a safety factor of ten. Metal buckets, with metal bales extending down the sides and across the bottom, must be provided for hoisting material.

Wells must be tested for gas before workmen are permitted to enter and while they are working. There must be a workman at the top and sufficient help must always be available to rescue workers overcome by gas. In cleaning and repairing wells, workmen must wear approved safety belts with a sufficient length of rope to reach 15 feet outside the well when the worker is at the bottom. If a well is more than 20 feet deep, a two-foot platform with a six-inch toe-board on the inside must be placed around the well. The employer must see that workmen wear safety boots and hard hats.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

Order 52D of June 14 again varies for the summer season from June 15 to September 15 Order 52 applying to the hotel and catering industry. The new Order is identical with Order 52A issued last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 510) and permits a 54-hour week and 10-hour day instead of the maximum 48-hour week and 8-hour day fixed by Order 52.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

An amendment effective June 15 in Order 59 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1235) governing the mercantile industry provides that the employer must pay "all reasonable costs" in-

curred in connection with an employee's bicycle while it is in use on behalf of the employer.

A new Order covers carpenters in the Kootenay area from August 1. Except for an extension in the group of employees exempt from its provisions, the regulation is similar to Order 58 governing the trade in Vancouver, New Westminster, Burnaby, West Vancouver and North Vancouver. (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1095.) As in that order the minimum wage is 75 cents an hour and employers must pay at least semi-monthly all wages due up to a day not exceeding seven days prior to payment. There is the same exemption of indentured apprentices. Whereas the Vancouver Order exempted "employees in the carpentry trade who are permanently employed at maintenance work in industrial and (or) manufacturing establishments, public and private buildings," under the Kootenay Order the exemption applies to carpenters "engaged in work in connection with the repair, servicing or upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such industrial or manufacturing plant or establishment." This Order also exempts regular employees of such establishments engaged on new installations, alterations or extensions of the plant or equipment.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

On June 2 a by-law of the Fair Wage Board authorizing a levy of one-third of 1 per cent on the payroll of certain employers in cities and towns with a population of 20,000 or more was approved by order in council. A temporary order relating to employees engaged in the manufacture of wooden building supplies and a new table of percentages for the classification of workers, where more than one minimum rate has been fixed, were gazetted on June 3. The table relates to orders permitting a maximum of 20 per cent of the employees to be paid a certain minimum, 40 per cent another minimum and not less than 40 per cent of the workers the highest minimum prescribed by the order. Tables to facilitate the application of other orders providing for different classifications of workers were noted in the Labour Gazette, October, 1938, p. 1097 and April, 1939, p. 397.

The levy is payable by employers on wages paid after June 1 for work done within the province by employees governed by orders of the Board. The order imposing it amends a previous order proposing a levy of one-half of 1 per cent (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1096) from October 1, 1938, the collection of which was suspended. No contribution to the assessment may be required of workmen by employers. The earlier levy applied to all employers of persons within the scope of fair wage orders in cities and towns but as amended the by-law relates only to those with a population of 20,000 or more. In determining the amount on which assessment is to be made, no account is to be taken of wages in excess of $250 a month paid to any employee. Further, until a notice to the contrary is issued, the levy is not payable if during any consecutive three months less than four persons are employed or if the total payroll for such a period does not exceed $750. In order to take advantage of this exemption the employer must file with the Board on the first of every quarter the names, addresses and the amount of wages paid to his employees.

The date and mode of payment is to be determined by resolution of the Board and notice given by the Board to employers. Interest at 5 per cent is to be charged on any assessment not paid within 15 days after it becomes due. The Board may require from the employers any sworn statements or reports it deems necessary to ensure the observance of the by-law and the Board has full power to determine what is necessary.

The order governing the wages and hours of employees engaged in any part of the province in the manufacture of doors, sashes, frames and other wooden building supplies is to apply for two months from June 3. During this period, Order 24 of November 29, 1938 (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, p. 158), applying to this industry is suspended. Except maintenance men and stationary enginemen, all employees in this industry must be paid at the rates laid down by Order 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512) but the rates apply in the case of general employees to a work-week of 50 hours and in the case of watchmen, chauffeurs, drivers and their helpers to the weekly hours specified in Order 4. Maintenance men are entitled to a minimum of $8 a week for a week of 56 hours and stationary enginemen to the rates provided by Order 6. (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 624.).

That the principal factors in the unemployment of young people in Belgium were general industrial stagnation and the lack of general and specialized training among the young persons is indicated by a Belgian census taken in September 1938. The census revealed that more than 85 per cent of the young males with work experience had had only primary-school education and only 4 per cent had had occupational or technical training. Practically the same situation was found among the girls.

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REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

REFLECTING the views of employers represented in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the report of the Industrial Relations Committee of that body (incorporated in the Executive Council's report presented to the annual general meeting at Bigwin Inn, June 19-21) dealt with such matters as Unemployment Insurance, Trade Union Legislation, Minimum Wage and Industrial Standards Legislation, the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, etc.

In commencing its report, the Committee referred to the 1938 session of the International Labour Organization at which the employers of Canada were represented by Messrs. A. R. Goldie and J. M. McIntosh. It gave a summary of the action taken by the former on the question of the reduction of working hours (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 827), and of the latter in regards to technical and vocational education and apprenticeship (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, pages 824-5).

Unemployment Insurance

In reference to unemployment insurance, the Committee stated:

So far as government action is concerned, the only development since the last annual meeting has been that the Province of Ontario has passed an Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to take all steps necessary for the carrying out within Ontario of any general scheme of unemployment insurance, which may be established by Dominion legislation. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, its position is that it still professes belief in the desirability of unemployment insurance legislation, but considers it impossible to legislate in view of the continued refusal of Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick to give the necessary constitutional waiver. Action by the Association since the last annual meeting has consisted of representations to both the Dominion and the Ontario Governments, opposing the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation on the grounds that it would do practically nothing to solve the pressing unemployment problem, that it would involve the setting up of elaborate and expensive administrative machinery to administer what is really a stable employees' savings scheme, and that the cost to industry and to the country as a whole would be unduly heavy in itself, and out of all proportion to the benefits accruing. Steps are also being taken to bring these views to the attention of governments generally and of the public.

(Following an address by Mr. W. D. Black, retiring president, entitled "Pitfalls of Unemployment Insurance" and the subsequent discussion, the convention decided to have a sub-committee of the Industrial Relations Committee study the question of unemployment insurance.)

Trade Union Legislation

The Committee expressed the attitude of the Association in regard to legislation pertaining to collective bargaining and the right of organization as follows:

Seven of the provinces of Canada have in the past three years passed legislation laying it down that employees have the right to form and join trade unions, and to bargain collectively through them, employers being forbidden by any kind of intimidation to seek to prevent their employees from forming and joining unions. A bill to this same effect having been introduced in the Ontario Legislature, the Ontario Division took the position:

(1) That if a penalty is to be imposed on employers for seeking to prevent employees from joining trade unions, there should also be a penalty imposed on anyone who seeks to compel employees to join unions against their will;

(2) That if the principle of the right of workmen to form and join trade unions is to be laid down, they should be allowed to form and join any lawful trade union they may wish, not excluding unions limited in their scope to a particular plant; and

(3) That if trade unions are to be given the new status proposed, they should be put on the same footing as employers in the matter of responsibility under the law for the contracts into which they enter.

The bill was not passed.

A Dominion bill making it a criminal offence for an employer to dismiss or refuse to employ any person on the sole ground of his trade union membership, or to seek by any kind of intimidation to prevent an employee from joining a trade union, was strongly opposed by the Association, on the grounds that it was an unconstitutional interference with provincial jurisdiction over property and civil rights, that it omitted to impose any penalty on those who seek to compel employees to join trade unions against their will, and that it was likely to encourage groundless charges against employers, to the embitterment of employer-employee relations. Notwithstanding the Association's opposition, the bill was passed.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Standards Legislation

On this subject the Committee declared its position in the following paragraph:

The trend during the past year, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, has been in the direction of increased activity under the so-called "Codes" legislation, rather than under the government wage-fixing legislation, though so far as industry in general is concerned, very few codes have been established. The chief concern of industry has been to see to it that the codes established which apply mainly to the various building trades should not inter-

fere with the regular employees of manufacturing establishments, who may, from time to time, do work of the same kind as that covered by building trade codes, and in this a considerable measure of success has been attained. So far as the fixing of minimum or fair wages by government-appointed boards is concerned, the experience of the past year serves to confirm the view which has always been taken by your Committee, that it is highly undesirable for any government-appointed board to attempt to go beyond the fixing of minimum wages, properly so-called, as distinguished from fair wages.

Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme

After summarizing the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, the Committee's report observed:

Your committee is impressed with the desirability of doing everything possible to give some training to unemployed young people, who if they are allowed to remain in idleness will deteriorate physically, mentally, and morally, but faces the difficulty that, under present conditions, most manufacturers must think first of re-engaging former employees whom they have been obliged to discharge, and comparatively few are in a position to take on the graduates of the training courses provided under the Youth Training Programme.

Round Table Discussions on Employer-Employee Relations

In concluding, the Committee stated that during the past year it had held three round table discussions on employer-employee relations, and reported as follows:

The reason for holding such meetings was the recognition that for the past eight or ten years there has been increasing pressure on the Dominion and the Provincial Governments to pass legislation designed to regulate all the more important phases of employment relations, such as rates of pay, hours of work, insurance against sickness and unemployment, and the method of negotiation of contracts of labour. It is also well known that efforts are constantly being made in some quarters to convince the workers that the only way in which they can get justice is by joining aggressive trade unions and fighting their employers.

In these circumstances, your Committee feels, and the upshot of the three round table discussions was to the same effect, that industry should take stock of existing employment conditions, with a view to doing everything possible to remove grievances, make the employees feel that they are part of the enterprise in which they are engaged, and convince the workers that they can get justice by dealing with their employers direct, rather than by fighting their employers, or supporting compulsory legislation regulating labour conditions.

FIRST MEETING OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

An Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene was organized by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Hon. C. G. Power, following the establishment of a Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Department of Pensions and National Health in 1938 (Labour Gazette, April, 1938, p. 369). The committee along with a sub-committee of the Dominion Council of Health is to assist in the work of investigating and aiding provincial authorities and industrial organizations in the prevention of occupational diseases and with respect to measures for lessening health hazards in industry. The committee consists of representatives from the dominion and provincial governments, universities, health organizations, and organizations of employers and of workers. The representatives for industry and labour are Mr. Allan M. Mitchell of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R .B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Mr. R. J. Tallon, Secretary Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. Albert Coté, president of the National Catholic Textile Federation, Inc. The Department of Labour is represented by Mr. C. W. Bolton, Statistician. The first meeting of the committee was held at Ottawa on April 12, 1939, with Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, in the Ontario Department of Health as chairman. The meeting opened with a statement by Dr. F. S. Parney, chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Federal Department of Pensions and National Health, as to the relationship of the Division to the provincial health departments. Dr. Parney said that the Dominion Council of Health, which is composed of Deputy Ministers of provincial departments of health and representatives of labour and women's organizations, had requested the federal department to act as a co-operating and co-ordinating body in establishing common standards and procedure throughout the Dominion. The department had, therefore, become equipped to supply the provincial department with information, personnel and financial aid in dealing with certain specific problems.

The topics dealt with were as follows: industrial hygiene from the public health aspect, the scope of medical services in industry; absenteeism due to sickness other than occupational disease and accident; the working relationship between the provincial government industrial hygiene unit and industry and labour; the industrial poisons problem in

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Canadian industry; health hazards related to mining and refining radium ore; silicosis in industry other than mining.

In the papers and the discussion of them, emphasis was laid on the need for measures for prevention of occupational diseases as had been done to a great exent for prevention of industrial accidents, the provision of medical services, inspection and first aid especially in the smaller industrial plants, better housing, the high morbidity rate among unskilled workers, pre-employment medical examination, holidays with pay, special training in industrial medicine, industrial poisons and the need for medical inspection of factories.

The committee adopted resolutions in regard to the improvement of the statistical information on morbidity; the extent and nature of medical services in industry; for the extension of existing health services for federal government employees as a demonstration of modern industrial medical services to employers; for the determination of the extent of health hazard in the mining of radium ore at Great Bear Lake; that the Federal Division of Industrial Hygiene should be equipped and staffed to do actual technical research in the field of industrial poisons; that the attention of the Dominion Council of Health be drawn to the probability that there are in every province some industrial hygiene problems which should be investigated; and that the Committee express to the Minister of Pensions and National Health its appreciation of his action in establishing a Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Department. On page 651 of this issue reference is made to a survey of sickness in industry.

Workmen's Compensation in Quebec, 1938

IN its eleventh annual report covering the year 1938, the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission reports that during the year 58,335 industrial accident claims were received.

Continuing its survey of employers in default of contributions, the Commission obtained reports from 367 employers in Schedule 1 industries. As a result of the survey these employers were required to contribute an amount of $17,631.44 to the Accident Fund representing the assessment on $1,556,326.26 of actual payroll.

Provisional assessment for the year 1938 estimated in the report at $4,679,400.29 while other revenues bring the total estimated revenue for 1938 to $5,188,758.25. It is pointed out in the report that it is not possible to determine exactly the final status for Schedule 1 for the year as accident claims for the period are not completely settled and in some cases not yet submitted. In this connection the report states that: "Experience of the past shows us that more than 3/7 of the compensation for a year is definitely established only during the following year, and this fraction varies with the years and the classes." Therefore contingent liabilities for the 24 classes for 1938 are placed in the balance sheet in the report as a liability amounting to $2,063,998.28

During the year, the provisional statement shows that compensation paid for temporary incapacity amounted to $1,135,924.31; for permanent incapacity, $159,989.54; special allowances, $10,010 and funeral expenses, $12,247.93, making a total on account of these items amounting to $1,318,171.78. Medical aid paid during 1938 amounted to $617,634.37 and reserve for all compensation was set at $2,063,998.28.

For the purposes of accident prevention $81,583.26 was expended by the Commission. Administration costs during 1938 totalled $308,492.50 and legal costs amounted to $3,560.96. All items of expenditure aggregated $4,978,589.11 which when set against estimated revenue for the year leaves an estimated surplus on the year's operations of $210,169.14. Adding this surplus to the net surplus of former years, a net surplus of $260,571.26 for Schedule 1 industries is indicated.

Accident Prevention.—As indicated above $81,583.26 was expended on accident prevention during 1938, the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association received a grant of $19,583.26 for the industries in Class 2; the Quebec Public Utilities Safety Association received $2,000 for the industries in Class 22; and the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents received a grant of $60,000 for the industries of other classes except 1 and 5.

Final Statement for Operations in 1937.—The report also gives a final statement dealing with the operations of 1937. This statement shows that revenue from assessments amounted to $5,991,220.23 while other revenue of $107,307.23 resulted in a total income for the Commission in 1937 amounting to $6,098,527.46. Expenditures during 1937 amounted to $6,043,168.66 composed of the following: medical aid $1,125,947.60; temporary incapacity $2,097,158.32; permanent incapacity $1,758,719.07; special allowances $26,506.73; funeral expenses $20,359.54; fatal accidents $640,676.88; administration $293,659.41; accident prevention $77,000 and legal costs $3,141.11. The definite surplus for the year 1937 was therefore $55,358.80.

ROAD TRANSPORTATION IN ONTARIO

Recommendations of Royal Commission Concerning Hours and Wages in Commercial Motor Transport

FEATURING the comprehensive report of the Royal Commission on Transportation—appointed by the Ontario Government to conduct an inquiry into the operation of motor vehicles transporting freight or passengers for gain throughout the province—are the recommendations in regard to hours of labour and wages.

After holding an inquiry into all matters pertaining to the industry, including hours, wages, working conditions, expenditures on public roads, annual cost and the comparative advantages of road transport, compared with those of competing forms of transport, the Royal Commission has recommended the establishment of a Transport Board having power to deal with the problem of transport in the Province in all its forms. The report states that the Transport Board should regulate working conditions, including the fixing of maximum hours and minimum wages for drivers in the industry, the Commission being convinced that "supervision of the standards of equipment, service, hours, conditions of labour and details of operating methods of those making use of the highways for commercial purposes has become a duty devolving upon the public authority."

Indicating the importance of commercial motor transport to the Province, the report in commencing, states:

There can be no doubt of the profound and widespread influence that commercial motor transport has had on industrial and social conditions in Ontario. Motor trucks now serve many communities that formerly lacked direct service by rail or water. In many instances they have reduced the cost of freight transportation, have stimulated business, and by giving frequent and expeditious service to outlying areas have assisted in the decentralization of industry and the commendable building up of prosperous small communities distant from the large cities. At the same time, motor busses serve communities far removed from railway lines and those on lines having restricted passenger train movements are receiving a much more frequent service than formerly.

There appears to be in Ontario an original investment in commercial motor vehicles of not less than $130,000,000 and at least 120,000 persons are directly engaged in one capacity or another in connection with the operation of such vehicles. Many more persons are employed indirectly in connection with motor transport, as in garages, repair shops, gasoline stations, manufacture of equipment, or in occasional or seasonal service. Indeed, by reason of the basic influence of transportation on the cost of doing business, the whole fabric of commerce and industry in the Province is vitally affected.

For the guidance of those entrusted with the framing of revised regulations respecting the working hours of drivers of commercial vehicles on inter-urban or highway service, the Royal Commission has made detailed suggestions concerning maximum working hours. These suggestions are given in full as follows:

TIME AT WORK OR ON DUTY

(1) A driver is at work when he is engaged in loading, driving, unloading, handling freight, preparing reports, preparing vehicles for use, or performing any other active service pertaining to the transportation of passengers or property.

(2) A driver is on duty from the time he begins to work or is required to be in readiness to work until he is relieved from work and from all responsibility for performing work.

(3) A driver shall be paid for all time at work or on duty irrespective of the type of work that he is called upon to perform.

SPREAD OF WORK PER DAY

(4) Time worked or on duty shall be included within a period of fifteen hours in any and each twenty-four consecutive hours and shall be made up of not more than two periods, each of not less than three hours' duration. Release from work or duty for a period of three hours or less shall not be deemed to be a release for purposes of pay, except in one instance daily, and then only to the extent of one hour, or the actual duration of the period of release if less than one hour.

(5) No interval between periods of duty shall be deemed to occur unless such interval is in excess of three hours, other than in the case of one interval of usual length for a meal. Unless a driver is completely free of all responsibility for his truck or load at meal time, he shall be deemed to be on duty during that period.

DAILY HOURS OF WORK

(6) (*a*) No driver shall work or be on duty more than ten hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours except as follows:

(*b*) The period of ten hours may be increased to twelve hours when, on account of flood, storm, fog, ice, accident, unexpected delay or other abnormal condition, such longer time is necessary to complete a run that would, except for such abnormal condition, have been completed within his ten-hour period of duty.

(*c*) Where a driver at the expiry of any ten hours (or under abnormal circumstances twelve hours) of work or duty has reached his scheduled destination (not being his home base) he may resume work or duty, and leave for his home base within nine hours, if during such nine hours he has obtained the equivalent of a normal night's rest.

(*d*) On special, occasional and unscheduled turn-around, round trips, if, at the end of ten hours, or in unanticipated circumstances as set out in (*b*) above, at the end of twelve hours, the driver is within two hours normal run of his home base, he may continue to his home base provided that he shall not be called for duty, or report for duty, until the expiry of a period starting at the time of his arrival at his home base, equal to the elapsed time between his departure on such round trip and the time of his completion of it.

MINIMUM REST PERIOD

(7) A driver having completed a period of duty of ten hours as in 6 (*a*) above or twelve hours as permitted in 6 (*b*) may not drive or perform any other duty before the expiration of nine hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK

(8) No driver shall work or be on duty more than sixty hours in any week, counting from Sunday noon to Sunday noon, except that in any week of abnormal circumstances as set out in clause 6 (*b*), additional hours not in excess of four may be spent at work or on duty.

ALLOCATION OF RUNS

(9) No run or runs, except as in 6 (*d*), may be scheduled or allocated to any driver to be completed in one day's work that cannot under average operating conditions be normally completed in nine hours running time.

USE OF SLEEPER CABS AND DAYS OFF DUTY

(10) Except in the circumstances set out in clauses (11) (*b*) and (11) (*c*), all time spent as a helper or alternate driver, or riding "deadhead" under the instructions of the motor vehicle owner, shall be classed as time on duty, whether such time be spent actually at work, riding as a passenger, or resting in a sleeper cab.

(11) (*a*) Where special permission is given for the operation of sleeper cabs, a motor vehicle so equipped and manned with two drivers may continue in continuous operation in charge of the said drivers for thirty hours, when complete relief from duty for at least twelve hours must be given the drivers.

(*b*) Provided the motor vehicle is parked and at rest, the aforementioned drivers may occupy the sleeper cab and maintain oversight of the vehicle, without contravention of these regulations during their twelve hours relief from duty.

(*c*) Provided such motor vehicle is attended by three competent drivers, it may continue in operation continuously until the particular operation in hand is completed, but each of such drivers shall be deemed to be on duty not less than sixteen hours in any twenty-four hours, and each shall be in turn completely relieved of all responsibilites in connection with the operation for a period of eight hours in each twenty-four. Provided further that no driver shall work or be on duty in excess of sixty hours weekly, except with the express consent of the Department (or Board) and in accordance with its orders. (While the manning of a vehicle by three drivers was not suggested in evidence or in written submissions, it would appear to be a logical arrangement, if provision for special trips of, say, 2,000 miles in length is to be made.)

EXCEPTIONS FOR SEASONAL PERIODS

In order to make allowances for peak seasons in the fruit and canning season and possibly in connection with certain other industries, the Commission believed that the usual prescribed working hours might be exceeded by 20 per cent for periods totalling not more than three weeks in any one year.

HOURS OF WORK FOR CITY DRIVERS

The commission considered that while the work of city drivers and warehousemen is not characterized by so great a responsibility as that attaching to the work of a highway driver, it is more continuously laborious, and the Commission believed that at the present time an eight-hour day and a spread of 12 hours would be satisfactory for this class of employees.

MINIMUM PERMISSIBLE WAGES IN TRUCKING OPERATIONS

The Commission recommended that, having regard to all the circumstances, drivers residing in average Ontario urban centres should receive a minimum wage at an hourly rate that would yield not less than $24 to highway drivers for a week of 60 hours and not less than $20 to pick-up and delivery drivers. These amounts might be reduced 10 per cent for drivers residing in rural centres or in localities where the cost of living is measurably lower than that of metropolitan centres. Wages for helpers, warehousemen, and mechanics would be proportionate to those mentioned for drivers.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13; 1935, chapter 17; 1937-38, chapter 15) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1939, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work

be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba, and, or, highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work, when a contract has been entered into, and when done outside the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Area."

Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1939, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

Occupation	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
1. Asbestos Workers—			
(a) Journeymen	$ .75	$ .75	44
(b) Improvers	.60	.60	44
2. Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers and Rakers	.571	.525	44
3. Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
4. Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(b) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
5. Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers	.85	.85	44
6. Carpenters	.85	.70	44
7. Cement Finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
8. Electrical Workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications. Men are not to be classed as apprentices unless employed on work or approved instruction for a minimum of 36 weeks and subject to lost time being worked out. Not more than one apprentice to two journeymen is permitted.			
First Year	.25	Nil	44
Second Year	.30	Nil	44
Third Year	.40	Nil	44
Fourth Year	.75	Nil	44
Providing that these rates for apprentices shall be changed to agree with any rates which may be fixed, at a later date, by agreement.			
9. Labourers—			
(a) Skilled	.45	.37½	48
(b) Unskilled	.40	.32½	48
10. Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
(a) Metal Lathers	.75	.70	44
(b) Wood Lathers	.70	.65	44
(Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6c per square yard.)			
11. Linoleum Floor Layers	.60	.55	48
12. Marble Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
13. Mastic Floor Spreaders and Layers	.85	.85	48
14. Mastic Floor Rubbers and Finishers	.55	.55	48
15. Mastic Floor Kettlemen	.45	.45	48

Occupation	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
16. Operating Engineers and Firemen on Construction—			
Class "A": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	$ .95	$ .75	48
Class "B": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power	.90	.70	48
Class "C": Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provision of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of rivetting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity, irrespective of motive power	.80	.65	48
Class "D": Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A," "B," or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same	.55	.45	48
Class "E": Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in "A," "B," or "C" hereof of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.45	.37½	48
17. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers	.70	.65	44
18. Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.50	.42½	48
19. Plumbers	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
20. Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
(a) Man in charge	.60	.55	48
(b) Roofers	.45	.37½	48
21. Reinforcing Steel Rodmen; when specially hired for, or when exclusively occupied on such work for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work	.50	Nil	44
22. Sheet Metal Workers	.70	.65	44
23. Steamfitters	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	42½	48
24. Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
25. Stonemasons	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers—			
(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(2) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
26. (a) Teamsters	.40	Nil	54
(b) Teamsters with Teams (if employed on the construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.80	Nil	54

Occupation	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
27. Terrazo Workers—			
(a) Layers	$ .70	$ .67½	44
(b) Machine Rubbers (Dry)	.55	.47½	48
(c) Machine Rubbers (Wet) and Helpers	.50	.45	48
28. Tile Setters, including all clay product tile	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
29. Tile Setters (asphalt and other composition tile)	.85	.70	44
30. Timber Men and Crib Men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators, or rough timber work on bridges (such men shall be restricted to the use of hammers, saws, axes and augers)	.60	.50	48
31. Truck Drivers	.45	.40	48
32. Truck and Driver (combined rate) when paid by the Hour—			
Capable of hauling not more than 1½ tons or 1 cubic yard	1.25	...	48
Capable of hauling not more than 3 tons or 2 cubic yards	1.40	...	48
Capable of hauling not more than 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	1.90	...	48
Capable of hauling over 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	2.40	...	48

If a rate per yard mile is the basis for payment, the minimum rate per yard mile shall be 7c per yard mile plus an allowance of 13c per yard to cover loading time; and if the basis is per ton mile, the minimum rate per ton mile shall be 5c per ton mile plus an allowance of 8c per ton to cover loading time.

RULE.—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the city schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

Attention is called to the fact that Winnipeg contractors have agreed with tradesmen that 40 hours per week only shall be worked during period July 1st to September 2nd, 1939, inclusive.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1939, on "public works" outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour	Maximum Hours per Week
Teamsters	$ .30	48
Labourers	.30	48
Teamster and two-horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four-horse team	.80	48
Grader and Tractor Operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck Drivers (regardless of basis for payment of truck)	.40	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid by the hour—		
Capable of hauling not more than 1½ tons or 1 cubic yard	1.25	48
Capable of hauling not more than 3 tons or 2 cubic yards	1.35	48
Capable of hauling not more than 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	1.75	48
Larger trucks capable of hauling over 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	2.25	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid at a unit rate per mile:		
In area "A" as described on heading.		
If a rate per yard mile or per ton mile is the basis for payment, the minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Good Roads Branch of the Public Works Department for each contract or job, which rate shall be based on the Departmental Schedule.		
Timber Men: timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

NOTE.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry Work, the Pas- Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the Minimum Wage Rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS IN THE U.S.A.

IN February 1938, the United States Secretary of Labor appointed a committee composed of representatives of the public, labour and industry to consider the difficulties experienced by older workers in finding employment and to suggest possible remedies. A summary of the report transmitted by the committee to the Secretary of Labor appeared in the May issue of *Labor Information Bulletin* published by the United States Department of Labor.

The committee, which was known as the Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers, reached the unanimous conclusion that "workers are not through after reaching the age of 40" and that "any policy, private or governmental, which arbitrarily discriminates against employees or applicants on the basis of a fixed age is undesirable from the point of view of employees, employers, and the public as a whole and is not justified."

The committee found however that older workers are at the present time handicapped by the current general unemployment situation, by the prejudices of some employers, and by their own fears, and find difficulty in securing new employment if they are displaced. It was pointed out that the 1937 census of employment showed that men in the United States, after reaching the age of 40 and women after the age of 35 begin to experience difficulty in finding new jobs and that their prospects of finding employment decrease as they approach the retiring age. This census data confirmed the experience of private and public employment officers in locating jobs for older workers.

The Committee found no valid social or economic reason for such discrimination against older workers, particularly when around the age of 40. Examination of available factual data on productivity, accidents, sickness, group insurance, and pension plans all indicate, the Committee points out, that the age of workers has little effect upon the costs of operating the plant. In many instances productivity of older workers was found to be greater than that of younger employees. This is especially true in industries where skill, based upon long years of experience, is in demand. The younger workers have the edge in productivity over older employees only in occupations primarily requiring physical strength and endurance. Even in such jobs the precise age at which the decline in productivity begins varies widely among different individuals, and any fixed age is unfair to many workers.

Most of the data on occupational injuries indicates that older workers have fewer accidents, although their injuries are as a rule more severe. The result, according to the Committee, is that the net cost of industrial accidents to the employer remains about the same regardless of the age composition of his workers.

Objections to hiring older workers, based on alleged increased cost of maintaining group life insurance and private pension plans, were likewise found to be untenable. The employers' share of the cost of group life insurance is ordinarily so small that it should not influence employers to establish hiring-age limits, according to the Committee, and such higher insurance rates as may be necessary can be met by proper allocation of the cost of premiums between employers and workers. Private pension plans can also be revised in the light of recent nation-wide legislation providing old-age annuities to most groups of workers. It was pointed out that since workers covered by the Social Security Act may now continue credits for these annuities when they change jobs, their final annuity or pension will depend upon their total working time in insured employment rather than on the length of service with a particular firm. Thus employers who hire older workers do not have to worry about retiring these workers on inadequate pensions or run the risk of bankrupting their own pension plans in order to pay adequate old-age benefits.

Recommendations of Committee

The Committee stated that employment opportunities for older workers could be enlarged through co-operative action of trade unions and management, by a re-examination of hiring methods followed by employers, and by eliminating age requirements in Government employment.

With reference to agreements between trade-unions and employers, the Committee states: "We wish to call attention to the fact that employees themselves can help break down the prejudices against older workers and that in some instances the problem has been successfully dealt with through union contracts. We believe that unions and managements should co-operate fully in dealing with this problem."

Concerning employment and production practices of employers, the Committee urges and recommends that employers who have in the past adopted hiring-age limits, discontinue this practice. "We believe that those employers who have been swayed in their hiring policies by a preference for youth to the point of excluding the applicants over 40 from serious consideration should re-examine the basis of this preference in the light of this report, and scan their productive processes and work methods to determine what occupations are particularly suitable for the employment of older workers."

REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1938

THE fifteenth annual report of the British Ministry of Labour for the year 1938 was published recently. The report was reviewed in the June issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* under the main sections of the report—employment and unemployment; work of the employment exchanges as employment agencies; provision of training, instruction and welfare schemes for unemployed men and women; boys and girls; unemployment insurance; industrial relations (conciliation and arbitration); administration of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918; labour statistics; International Labour Conference, etc.

Employment and Unemployment.—Employment in 1937, after reaching a record high level, had shown a considerable decline in the last few months of that year. This was followed by the usual seasonal decline in January, 1938; some improvement in the next two months was followed by a recession, which left the position in June about the same as in January. A subsequent seasonal decline in certain industries was counterbalanced by improvements in the textile, metal goods manufacture, and the vehicle and mining industries, and employment in December, 1938, stood at about the same level as in December, 1937. The average number of insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain in 1938 (excluding persons insured under the agricultural scheme), was 11,406,000. This was about 120,000 less, on a comparable basis, than the average for 1937, but appreciably higher than the average recorded for any previous year. The average rate of unemployment among all insured persons in Great Britain (including those under the agricultural scheme) was 12·2 per cent in 1938, compared with 10·3 per cent in 1937. For the agricultural scheme alone the percentages were 5·5 and 4·1 respectively.

The Work of the Employment Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The number of vacancies notified to Exchanges in 1938 was 3,152,818, an increase of 12,794 compared with 1937. Vacancies filled totalled 2,705,064, or 85·8 per cent of those notified, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 83·6 for 1937. The Exchanges played a substantial part in the provision of the labour required in connection with the general re-armament program, and heavy demands were made by the local authorities for air raids precautions work due to the national emergency in September. Difficulties were encountered in meeting the demand for certain types of workers, including skilled building trade operatives (principally bricklayers), engineering trade workers, domestic servants, and, in certain areas, skilled shipbuilding workers. Only a little over one-half of the vacancies notified for domestic servants were filled. Some 200,000 vacant situations in the hotel and catering trades were filled, an increase of over 10,000 compared with 1937. The proportion of vacancies filled to those notified for seasonal work at holiday resorts increased from 71·9 per cent to 74 per cent, 65,477 vacancies being filled in 1938.

About 18,000 men and women from the depressed areas were placed in employment in other districts by the Exchanges during 1938, while 4,000 families from the depressed areas were assisted to re-settle elsewhere.

The number of applications for foreign workers from abroad in 1938 was 25,923, the largest total yet recorded. Permits were granted in 22,347 cases, and refused for 3,576. There were 16,281 applications in respect of private domestic service, permits being granted in 13,792 such cases.

Provision of Training, Instruction and Welfare Schemes for Unemployed Men and Women.—The total number of places available at Government Training Centres at the end of 1938 was 8,739, an increase of more than 1,000 during the year; about 4,000 of these places are in the first instance reserved for soldiers. After October recruitment for the most important engineering classes was thrown open to the whole country, recruitment for other classes being restricted, as previously, to the areas of heavy unemployment. The number of admissions in 1938 was 18,751; 13,983 men completed training during the year, of whom 12,031 passed direct into employment. Twenty-five Instructional Centres were open during the year, which, with 10 summer camps, provided a total of 6,185 places. Admissions in 1938 totalled 23,772, or over 3,000 more than in 1937. In addition there were four Local Training Centres with accommodation for 750 men.

The training of unemployed women and girls is mainly effected by a grant to the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. During 1938, 3,775 women and girls completed training at the Committee's Home Training Centres, of whom 2,781 entered domestic employment.

Other forms of assistance to the unemployed included certain special training schemes for particular classes of both men and women, physical training classes (for which there were 24,946 enrolments in 1938), and a grant of £110,000 to the National Council of Social

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Service for the provision of occupational courses and other welfare work.

Boys and Girls.—The decline in the birth rate after 1920 caused a reduction in the number of juveniles aged 14-17 available for employment; at the end of 1938 the number was estimated at 2,198,000, or 159,000 less than at the end of 1937. The average number of juveniles registered as unemployed during the year increased for boys, from 40,105 to 49,176, and for girls from 43,444 to 53,590. Advisory and placing work carried out through various local and regional committees was coordinated and supervised centrally by the Ministry. Vacancies filled in 1938 totalled 506,082; this total includes 10,389 secondary school pupils who were placed in their first situation.

During 1938, 9,627 boys and girls were transferred from the depressed mining areas to employment elsewhere.

There were 157 centres and 37 classes in December, 1938, for courses of instruction to unemployed juveniles. Regulations which came into force in 1938 made provisions for meals or milk and biscuits to be given at these classes in approved cases.

Reference is also made in this chapter of the report to the progress made during 1938 in connection with vocational training schemes, junior transfer centres and camps, maintenance grants, and after-care for transferred juveniles.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—Dealing with the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, reference was made to the application of its provisions to certain outdoor domestic servants effective from April 4, 1938, from which date also certain other classes of outdoor servants were brought within the agricultural scheme. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1938, page 45).

Other legislative changes in 1938 increased the rate of benefit in respect of an adult dependant under the *general* scheme from 9s. per week to 10s., while the "ratio rule" was improved by altering the deduction in respect of past benefit from one day for each eight days past benefit to one day for each ten days. Under the *agricultural* scheme the "waiting period" was reduced from six days to three days (this had already been done in 1937 in the general scheme). Rates of contribution for persons aged 18 and over were reduced by ½d. per week for each party, while the rate of benefit for a young man between 18 and 21 was increased from 10s. 6d. per week to 12s. The ten contributions requalifying condition was made to apply only where 300 days' agricultural benefit had been drawn, and not, as previously, wherever agricultural benefit was exhausted.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, the income on the *general* account in 1938 was £65,894,665, being £927,752 more than in 1937. Expenditure in 1938, excluding the special debt repayment of £20,000,000, totalled £62,320,027, compared with £43,565,187 in 1937. There was a heavy increased expenditure on benefit, due mainly to the rise in unemployment, added to which was the effect of the improvements introduced in 1937, allowing more additional days of benefit to men with good employment records, and reducing the waiting period. The average weekly payment was 16s. 11d., compared with 17s. 5d. in 1937.

The income on the *agricultural* account rose by £64,905 to £1,942,533 and the expenditure from £700,016 to £993,649. The average weekly payment was 14s. 6d., compared with 14s. 5d. in 1937.

The total cost of administration of Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance (other than the cost borne on the Vote for the Unemployment Assistance Board) and taking into account the whole cost of Employment Exchanges in so far as they deal with the persons concerned, was £7,713,114 in 1937-38, and is estimated to amount to £8,298,000 in 1938-39.

Industrial Relations (*Conciliation and Arbitration*).—Most disputes involving stoppages of work in 1938 affected only individual establishments, and the year was singularly free from serious disputes. There was an increasing tendency for the Ministry's conciliation officers to be consulted at an early stage in disputes, assisting thereby the prevention of stoppages of work.

Among the industries, etc., with whose representatives discussions took place during 1938 in regard to conditions of employment were the retail distributive trades, the licensed trade, the cotton industry, the glove industry, the London furniture trade, and the London central omnibus services. The Ministry was directly associated with the settlement of 83 disputes by conciliation.

The Report also gives an account of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference and of the proceedings at four sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

There are 36 Appendices of tabular statistics and other related information in the Report including charts, and lists of statutory enactments in 1938 relating to unemployment insurance, and of the principal publications issued by the Ministry in 1938. Among subjects covered by the tables are changes in rates of wages, and in the cost of living in 1938; trade disputes in 1938; and the membership of trade unions.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MAY, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 11,718, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,098,908 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,909, having an aggregate membership of 238,724 persons, 11·7 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1939, as Reported by Employers

There was widespread improvement in industrial employment at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,718 establishments, whose staffs aggregated 1,098,908, compared with 1,032,068 at May 1. This gain of 66,840 persons, or 6·5 per cent, substantially exceeded the average advance at June 1 in the period 1921-1938, while on only two occasions in the last twelve years have larger additions to payrolls been reported, viz., at June 1 in 1937 and in 1928, when there were percentage gains of 7·5 and 6·7, respectively.

The unadjusted index rose from 106·2 at May 1, 1939, to 113·1 at the beginning of June, being then slightly higher than that of 111·9 at June 1, 1938. The seasonally-corrected index, also at 113·1 at the date under review, showed a gain of 2·8 points from the preceding month.

Greatly increased activity was indicated at the beginning of June in manufacturing, especially of lumber, pulp and paper, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel products. The movement was also decidedly favourable in the non-manufacturing division. Logging showed the largest June 1 advance recorded in the years since 1920, reflecting to a considerable extent river-driving operations in the Maritime and Central Provinces, while pulp wood cutting also showed important gains. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade provided work for many more persons than at May 1. The advance in most of these industries was greater-than-seasonal, notably so in transportation and logging; this was partly due to the fact that the resumption of seasonal operations in certain industries, which ordinarily takes place before May 1, had this year been delayed by the unusually cold spring, and is accordingly reflected in the June 1 return. In a number of establishments, increased employment was reported as a result of the Royal visit.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at June 1, 1938; the 10,632 employers then making returns had employed 1,068,620 men and women, an increase of 43,335 from May 1. This advance raised the crude index from 107·4 at May 1, 1938, to 111·9 at June 1 of that year, when it was just over one point lower than at the beginning of June, 1939.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1939, 113·1; 1938, 111·9; 1937, 114·3; 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8 and 1927, 107·2.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,972 persons, compared with 33,085 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade

industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,131,880 in 12,131 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 113·1 in the industries above enumerated, to 112·9; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for May 1, the index rises from 106·2 to 106·3; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in each of the provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3·2 in British Columbia to 8·5 in Quebec, and 12·2 per cent in New Brunswick. Except in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, industrial activity was at a somewhat higher level at June 1 than at the same date in 1938, but generally was rather quieter than at the beginning of June, 1937.

Maritime Provinces.—Important increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 833 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 79,998 persons, as compared with 73,937 at May 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also substantially larger than that which took place at June 1, 1938; the index of employment then, however, was rather higher than at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions; logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker.

The 790 firms reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 81,019 workers, or 2,633 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.—Improvement was indicated in practically all industrial groups in Quebec; logging and construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to payrolls in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral industries. On the other hand, seasonal curtailment was shown in textiles, this being the only exception to the generally favourable movement in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 2,897 firms employing 344,477 workers at June 1, 1939, or 26,956 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June in the years, 1921-1938, and was also larger than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,570, had reported 335,996 employees, as compared with 314,230 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1939, together with smaller increases in employment in communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the payrolls, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electrical appliances, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, and other groups; on the other hand, leather and textile works were somewhat slacker. The staffs of the 5,115 co-operating establishments aggregated 450,932 at the latest date; as compared with 428,419 at May 1, this was an increase of 22,513 employees, an advance that was much greater-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment stood at 113·6 at June 1, as compared with 107·9 at May 1, 1939, and 112·5 at the beginning of June in 1938, when the general gain had been on a decidedly smaller scale. A combined working force of 438,579 persons was reported by the 4,668 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while mining and communications recorded slight betterment, and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power, but iron and steel afforded less employment than at May 1. The 1,672 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 130,576 employees, as against 122,152 in the preceding month; while the situation improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area, the largest gains were in Alberta. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1938, when the 1,502 establishments making returns had employed 123,479 workers, compared with 116,463 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level.

British Columbia.—An aggregate staff of 92,925 was reported by the 1,201 co-operating employers, who had 90,039 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase approximated the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much larger than that noted at the same date in 1938. The index of employment then was slightly lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 106·6. Manufacturing recorded improvement, that in lumber and animal food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1938, statements had been received from 1,102 employers of 89,547 persons.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend was favourable in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed improvement, while there were moderate losses in Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver was rather brisker than at the same date of last year, but the indexes in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg were lower; the falling-off in the index for the last-named was fractional.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,685 co-operating firms employed 168,215 persons, or 6,475 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which occurred in food, tobacco and iron and steel factories; on the other hand, the textile division was seasonally quiet. Transportation and construction were also busier, while other industries reported little general change. The index, at 108·7, was slightly higher than in June, 1938, when a smaller percentage advance had been recorded in the 1,474 estab-

lishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 161,781.

Quebec.—There was another rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; manufacturing, construction and services reported an upward movement, but transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 213 employers having 17,423 workers, as against 17,222 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was many points lower; an aggregate of 179 firms had then reported a staff of 13,899.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,740 business houses in Toronto with 140,075 employees, compared with 138,122 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups, while iron and steel and textiles were slacker. Transportation, construction and services afforded more employment, and there was also a slight gain in trade. The general index was 2½ points higher than at June 1, 1938, when statistics from 1,596 establishments indicated a combined staff of 133,470, or 367 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.—Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber division; construction and services also showed some improvement. A total working force of 15,048 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1939, by the 228 co-operating firms, who had had 14,582 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 200 establishments had reported 14,008 workers, a gain of over 400 from their May 1 forces, while the index was then 3·5 points lower than that of 109·8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 328 employers who had 34,049 persons on their paylists, or 716 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the reduction indicated at June 1, 1938, although employment was then at a rather higher level. Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, the gains in the first-named taking place mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone divisions, while textile factories were not so active. The 297 concerns reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 34,118 workers, or 177 fewer than in the preceding month, the index then stood at 106·6, compared with 104·6 at June 1, 1939.

Windsor.—Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 198 firms with 18,864 employees, a decrease of 597 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the textile and iron and steel industries; construction reported some slight improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
June 1, 1928	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
June 1, 1929	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
June 1, 1930	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
June 1, 1931	103·6	105·2	104·3	104·2	103·3	97·9
June 1, 1932	89·1	96·4	87·8	89·9	89·3	83·7
June 1, 1933	80·7	82·8	79·3	81·6	82·7	76·2
June 1, 1934	96·6	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1
June 1, 1935	97·6	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6
June 1, 1936	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
June 1, 1937	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
June 1, 1938	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1,	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1,	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1,	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1,	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1,	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1939	100·0	7·3	31·3	41·0	11·9	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

summer, a decline had also been indicated by the 187 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 19,943; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 136·4.

Winnipeg.—A personnel of 40,116 men and women was reported by the 521 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,064 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing, but construction, services, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. The general increase was much larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 488 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,892 persons, as against 39,354 in the preceding month. The index then, however, stood at 92·8, compared with 92·4 at June 1, 1939.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, building construction and transportation recorded moderate losses in Vancouver, while communications, road construction and maintenance and services were brisker. Statements were tabulated from 521 firms with 36,547 workers, as compared with 36,667 at May 1, 1939. A small increase had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 459 establishments with 34,625 persons on their staffs, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Employment then, however, was in rather less volume, the index being 3½ points lower than that of 109·9 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed very general improvement at the beginning of June. The trend at that date in other years has almost invariably been upward, but the increase recorded at June 1, 1939, considerably exceeded the average advance in the years since 1920, and was very substantially greater than that reported at June 1, 1938. The 6,386 manufacturers furnishing data enlarged their staffs from 554,072 at May 1, 1939, to 569,881 at the date under review; this gain of 15,809 persons, or 2·9 per cent, raised the crude index from 108·4 at the former date to 111·4 at June 1, when it was very slightly lower than that of 112·3 at the beginning of June in 1938. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 107·6 at May 1 to 109·3 at June 1, 1939.

A feature of the situation at the latest date was the wide distribution of the increases recorded in factory employment. Improvement was reported in all industrial groups except leather and textiles, in which the moderately downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, rubber, beverage, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. Geographically, the increases were also generally distributed, the movement being decidedly favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where little general change in manufacturing was indicated.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows: 1939, 111·4; 1938, 112·3; 1937, 117·9; 1936, 103·4; 1935, 98·4; 1934, 93·2; 1933, 80·0; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 99·4; 1930, 113·6; 1929, 121·2; 1928, 112·6 and 1927, 106·9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1938, shows that the 6,133 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 571,840 employees, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month, being an increase of 8,971 or 1·6 per cent. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further and more pronounced increases in the numbers employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while the meat and dairying industries also showed heightened activity. Statistics were tabulated from 331 firms employing 27,018 workers, as compared with 24,685 in the preceding month. This advance was much larger than that reported at June 1, 1938, and the index then was four points lower.

Fur and Fur Products.—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 67 of which enlarged their payrolls from 2,103 persons at the beginning of May to 2,318 at June 1. A rather smaller gain had been made at the same date last summer, but activity was then at a slightly higher level.

Leather and Products.—Although employment in this group was further curtailed, the loss was much smaller than that indicated in June of last year; the index then stood at 105·3, compared with 110·1 at the date under review. The working forces of the 324 co-operating employers totalled 22,691 men and women, as against 22,882 in the preceding month. The declines were mainly in Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued, seasonal improvement took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container and other wood-using plants. Returns were compiled from 927 plants in the lumber group having 47,138 workers, compared with 41,285 at the beginning of May. All five economic areas shared in the favourable movement at June

1, that in Quebec and Ontario being especially pronounced. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been made at the same date last year, and the index then was two points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,374 persons were added to the forces of the 522 co-operating manufacturers, who had 34,139 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, bakery and other vegetable food establishments reported improvement. The increase registered at June 1, 1938, did not provide work for so many persons, and the employment index was then fractionally lower than that of 112·2 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills showed important increases in personnel,

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1] Relative Weight	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	51·9	111 4	108·4	112·3	117·9	103·4	98·4	93·2
Animal products—edible	2·5	139·0	126·9	134·8	137·8	127·2	120·6	115·8
Fur and products	·2	102·5	94·1	103·6	102·5	97·2	99·0	86·5
Leather and products	2·1	110·1	111·1	105·3	117·9	109·5	108·1	99·9
Boots and shoes	1·4	112·1	113·1	109·5	120·2	110·9	112·0	105·9
Lumber and products	4·3	88·3	77·3	86·3	95·2	81·1	75·6	71·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	80·4	66·1	79·2	88·8	74·7	68·1	61·9
Furniture	·7	83·8	83·1	79·9	89·2	80·4	72·4	73·1
Other lumber products	1·1	117·2	108·7	114·2	120·1	102·2	101·6	98·2
Musical instruments	·1	42·1	41·6	45·1	55·2	36·5	27·4	30·4
Plant products—edible	3·1	112·2	107·7	111·5	112·5	107·4	98·9	98·3
Pulp and paper products	6·1	108·2	105·1	105·3	111·7	100·6	96·7	93·6
Pulp and paper	2·7	96·4	90·7	94·4	107·1	91·4	86·7	84·5
Paper products	·9	128·0	130·3	130·8	133·0	117·8	109·7	105·7
Printing and publishing	2·5	116·5	114·9	110·7	110·5	106·7	105·5	101·7
Rubber products	1·2	107·2	105·5	100·8	108·9	96·5	91·3	96·3
Textile products	9·4	119·4	120·4	119·3	128·6	116·4	112·4	109·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·4	123·8	125·0	126·1	143·5	128·5	127·3	125·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	94·7	95·3	97·8	105·1	89·0	90·3	91·0
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	126·3	122·8	124·0	149·6	136·8	127·6	125·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	427·6	448·0	432·5	541·4	513·2	512·7	491·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	121·3	121·4	121·2	127·4	121·2	117·9	118·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	116·0	116·6	116·5	120·3	106·8	101·0	94·2
Other textile products	1·0	113·5	115·6	104·2	110·3	102·0	94·3	96·7
Tobacco	·7	96·0	91·2	102·5	99·4	92·7	104·1	99·7
Beverages	·8	171·8	163·9	167·7	154·3	136·8	130·1	116·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	161·8	159·8	161·2	155·7	141·9	131·0	123·5
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	94·0	82·2	92·9	99·6	86·0	77·9	73·5
Electric light and power	1·5	126·9	126·3	128·0	119·4	113·7	111·0	107·9
Electrical apparatus	1,6	129·1	125·5	136·8	143·8	123·3	108·1	103·5
Iron and steel products	11·7	98·1	97·3	104·8	111·5	90·9	86·2	77·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	129·9	123·8	130·9	144·1	104·3	104·0	92·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	115·7	115·0	123·4	129·5	102·7	90·1	78·9
Agricultural implements	·4	56·2	59·8	67·6	75·3	65·5	61·8	47·0
Land vehicles	5·1	91·9	92·3	99·6	104·4	90·8	86·9	78·8
Automobiles and parts	1·9	143·3	148·9	152·6	165·4	139·0	145·8	117·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	71·3	66·7	84·5	83·5	61·7	64·2	61·0
Heating appliances	·4	126·4	124·0	130·3	130·0	108·3	97·4	88·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	106·4	103·2	124·2	130·4	86·2	76·0	63·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	102·4	101·1	110·5	123·4	95·5	92·9	79·7
Other iron and steel products	1·9	101·6	100·3	101·5	111·1	88·8	83·7	79·1
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	155·5	154·6	156·8	157·1	130·1	121·3	111·0
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	157·7	150·1	158·8	153·0	137·6	134·6	134·5
Miscellaneous	·5	144·5	140·3	142·3	138·8	127·9	123·5	112·5
LOGGING	2·6	97·1	51·0	93·6	109·1	94·1	96·0	75·0
MINING	6·8	160·5	155·8	153·3	151·9	132·1	119·2	106·2
Coal	2·1	82·4	82·3	85·5	83·4	83·9	83·2	79·7
Metallic ores	3·9	342·7	334·0	316·6	308·4	252·6	216·7	175·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	139·7	123·4	129·3	143·5	109·5	92·8	91·3
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	83·8	82·0	84·7	85·6	80·0	79·2	78·0
Telegraphs	·5	94·8	90·6	97·0	98·5	89·5	89·4	85·5
Telephones	1·5	80·8	79·7	81·4	82·1	77·5	76·5	76·1
TRANSPORTATION	9·5	86·5	81·4	84·9	86·7	85·4	79·9	80·3
Street railways and cartage	2·6	125·1	120·9	115·6	118·1	115·8	111·3	110·4
Steam railways	5·4	74·1	70·7	73·1	76·3	74·5	70·4	71·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	91·9	77·8	97·9	93·1	95·8	83·6	83·6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12·7	115·3	94·2	114·5	105·2	87·0	89·5	116·7
Building	2·1	53·8	46·2	54·5	58·7	52·0	54·0	47·8
Highway	7·9	227·6	182·9	223·2	180·3	129·8	146·1	242·8
Railway	2·7	73·1	60·3	72·9	81·7	82·7	72·9	69·5
SERVICES	2·8	141·8	133·2	135·3	129·0	123·0	118·5	115·4
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	136·6	125·6	128·5	121·2	114·7	113·5	113·1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	150·9	146·3	146·1	142·1	135·3	125·1	118·2
TRADE	11·7	136·6	135·1	131·5	131·5	127·1	119·9	116·5
Retail	8·9	143·1	141·3	137·4	138·6	134·5	126·2	123·0
Wholesale	2·8	119·5	119·3	118·0	115·4	110·0	105·5	101·4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	113·1	106·2	111·9	114·3	102·0	97·6	96·6

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

and printing and publishing houses were also busier. The index number in the pulp and paper group as a whole stood at 108·2, compared with 105·3 at the beginning of June of last year, when the gains recorded were much smaller. An aggregate payroll of 67,168 workers was reported by the 710 firms whose statistics were compiled, who had employed 65,242 at May 1, 1939.

Rubber Products.—Fifty-four rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 13,396 persons, or 215 more than in their last return. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when only a slight advance over the preceding month had been indicated.

Textile Products.—There was a moderate seasonal decline in textiles at the date under review, chiefly in silk and clothing factories. On the other hand, woollen mills were busier. The losses took place in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 1,162 firms employing 103,670 men and women, as against 104,460 in the preceding month. A much greater decrease had been reported at June 1, 1938, but employment was then at practically the same level as at the date under review.

Beverages.—Activity in this group showed an advance, according to 147 employers whose staffs were enlarged from 8,749 in the preceding month to 9,171 at the beginning of June in the present year. Improvement had also been noted at the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Tobacco.—There was a moderate increase in the manufacture of tobacco; 45 factories employed 7,917 men and women at June 1, compared with 7,520 in their last report. Activity in this industry was not equal to that reported at June 1 of last summer; the tendency had then also been favourable.

Chemical and Allied Products.—Statistics were tabulated from 301 chemical establishments, which provided work for 18,834 employees, as against 18,600 at the first of May. The gain occurred largely in Quebec. Employment in these industries was at much the same level as in the early summer of last year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further marked improvement was noted in building material plants, 219 of which employed an aggregate working force of 10,545 persons, or 1,313 more than at May 1. The index stood at 94·0; this was slightly above that recorded at the same date in 1938, when a rather smaller increase had been made. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain in this group, to which factories turning out clay, glass and stone products contributed.

Electric Light and Power.—A slight advance as compared with May was shown in electric light and power plants, in which employment was rather quieter than at the same date a year ago. The 100 co-operating companies enlarged their staffs by 83 workers to 16,058 at the beginning of June, 1939.

Electrical Apparatus.—Further expansion was shown in electrical appliance factories, 124 of which reported a combined payroll of 17,483 at the date under review, or 485 more than in the preceding month. Although no general change had been recorded at June 1, 1938, employment was then somewhat more active.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a moderate contra-seasonal increase at June 1, 1939, in iron and steel; the largest additions to staffs were in the crude, rolled and forged division. Returns were tabulated from 922 manufacturers employing 128,472 persons, compared with 127,370 at May 1. Improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while elsewhere the changes were slight. A smaller advance had been made at June 1, 1938, but the index was then several points higher.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—These industries reported heightened employment, according to 187 firms employing 24,471 men and women, compared with 24,342 in the preceding month. The increase took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario, while the tendency was downward in British Columbia. Reduced activity had been recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, when employment was, however, at a very slightly higher level.

Mineral Products.—Continued, seasonal expansion was noted generally in the miscellaneous mineral product group; this was on a much larger scale than that occurring at June 1, 1938, but the index number then was rather higher. An aggregate payroll of 12,566 persons was reported for June 1, 1939, by the 100 co-operating employers, who had 12,037 workers at May 1.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 164 employees having been added to the forces of the 108 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 5,624 at the beginning of June.

Logging

Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while curtailment was indicated in the Prairies. Returns were received from 383 firms

employing 28,422 workers, or 13,509 more than in the preceding month. This gain was the largest reported at June 1 in any year since 1920. A decline had been indicated at the same date in 1938, and the index, at 93·6, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 97·1.

Mining

Coal-Mining.—Employment in the eastern and British Columbian coal-fields showed some improvement, but there was seasonal curtailment in Alberta. Statements were compiled from a total of 102 operators with 22,491 employees, or 18 more than at the beginning of May. The index was about three points lower than at June 1, 1938, when a small reduction had been recorded.

Metallic Ores.—A further and greater gain was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario; 241 employers enlarged their staffs from 41,612 workers at May 1, to 42,690 at the date under review. A rather more marked increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower than at June 1, 1939.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—According to data received from 103 firms in this group, they employed 9,275 persons, or 1,081 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last year, when smaller additions to personnel had been reported by the co-operating firms.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—An increase was registered in local transportation at June 1, when 280 companies added 968 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 28,777. Employment had shown expansion on a smaller scale at the beginning of June, 1938, and the index was then lower than at the date under review.

Steam Railways.—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 100 co-operating companies and branches enlarged their personnel from 56,264 in the preceding month to 58,909 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported a seasonal contraction, while there were increases in the remaining economic areas. Activity generally was at a rather higher level than at June 1 of last year, when much less extensive gains had been recorded.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, which were more than offset by the additions to staffs elsewhere indicated. Statistics were received from 126 firms with 17,034 employees, as compared with 14,423 in the preceding month. Although only a slight advance, on the whole, had been noted at June 1, 1938, the index then stood at 97·9, compared with 91·9 at the date under review.

Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 86 companies and branches reporting had 22,386 men and women on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 477 more than at May 1. Employment was at a slightly lower level than at the same date a year ago, when a somewhat larger gain had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—An aggregate staff of 22,767 was reported by the 849 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 19,656 workers at May 1. Activity increased in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia, where little general change occurred. The expansion, which was seasonal, was on a similar scale to that noted at June 1, 1938, and employment in building operations was then in practically the same volume as at June 1, 1939.

Highway.—The 392 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 87,048 persons in their employ, or 17,147 more than at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement, Quebec reporting the greatest gain. The number engaged in road work was rather larger than at the beginning of June, 1938, although a more pronounced increase had then been indicated.

Railway.—Important advances were again registered by the track departments of the railways; the working forces of the 34 co-operating employers included 29,253 workers, as against 24,122 in the preceding month. This increase was larger than that noted at June 1 of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally lower. The most noteworthy gains at the date under review were in the Prairie Provinces, but all five economic areas reported heightened activity.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improvement. Statements were compiled from 592 firms employing 31,210 men and women, as compared with 29,316 at May 1. The index, at 141·8, was 6·5 points higher than at the same date in 1938, when much smaller advances had been made.

Trade

An upward movement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 2,044 establishments employed 128,765 persons, or 1,361 more than in their last return. The improvement in wholesale trade was slight, while that in the retail division was more pronounced. Little general change, on the whole, had been noted at June 1, 1938, when employment in the distributive industries was rather quieter.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1939

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Continued improvement was manifest among local trade union members during May, the 1,909 labour organizations from which reports were compiled, with an aggregate of 238,724 members, showing that 27,895 or a percentage of 11·7 were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 13·9 per cent of inactivity in April. Better conditions obtained also, than in May last year when unemployment stood at 13·2 per cent. Saskatchewan unions, with a gain of over 5 per cent from April, showed the greatest advancement of any of the provinces, particularly in the steam railway division. In Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba increases of over 2 per cent were reflected, the building and construction trades, and steam railway division showing the most noteworthy changes except in British Columbia, where the fishing and lumbering and logging industries were the determining factors in the favourable situation noted in that province. Nova Scotia unions indicated improvement of slightly lesser degree. New Brunswick and Alberta alone, showed some slackening in available work, the recessions in the latter province, however, being but nominal. Contrasted with the returns for May last year Quebec and British Columbia unions reported increases in work afforded of over 3 per cent and Saskatchewan and Ontario unions advances of somewhat smaller proportions. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, curtailment of moderate degree was registered. The tendency in Manitoba and Alberta was also toward retarded activity, though the variations from May last year were less than one per cent.

The returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. During May, employment for Saint John and Edmonton members was in moderately greater volume than in April and heightened activity, on a somewhat smaller scale, was evident among Vancouver, Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal members. Nominally better conditions prevailed in Regina. Employment in Halifax, however, showed some falling off from April. The situation in Montreal and Toronto was considerably improved during May from the corresponding month last year and fair sized gains in employment were noted by Vancouver members. In Regina and Edmonton a slightly upward tendency was reflected. Halifax and Saint John unions, on the contrary, showed moderate losses in work afforded and activity for Winnipeg members was slightly restricted.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The curve in May showed a slight drop in level from April, indicative of a somewhat better employment trend. The point reached at the end of the month remained below that of May, 1938, an evidence of a greater volume of available work during the period under review.

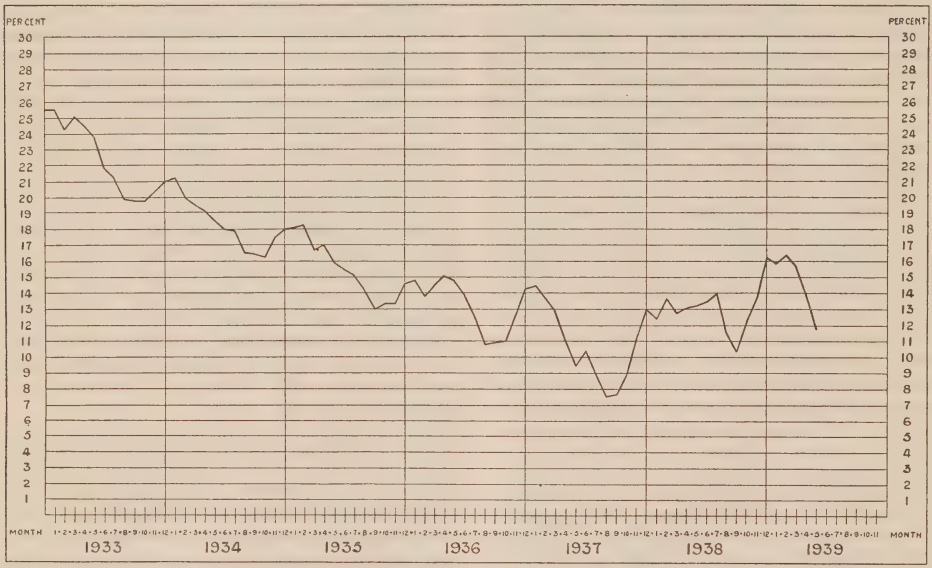
Little change during May from the preceding month was recorded in the manufacturing industries, though the tendency was in a favourable direction. This was apparent from the reports compiled from 571 local unions with 93,756 members, 10,920 of whom, or a percentage of 11·6, were idle, as contrasted with 11·8 per cent of inactivity in April. Improvement in greater measure was indicated from May last year, when 15·8 per cent of the members reported were out of work. General labourers were considerably better engaged during May than in April and among brewery workers the advances recorded

were noteworthy. A somewhat higher level of activity obtained also among iron and steel, jewellery, cigar and tobacco, and textile and carpet workers, meat cutters and butchers, and bakers and confectioners. On the other hand, hat, cap and glove, and glass workers were slacker than in April and reductions in employment on a small scale were reported by leather and fur workers, and metal polishers. Activity for papermakers, wood and garment workers, and mill and smelter men was fractionally retarded from April. The percentage of idleness among printing tradesmen remained identical with that of the preceding month. When contrasting with the reports for May last year important gains in employment were registered by garment, wood and fur workers during the month reviewed, and noteworthy expansion was apparent among hat, cap and glove workers, and meat cutters and butchers. More moderate increases were reflected by cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, general labourers and metal polishers, while the situation for glass workers showed little change, though the tendency was favourable. Leather and textile and carpet workers, however, were much quieter than in May last year and activity in the iron and steel trades was at a somewhat lower level. Minor contractions in work available were recorded by jewellery and brewery workers, printing tradesmen, papermakers and mill and smelter men.

The trend of activity in coal mining during May was slightly downward from both the previous month and May a year ago, according to the returns tabulated from 58 local unions embracing a membership of 21,747 persons. Of these, 3,289, or a percentage of 15·1 were out of work on the last day of the month, in comparison with percentages of 14·3 in April and 13·4 in May, 1939. Alberta unions showed a noteworthy drop in employment during May from the preceding month, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia conditions were slightly improved. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia members all participated in the retrogressive employment movement indicated from May last year, British Columbia miners particularly showing a marked increase in slackness, while in the other provinces the changes were of lesser importance. A number of unions, however, continued to report some part-time employment.

Building and construction activities were considerably stimulated during May, chiefly as a result of seasonal influences, the 208 associations making returns with a membership covering 25,832 persons indicating 30·4 per cent of idleness, compared with 40·0 per cent in April. Nominal gains only were noted from May last year, when 30·9 per cent of unemployment was reported. Decided recovery during May from the preceding month was shown by bricklayers, masons and plaster-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers, and noteworthy increases were reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers. More moderate improvement was evident among steam shovelmen, and plumbers and steamfitters, while conditions for hod carriers and building labourers were fractionally better. Tile layers, lathers and roofers alone showed increased slackness, which was in a substantial measure. In making a comparison with the returns for May last year bricklayers, masons and plasterers were much better engaged during the month under review and the situation for granite and stonecutters was somewhat improved. Steam shovelmen, hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, suffered extensive losses in work afforded and marked recessions were reported by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Carpenters and joiners showed fair sized declines in employment and the tendency for electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters was adverse, though the variations from May last year were quite slight.

Somewhat improved conditions were apparent in the transportation industries during May from the previous month, unemployment standing at 6·6 per cent, in contrast with a percentage of 9·5 in April. The percentage for May was based on the reports compiled from 810 labour organizations, including 63,438 members, 4,205 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were greatly responsible for the advancement from April, though navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs participated slightly in the favourable employment movement. A higher level of activity was shown in the transportation industries also, during May from the corresponding month last year, when 7·9 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. In this comparison, steam, and street and electric railway employees registered heightened activity on a small scale, while quieter conditions prevailed for navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs.

The 5 unions of retail shop clerks forwarding reports for May with 1,806 members, indicated 0·2 per cent of unemployment on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 0·5 in April. In May last year adequate work was available for all members reported.

Returns compiled during May from 79 associations of civic employees with a membership total of 9,950 persons showed 1·1 per cent of inactivity, in comparison with 1·4 per cent in April and with a percentage of 0·5 in May a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of trades during May employment was maintained at much the same level as in April, the 140 reporting unions which involved 10,911 members showing 6·7 per cent of idleness, as compared with a percentage of 6·6 at the close of April. Hotel and restaurant employees reported a gain in activity of over 2 per cent from April, which was just slightly more than offset by the curtailment evident among barbers, theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers. Contrasted with the situation existing in May a year ago, when 7·5 per cent of unemployment was reported in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, a slightly improved situation was apparent among stationary engineers and firemen, and hotel and restaurant employees, while barbers, unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees showed some employment cessation. The variations, however, were slight.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
May 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	**4·0**
May 1930.....	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	**10·3**
May 1931.....	6·4	10·3	20·5	15·6	13·0	12·8	22·0	14·2	**16·2**
May 1932.....	8·5	14·2	26·3	23·6	21·0	14·0	26·5	20·4	**22·1**
May 1933.....	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	**23·8**
May 1934.....	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	**18·5**
May 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	**15·9**
May 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	**14·8**
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug. 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·3**
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1929	3·7	·0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	....	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	....	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
May, 1931	1·1	31·8	12·8	17·9	5·7	12·5	25·2	7·4	....	31·7	47·3	8·7	52·5	7·4	12·0	10·7	6·9	20·6	0	32·0	37·7	9·2	23·5	10·3	1·1	7·1	7·2	0	4·9	8·8	2·1	16·8	16·2
May, 1932	0	26·7	14·3	24·2	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·7	....	36·7	29·8	25·1	30·2	27·4	25·3	26·0	22·2	36·2	0	63·4	57·2	12·5	41·5	13·7	1·5	15·8	16·0	0	2·3	13·8	9·5	20·5	22·1
May, 1933	2·1	31·5	21·5	28·5	16·8	17·0	23·0	14·5	0	32·4	24·4	23·2	25·0	10·0	25·1	35·4	26·7	20·9	0	66·4	65·6	12·2	29·4	14·0	·9	13·2	13·5	0	·6	11·7	5·2	21·6	23·8
May, 1934	4·3	6·1	21·1	15·6	9·5	7·2	2·8	10·3	0	18·4	9·0	23·5	8·8	1·3	11·1	19·2	33·3	6·9	0	59·3	63·7	9·9	37·6	9·9	·9	11·9	12·1	4·3	6·6	6·3	1·8	14·7	18·5
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	..	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7

Fishermen were much better engaged during May than in April, though the situation declined somewhat from May last year. This was evident from the reports compiled from 5 local unions with a total membership of 1,993 persons, 4·0 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 16·6 in April and 0·8 in May last year.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 4 unions showing a combined membership of 2,133 persons, indicated 9·0 per cent of their members idle on the last day of May, compared with 30·7 per cent in April and with a percentage of 4.9 in May a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive (and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive), and for each month from May, 1937 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1939

During the month of May, 1939, reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed increases of nearly 19 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements, when compared with those of the preceding month and also with those effected in May a year ago. All groups, except farming, where a fairly pronounced loss occurred, registered gains over April, the highest being in services, logging and construction and maintenance, all of which were very substantial. When compared with May last year, all sections, with the exception of transportation, which registered a moderate decline, again recorded increased placements, the most noteworthy gains, a second time, being those shown in services, construction and maintenance and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1937, to date, as reported by ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a sharp upward trend during the first half of the month, but, while the level of the curve for vacancies remained stationary during the latter half, that of placements showed a slightly upward variation. At the end of May, however, both levels were over 6 points higher than those reached at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 56·1 during the first and the second half of May, 1939, in contrast with the ratios of 49·1 and 49·9 during the corresponding month of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 52·6 and 53·9, as compared with 45·0 and 47·2 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1939, was 1,367, as compared with 1,174 in the preceding month and with 1,162 in May, 1938.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,436, in comparison with 2,499 in April, and with 2,347 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1939, was 1,296, of which 734 were in regular employment and 562 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,094 in the previous month. Placements during May a year ago averaged 1,083 daily, consisting of 689 placements in regular and 394 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 34,923 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,694 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,073, of which 13,825 were of men and 5,248 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 14,621. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 22,394 for men and 13,145 for women, a total of 35,539, with applications for work numbering 63,320, of which 46,402 were from men and 16,918 from women. Reports for April, 1939, showed 26,994 positions available, 57,469 applications made and 25,146 placements effected, while in May, 1938, there were recorded 29,033 vacancies, 58,674 applications for work and 27,063 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (5 months)	81,701	65,709	147,410

Nova Scotia

Orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during May, 1939, called for nearly 31 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 33 per cent when compared with April and of over 8 per cent in comparison with May, 1938. The largest increase in placements over May of last year was in construction and maintenance, but improvement was also reported in logging, trade, manufacturing and farming. These gains were partly offset by moderate declines in services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 151; construction and maintenance, 430 and services 755, of which 560 were of household workers. During the month 359 men and 162 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

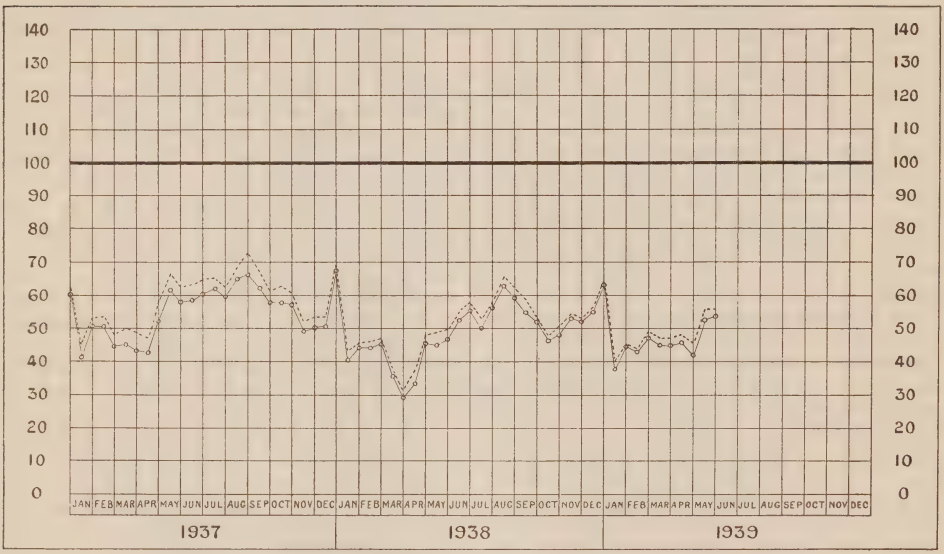
There was an increase of nearly 24 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during May, 1939, when compared with the preceding month and a gain of over 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 24 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with May, 1938. Placements by industrial divisions were on about the same level as in May, 1938, except in construction and maintenance, where there was a large increase and in services, where a decline was reported. Most of the placements effected during the month were in these two groups, there being 434 in the former and 818 in the latter. Of the 818 placements in services, 597 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 59 of men and 121 of women.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during May, were over 39 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 9 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 47 per cent in placements, when compared with April, but a decline of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with May, 1938. The most important reduction in placements from May of last year was in construction and maintenance, there was also a fairly substantial loss in transportation and a minor decline in trade. These decreases were largely offset by substantial gains in services and logging and small increases in manufacturing and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 189; logging, 880; farming, 109; construction and maintenance, 2,399, and

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



services, 3,841, of which 3,349 were of household workers. During the month 3,809 men and 1,882 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during May, were nearly 43 per cent better than in the preceding month and 41 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 44 per cent in comparison with April and of nearly 41 per cent when compared with May, 1938. With the exception of a small loss in transportation, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over May of last year, the most important being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. Improvement on a somewhat smaller scale was reported in farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 604; logging, 1,593; farming, 1,274; construction and maintenance, 4,107; trade, 339, and services 5,393, of which 3,128 were of household workers. There were 5,487 men and 1,646 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

During the month of May positions effected through Employment Offices in Manitoba were over 38 per cent more than in the preceding month and over 80 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of nearly 43 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 85 per cent in comparison with May, 1938. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over May of last year, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance, services, farming and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 268; farming, 571; construction and maintenance, 603 and services, 1,135, of which 857 were of household workers. During the month 1,539 men and 367 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during May listed orders for nearly 7 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 19 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with April, but an increase of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with May, 1938. The only change of importance in placements by industrial divisions, when compared with May of last year, was a gain in construction and maintenance. In addition, a moderate increase was reported in services and a small loss in farming. Other changes were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 366; construction and maintenance, 370; and services, 750, of which 505 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 743 of men and 375 of women.

Alberta

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during May, was nearly 8 per cent better than in the preceding month, but was fractionally less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 9 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of 2 per cent when compared with May, 1938. There were small changes only in placements by industrial divisions, when comparison was made with May of last year, the largest being an increase in logging and declines in farming and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 51; logging, 81; farming, 485; transportation, 114; construction and maintenance, 383, and services, 624, of which 444 were of household workers. During the month 954 men and 374 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

During May, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 86 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 15 per cent in comparison with April and of nearly 88 per cent when compared with May, 1938. The increase in placements over May of last year was due to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance. Moderate improvement was also reported in services and mining, but the changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 106; mining, 100; construction and maintenance, 2,461 and services, 978, of which 561 were of household workers. During the month 875 men and 321 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 19,073 placements in regular employment, 9,387 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside of the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,480**	**38**	**1,870**	**1,467**	**521**	**946**	**2,552**	**401**
Halifax	377	31	488	360	73	287	1,119	98
Kentville	209	0	500	209	115	94	498	54
New Glasgow	395	7	386	399	289	110	354	201
Sydney	499	0	496	499	44	455	581	48
New Brunswick	**1,302**	**12**	**1,374**	**1,301**	**180**	**1,121**	**1,309**	**210**
Chatham	378	0	378	378	0	378	33	49
Moncton	443	12	446	442	127	315	502	112
Saint John	481	0	550	481	53	428	774	49
Quebec	**8,947**	**1,096**	**17,509**	**8,581**	**5,691**	**1,882**	**8,049**	**6,842**
Bagotville	104	12	214	104	85	21	76	181
Chicoutimi	446	0	1,098	446	442	4	365	821
Hull	772	11	1,260	848	841	4	230	759
La Tuque	174	0	295	174	171	3	82	105
Matane	258	46	288	240	196	41	426	291
Montreal	4,194	541	8,706	3,847	1,721	1,429	4,473	2,042
Quebec	1,949	372	3,525	1,840	1,322	301	1,448	1,281
Rouyn	398	33	932	377	338	36	416	238
Sherbrooke	179	36	302	233	160	7	59	369
Three Rivers	315	36	593	313	269	33	203	606
Val d'Or	158	9	296	159	148	3	271	149
Ontario	**13,867**	**390**	**25,436**	**13,659**	**7,133**	**6,371**	**54,190**	**5,893**
Belleville	137	0	208	137	59	78	590	144
Brantford	150	2	352	146	91	55	1,580	117
Chatham	319	0	417	319	132	187	479	118
Fort William	885	0	747	885	726	159	1,417	101
Guelph	146	24	236	161	105	31	765	76
Hamilton	766	85	1,547	709	299	373	5,118	280
Kenora	267	0	393	267	231	36	316	189
Kingston	333	16	436	324	267	57	600	458
Kitchener	226	31	431	227	121	101	957	101
London	487	55	746	506	229	240	1,948	357
Niagara Falls	234	26	207	206	133	73	1,137	51
North Bay	151	0	289	158	118	40	1,441	155
Oshawa	320	45	377	318	72	246	2,002	50
Ottawa	2,684	1	3,461	2,684	623	2,061	3,074	279
Owen Sound	195	0	243	195	55	140	364	.....
Pembroke	243	0	1,177	187	105	82	412	159
Peterborough	204	0	228	204	115	89	757	299
Port Arthur	1,390	0	1,011	1,316	1,299	17	932	557
St. Catharines	407	10	501	380	233	147	2,259	163
St. Thomas	75	0	112	75	32	43	247	63
Sarnia	243	7	280	244	76	168	538	162
Sault Ste. Marie	136	0	369	134	45	89	467	127
Simcoe	88	0	72	87	65	22	0	.....
Stratford	125	0	327	126	92	34	1,046	136
Sudbury	208	0	550	205	159	46	376	117
Timmins	629	0	1,418	621	184	437	1,553	134
Toronto	1,969	58	8,222	1,944	1,045	899	18,257	1,142
Welland	89	12	112	138	70	17	609	.....
Windsor	515	17	715	511	202	309	4,397	196
Woodstock	246	1	262	245	150	95	552	162
Manitoba	**2,676**	**27**	**4,245**	**2,750**	**1,906**	**827**	**15,695**	**843**
Brandon	192	12	197	138	125	13	581	58
Dauphin	102	0	102	102	87	15	0	.....
Portage la Prairie	48	0	48	48	36	12	0	49
Winnipeg	2,334	15	3,898	2,462	1,658	787	15,114	736
Saskatchewan	**1,552**	**115**	**1,178**	**1,536**	**1,118**	**418**	**2,810**	**878**
Estevan	55	7	61	52	52	0	98	28
Moose Jaw	372	25	354	365	243	122	544	186
North Battleford	49	1	44	42	23	19	148	11
Prince Albert	97	13	150	79	45	34	167	65
Regina	383	19	763	398	302	96	800	229
Saskatoon	269	0	329	273	213	60	660	142
Swift Current	49	32	142	42	27	15	304	46
Weyburn	113	8	132	108	102	6	25	99
Yorkton	165	10	203	177	111	66	64	82
Alberta	**1,940**	**75**	**3,980**	**1,806**	**1,328**	**478**	**7,247**	**1,332**
Calgary	615	53	1,545	501	367	134	2,990	300
Drumheller	84	1	340	77	37	40	211	76
Edmonton	832	0	1,512	831	746	85	3,155	762
Lethbridge	128	18	281	112	104	8	552	128
Medicine Hat	281	3	302	285	74	211	339	66
British Columbia	**3,775**	**24**	**6,728**	**3,823**	**1,196**	**2,578**	**15,886**	**819**
Kamloops	124	0	242	124	45	79	331	23
Nanaimo	537	1	562	527	519	8	765	288
Nelson	204	0	200	197	51	146	39	58
New Westminster	64	0	123	64	35	29	745	10
Penticton	64	5	130	60	42	18	297	23
Prince George	0	0	19	0	0	0	9	2
Prince Rupert	60	0	73	60	21	39	187	5
Vancouver	2,298	18	4,675	2,367	345	1,973	12,171	274
Victoria	424	0	704	424	138	286	1,342	136
Canada	**35,539**	**1,777**	**63,320**	**34,923**	**19,073**	**14,621**	**107,738**	**17,220***
Men	22,394	245	46,402	22,548	13,825	8,605	91,568	12,595
Women	13,145	1,532	16,918	12,375	5,248	6,016	16,170	4,625

* Placements effected by offices since closed.

1,472 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,352 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 120 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during May were of bushmen, numbering 56, who were carried to centres in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at Hull. Ontario offices issued 1,088 reduced rate certificates during May, all provincial. Of these, 578 were granted at the Port Arthur office to 567 bush workers, 7 sawmill labourers, 2 mine workers, one cook and one waitress going to employment at various centres within the Port Arthur zone. Travelling from Fort William 438 bush workers, one mine engineer and one hotel waiter and from Sudbury 59 bush workers were bound for points within their respective zones. The Sudbury zone in addition was the destination of 2 labourers journeying from Toronto. The Timmins zone received 6 painters from North Bay and one hotel cook from Ottawa. From Windsor one tool designer was sent to St. Catharines and one machine operator to Toronto. The Winnipeg office was instrumental in the despatch of 69 persons at the reduced rate in May, 6 of whom were conveyed to provincial employment and 63 to other provinces. The provincial transfers were all within the Winnipeg zone and included 3 mine workers, one construction labourer, one hotel porter and one survey worker. Of the persons journeying outside the province one, a farm hand, went to Yorkton while to the Port Arthur zone were destined 29 bush workers, 18 mine workers, 7 sawmill workers, 4 hotel employees, 3 construction workers and one domestic. Business transacted by Alberta offices during May involved the issue of 255 reduced rate certificates, 254 provincial and one interprovincial, the latter was granted at the Edmonton office to a farm hand going to Saskatoon. Provincially, the Edmonton office was responsible for the transfer within its own zone of 106 transportation company employees, 72 highway construction workers, 24 fish company employees, 11 sawmill workers, 10 bush workers, 10 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 5 miners, 5 hotel employees, 5 oil refinery workers, one Dominion Parks warden, one construction labourer, one baker and one housekeeper. The Edmonton office also, shipped one cook to Calgary. In British Columbia during May 4 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, these going to provincial employment on certificates granted at the Vancouver office. Bound for points in the Vancouver zone were 2 farm hands and one miner, while one mine labourer proceeded to Penticton.

Of the 1,472 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May 454 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,008 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1939

The estimated cost of the building represented by the construction permits taken out in 58 cities during May, 1939, was higher by 7·6 per cent than in April, 1939, but was lower by 3·2 per cent than in May, 1938; with this exception, however, the total was higher than in any other May since that of 1931. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to $6,390,779, as compared with $5,936,806 in the preceding month, and $6,599,318 in May of last year.

The value of the building authorized in the first five months of the present year was $19,279,570; this was slightly lower than the aggregate of $19,375,095 reported in the period, January-May, 1938, and was also lower than in the same months of 1937. The wholesale prices of building materials also have recently been lower than in the corresponding period of 1937 or 1938.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for May, 1939, showing that they had issued some 750 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,800,000, and for more than 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost over $3,000,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of about 500 dwellings and 2,300 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,800,000 and $3,600,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during May as compared with the preceding month. Ontario showed the greatest gain, of $485,505, or 24·1 per cent. On the other hand, the totals in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were lower than in April; the largest decline in this comparison was that of $140,148, or 15·6 per cent, in the last named.

As compared with May, 1938, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec,

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered increases, of which that of $762,011, or 61·7 per cent, in Quebec was most noteworthy. The greatest decline, of $1,041,497, or 57·8 per cent, was in British Columbia.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal showed improvement as compared with last month, and also over the same month of last year. In Toronto, the total value of the building represented by the permits for construction granted in May was greater than in April, 1939, but smaller than in May, 1938, while in Winnipeg the reverse was the case, the aggregate for the month under review being slightly smaller than in the preceding month, but considerably larger than in May of last year. The authorizations reported in Vancouver were lower than in either April, 1939, or May, 1938.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sarnia, Woodstock, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Medicine Hat showed increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month, or the same month of 1938.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939	6,390,779	19,279,570	32·1	87·5
1938	6,599,318	19,375,095	32·3	90·7
1937	5,416,299	22,050,984	36·7	94·6
1936	4,836,358	13,666,195	22·8	86·3
1935	4,728,340	19,535,656	32·5	81·7
1934	3,019,761	7,999,917	13·3	83·0
1933	2,065,372	6,726,695	11·2	75·2
1932	5,488,845	19,312,720	32·1	78·8
1931	12,115,291	50,356,550	83·9	83·6
1930	20,321,160	66,792,498	111·2	95·5
1929	24,185,738	96,792,675	161·2	99·4
1928	27,515,522	79,285,027	132·0	95·8
1927	20,138,657	62,479,480	104·1	96·1
1926	18,504,296	60,042,369	100·0	101·3

As already mentioned, the aggregate for the first five months of 1939 was very slightly lower than in the same period in 1938, and was also less than in 1937. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also rather lower than in 1937 or 1938.

Table 11 gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May, 1939, and May, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II

Estimated Value of Construction Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities

Cities	May 1939	May 1938
	$	$
P.E.Island—		
Charlottetown	13,000	9,900
Nova Scotia	174,067	159,484
*Halifax	97,547	122,379
New Glasgow	9,240	2,145
*Sydney	67,280	34,960
New Brunswick	156,095	132,379
Fredericton	34,400	18,950
*Moncton	45,985	40,838
*Saint John	75,710	72,591
Quebec	1,997,466	1,235,455
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,078,494	742,105
*Quebec	135,102	273,730
Shawinigan Falls	202,200	66,050
*Sherbrooke	273,990	78,200
*Three Rivers	215,615	57,570
*Westmount	92,155	17,800
Ontario	2,497,026	2,757,027
Belleville	18,250	5,400
*Brantford	14,395	23,050
Chatham	34,190	28,300
*Fort William	54,053	87,710
Galt	40,983	27,120
*Guelph	32,156	15,860
*Hamilton	230,565	148,738
*Kingston	40,473	43,640
*Kitchener	76,784	93,543
*London	75,825	112,425
Niagara Falls	33,845	11,380
Oshawa	62,865	15,960
*Ottawa	319,520	280,345
Owen Sound	5,420	9,680
*Peterborough	125,537	33,542
*Port Arthur	59,652	289,893
*Stratford	4,695	3,680
*St. Catharines	28,630	32,480
*St. Thomas	8,014	21,737
Sarnia	42,954	23,945
Sault Ste. Marie	51,742	35,200
*Toronto	810,845	1,001,904
York and East York Tps	209,430	274,385
Welland	19,390	12,239
*Windsor	65,136	118,588
Riverside	8,270	10,860
Woodstock	23,407	6,423
Manitoba	348,506	229,120
*Brandon	38,965	5,400
St. Boniface	30,691	32,070
*Winnipeg	278,850	191,650
Saskatchewan	77,530	40,576
*Moose Jaw	6,774	2,773
*Regina	40,212	31,153
*Saskatoon	30,544	6,650
Alberta	366,911	233,702
*Calgary	166,319	55,657
*Edmonton	150,315	146,685
Lethbridge	46,137	30,960
Medicine Hat	4,140	400
British Columbia	760,178	1,801,675
Kamloops	6,651	2,250
Nanaimo	7,896	8,650
*New Westminster	55,005	58,450
Prince Rupert	5,200	630
*Vancouver	600,410	1,612,045
North Vancouver	12,275	11,330
*Victoria	72,741	108,320
Total— 58 cities	6,390,779	6,599,318
Total—*35 cities	5,468,203	5,955,091

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1939

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busily engaged with growing crops. Logging consisted chiefly of pulpwood cutting and peeling, of saw mill activity and the exporting of lumber. Fishing was fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from four to six days. Manufacturing concerns on the whole reported the usual seasonal output; some idleness, however, was reported in woodworking plants, as well as by the iron and steel industry. Building construction was progressing favourably and more work available was reported in this line. Further highway construction and street maintenance, too, was under way and this absorbed a number of unemployed. Both passenger and freight transportation, by water and bus, was heavy, but by rail, in some sections, somewhat lighter. Trade was fair. The usual demand for female domestics also continued.

Employment in farming throughout the Province of Quebec was fairly good. River driving having been completed, slackness was reported in logging, except at Matane, where 800 men were employed as cutters and peelers and at Rouyn, where land was being cleared for a local power company. Manufacturing centres reported industrial conditions as follows: Bagotville—decline in activity; Chicoutimi—textile, furniture and aluminum factories working full time, other industries at 50 per cent capacity; Hull and Three Rivers —situation normal; La Tuque—sash and door plants fully employed, although no increase in staff; Montreal—shoe factories fairly busy; Rouyn and Sherbrooke—considerable improvement noted; Val d'Or—unchanged. Building construction appeared to be picking up, with the result that many carpenters and labourers found employment. Trade was fairly active and transportation, by water and motor, had increased to a marked degree, but, by rail, was somewhat less. Requests for domestic help also were very satisfactory.

There was a steady call for farm help in Ontario, as haying, hoeing, berry and fruit picking were well under way. With river driving completed, and logging camps fully staffed, activity in lumbering was confined chiefly to replacements; saw mills were busy, but, likewise, reported little labour turnover. Mining was slack, except at Timmins, where there existed a good demand for many classes of experienced miners and a few calls for inexperienced help. Seasonal improvement in beverage plants and fruit and vegetable canneries was taking place, while industrial activity in other lines, though not at full capacity, continued to be well maintained. Some establishments, however, were taking stock, others, also were operating on a reduced summer schedule, but these were considered normal for the time of year. Building and highway construction was more active and the National Forestry Program absorbed a number of youths. Some men, too, were sent out on extra railway gangs. Requests for domestic help were numerous, especially for experienced cooks-general and women and girls capable of filling positions in hotels or tourist camps. Canneries and other industrial concerns, likewise, afforded employment for a number of applicants, but clerical work was slow, with a seasonal increase in this section in new registrations, as a result of the closing of schools and business colleges.

Very little demand for farm help existed in the Prairie Provinces, but conditions throughout the West appeared much more favourable than usual for a good crop, as rain and warm weather had greatly benefited the land. Logging and mining both were slack and manufacturing quiet in all lines. Building construction showed improvement. In Winnipeg and Calgary influence of a prospective good crop was already felt, for repairs and reopening of many elevators were contemplated. More highway construction, also, was being undertaken and a few replacements of men on extra gangs for the railways had been made. The National Forestry Program, with the opening of youth training camps, likewise provided employment for a number of persons. Trade was fair, but decreased activity was reported in the women's division of household service.

Wet weather in British Columbia, which delayed haying and resulted in a reduction in calls for farm help, had been followed by bright sunshine, which greatly improved the crops. Berry and cherry picking had started and this was affording seasonal work. Logging was rather slack, except for saw and shingle mills, which continued to be busy, with prices better. The official log scale, however, for the first five months of the year showed an increase of 343,026,355 board feet, this tremendous increase being entirely due to the demand for export lumber, which created an all time record during May; overseas orders for shingles, likewise, were numerous. Youth training forestry camps, also, had been estab-

lished in the Province and parties of boys sent to them. On the whole, mining was rather quiet, although a few of the active mines were increasing their crews and a group of students had been accepted for a mining training camp. Building construction was more active than usual, a number of small homes having been started. Ship yards at Prince Rupert were quiet and only fair at Victoria, while the water fronts at all ports, except New Westminster, were very busy. Trade was better. With the tourist season well started, hotel orders for domestic service were being received and experienced cooks-general, as usual, were much in demand. Requests for these exceeded the supply available.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a further improvement between April 17 and May 15, which extended to nearly every industry. The improvement was most marked in building, public works contracting, the iron and steel and tinplate industries, engineering, shipbuilding, metal goods manufacture, the textile industries, tailoring, pottery manufacture, dock and harbour service, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, etc., service.

It is provisionally estimated that at May 15, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,667,000. This was 156,000 more than at April 17, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 440,000 more than at May 16, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at May 15, 1939, was 10·4 compared with 11·4 at April 17, 1939. For May 16, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·5. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10·6 at May 15, 1939, 11·6 at April 17, 1939, and 12·8 at May 16, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7, 6·1 and 6·5 respectively.

At May 15, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,234,001 wholly unemployed, 198,617 temporarily stopped, and 59,664 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,492,282; this was 152,112 less than at April 17, 1939, and 286,523 less than at May 16, 1938.

The total of 1,492,282 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at May 15, 1939 included 783,413 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 520,188 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 29,100 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 159,581 other persons, of whom 37,392 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at May 15, 1939, was 1,565,313, as compared with 1,726,083 at April 17, 1939, and 1,868,760 at May 16, 1938.

United States

Approximately 180,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in May than in April according to a press release issued on June 28 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. This increase was attributed in part to the return of about 80,000 bituminous coal miners to their work between mid-April and mid-May, following the settlement of wage agreements.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

A substantial employment gain was also registered in private and public construction. Quarries, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported sizable increases reflecting seasonal activity, and public utilities also enlarged their forces in May. Smaller employment gains were reported by crude petroleum producing, metal mining, and insurance firms. Retail trade establishments also added workers to their staffs, the gain of 8,000 workers, while small, being significant in that the May level was much better sustained than usual.

Factory employment showed a slightly greater than seasonal decline in May, the loss being 1·2 per cent, or 90,000 workers. There was a reported decline of more than 36,000 workers in the automobile industry which had labour differences.

Wholesale trade establishments reported fewer employees, the decrease of 0·4 per cent being considerably smaller than the May declines in the preceding four years. Brokerage firms reduced their forces by 1·5 per cent, and anthracite mines reported a decrease of 0·8

per cent. Employment in year-round hotels showed virtually no change.

Class I steam railroads reported 7,200 more workers in May than in the preceding month, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The non-agricultural industries were employing approximately 680,000 more workers than in May, 1938. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Factory Employment.—Employment in manufacturing industries was reduced by 90,000, or 1·2 per cent, in May. Weekly wage disbursements were nearly $1,000,000, or 0·6 per cent, less than in the preceding month. The greater-than-seasonal decline in factory employment in May is attributable in part to the recession in automobile employment, in which labour difficulties reduced operations in some localities, and to the employment losses in the shoe, women's clothing, and cotton goods industries, in which the decreases were somewhat more pronounced than usual. The May employment index (90·1 per cent of the 1923-25 average) was 8·0 per cent higher than the corresponding index of last year, while the pay-roll index (84·4) was 15·8 per cent higher.

The durable goods group of industries as a whole showed an employment decline of 1·1 per cent from April to May, while the non-durable goods group reported a curtailment of 1·3 per cent. Corresponding pay-roll declines were 0·9 per cent and 0·3 per cent, respectively. Compared with May of last year, employment in the durable goods group shows a gain of 10·9 per cent and pay-rolls of 23·8 per cent. In the non-durable goods industries, the gains over the year interval were 5·7 per cent and 8·8 per cent, respectively.

Employment gains from April to May were shown by 37 of the 87 industries covered by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and pay-roll increases were shown by 50 industries. Among those showing larger than seasonal or contraseasonal gains in employment were aircraft, woollen and worsted goods, shipbuilding, meat packing, sawmills and baking. Substantial increases of approximately seasonal proportions were shown in ice cream, butter and beverages.

Sizeable employment declines which, with the exception of men's clothing and fertilizers, were larger than seasonal were shown by factories manufacturing automobiles, shoes, women's clothing, men's clothing, fertilizers, cotton goods, steel, agricultural implements, and hardware. Reports from a number of firms indicated that plant operations were curtailed during the May 15 pay period because of coal shortage. The unbroken expansion in employment and pay-rolls in aircraft factories which began in the Fall of 1938 continued in May, bringing the index to a new high. Employment in this industry in May was more than double the number employed in 1929. Shipbuilding employment, which has climbed each month since last August, reached a level of 117·5 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in May, which was above that recorded in any month since 1923, with the exception of April, 1937. Machine-tool employment which likewise has risen each month since last August, reached the highest level since March of last year.

Employment in Private Building Construction.—Employment in private building construction increased 5·4 per cent, according to reports from 12,968 contractors employing 119,521 workers in May. Corresponding pay-rolls were up 10·8 per cent. The marked advances in employment reported in the New England, the East North Central and the West North Central States in April were continued in May with increases of 19 per cent, 14·1 per cent and 16·1 per cent, respectively. Gains of 3·1 per cent and 6·5 per cent, respectively, were shown for the West South Central and Mountain States. Employment in the East South Central and South Atlantic States remained virtually unchanged with slight increases of 0·4 per cent and 0·8 per cent reported. In the Pacific States there was a decline of 0·5 per cent, and in the Middle Atlantic States there was a 3·1 per cent decrease, due largely to a 6·3 per cent recession in New York. The reports on which the figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the W.P.A., the P.W.A., and the R.F.C., or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local Governments.

Employment on Public Works.—The decline in employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration continued through May dropping to 2,468,000, a decrease of 161,000 as compared with April. Employment on these projects was 211,000 less than in May, 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $138,000,000 were $8,388,000 less than in April and $90,000 more than in May a year ago. There was an increase of 28,000 in employment on Federal projects under The Works Program. A decrease in employment was reported on work projects of the National Youth Administration; an increase on Student Aid.

The seasonal increase in road building was largely responsible for the gain in employment and pay-rolls on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. For the month ending May 15, employment on these projects was 214,000 and pay-roll disbursements $21,237,000.

Employment on State-financed road projects increased by 10,000 during the month ending May 15, bringing the number of men employed up to 132,000. Pay-rolls for the month were $9,771,000.

Employment on projects financed by the Public Works Administration continued to increase as many projects on the program reached the point of maximum employment. There were 274,000 men at work for the month ending May 15, a gain of 25,000 over April and more than double the number at work in May, 1938. Pay-roll disbursements for May were $22,671,000.

The number of employees in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps increased 22,000 making a total of 336,000 for May. This is 30,000 more employees than were in camps in May, 1938.

The value of material orders placed on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration totalled $37,000,000 for the month ending May 15. On construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations the value of material orders placed was $36,097,000 and on Federal projects under The Works Program the total was $1,162,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages; "The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour

conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Construction of an advanced registry piggery at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Paquet and Godbout, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount

81706—5½

of contract, $14,271. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Electricians—inside wiremen	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Road grader operator:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 65
Gasoline	0 45
Roofers:	
Composition	0 45
Felt and gravel—patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Department of Mines and Resources

Bituminous surfacing of eight miles of the Trans-Canada Highway west of Banff. Name of contractors, Crown Paving & Construction Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, June 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $24,802. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Foreman, labour	$0 75
Foreman, assistant labour	0 58½
Blacksmith	0 70
Carpenter	0 80
Operator:	
Power grader	0 58½
Horse drawn grader	0 50
Tractor	0 55
Roller	0 75
Mixer (cement)	0 58½
Rock and gravel crusher	0 60
Aggregate Drier	0 58½
Dragline	1 00
Dragline Craneman	0 75
Dragline fireman	0 60
Powderman	0 55
First aid man	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Motor truck driver	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Labourers	0 45

	Per month with board
Cook, first	$85 00
Cook, second	70 00
Cookee	45 00
	Per hour
Watchman	$0 40
Timekeeper	0 50
Machinist	0 70
Engineer, steam boiler	0 70

NOTE: In this contract the hours are 48 per week, authority for which is given in P.C. 1570 of June 27, 1936.

Bituminous surfacing of 16·2 miles of the Chief Mountain highway northerly from the International Boundary. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, June 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $42,063.30. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

National Harbours Board

Strengthening the wharf at Section 30, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Atlas Construction Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $23,043.72. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Watchmen	0 35

Strengthening the wharf at Sections 23-24, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractor, Angus Robertson Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $284,649.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50

	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
	Per day
Lock tenders	$ 6 50
Assistant lock tenders	4 00
Gauge tenders	4 50

Men working under compressed air (sandhogs):—

Pressure	Maximum working hours	Maximum first and second period in compressed air hours	Minimum rest period in open air hours	Wages per day
Normal to 18 pounds	8	4	½	$ 6 50
18 pounds to 26 pounds	6	3	1	7 25
26 pounds to 33 pounds	4	2	2	8 00
33 pounds to 38 pounds	3	1½	3	8 70
38 pounds to 43 pounds	2	1	4	9 40
43 pounds to 48 pounds	1½	¾	5	10 15
48 pounds to 50 pounds	1	½	6	10 90

Department of National Defence

Construction of water lines and sewers to landplane hangars, at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie and Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,921. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finisher:	
Walls	$0 75
Floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipe layers (tile pipe)	0 50
Pipe layers (C.I. pipe)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Teamster	0 40
Teamster, team and wagon	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction at Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Company Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,221. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Cement finishers:	
Floors	0 60
Walls	0 75
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (towers) gasoline or electric	0 50
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45

	Per hour
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Track layer	0 40
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Completion of the Rifle Range at Niagara-on-the Lake, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. R. A. Flyth, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,835. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Telephone linemen	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Painteers and glaziers	0 55
Tractor operators	0 45
Team and scraper—including driver	0 65
Team and plough—including driver	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a Barrack Block No. 4, at the Royal Canadian Airforce Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $120,450. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonecutters	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of Landplane Hangars Nos. 2, 4 and 6 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie and Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $377,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finisher:	
Floors	0 60
Walls	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65

	Per hour
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonemasons	0 97½
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of an extension to wharf, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractors, Atlantic Construction Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 29, 1939. Amount of contract, $51,073. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Piledriver and derrick foreman	0 75
Piledriver and derrick engineers	0 65
Piledriver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Piledriver and derrick labourers	0 45
Piledriver and derrick firemen	0 45
Tractor operator	0 50
Timberman and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of water lines and sewer connections to Hangars Nos. 5 and 6, Jericho Beach, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 29, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,850. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operator: Gasoline or electric	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipe layer (tile pipe)	0 57½
Pipe layers (C. I. pipe)	0 57½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Teamster	0 45
Teamster, team and wagon	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a breakwater and pier at the R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $25,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	20 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00
	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineers	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver and derrick boomman	1 00
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	1 00
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 68¾
Tractor operator	0 75
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an extension to the Rifle Range at St. Bruno, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $16,674. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam: Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	0 85

	Per hour
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Team and scraper (including driver)	0 60
Team and plough (including driver)	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a line and cable for power supply at the R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Pierce Electric Shop Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 29, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,375. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cablemen	$0 77
Cablemen's helpers	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Groundmen	0 55
Linemen	0 77
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45

Construction of a Central Heating Plant Building at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Frs. Jobin Inc., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $31,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 to 2 drums	0 60
3 or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at Lennoxville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Belley, Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, May 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $20,486.84. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Marble setters	0 70
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 75

Harbour improvements at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Bertrand et Frere, L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, May 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $54,354.10. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Powderman	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Erection of a public building at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jos. A. Francoeur, Cie. and Philippe Lafleur, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $32,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Alterations to the vault in the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, H. J. G. Morgan, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,070. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians	1 00
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 75
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters, spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 55
Felt and gravel, patent	0 50
Sheet metal	1 00
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00

	Per hour
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 50
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers	0 50

Breakwater reconstruction at Tignish, P.E.I. Name of contractors, M. F. Schurman Company Limited, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, June 15, 1939. Amount of contract, aproximately $28,033.65. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 55
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick man (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Alterations and additions to the Public Building, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, M. A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, June 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,782 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (iniside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a protection extension, Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ernest Perron, Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Date of contract, June 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,766.96. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a breakwater extension and repairs, Naufrage, Harbour, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Joseph Gillis and Angus McKinnon, Bear River and Monticello, P.E.I., respectively. Date of contract, June 23, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,408. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operator—engine men (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Hoist operator (steam)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a ferry wharf at the south end of the Berthier Islands Highway, St. Ignace de Loyola, P.Q. Name of contractors, Lavallee, Lachapelle & Cournoyer Limited, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 5, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $26,136.84. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Compressor operator	0 45
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runner	$0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline, or electric)	0 65
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

Repairs to the wharf at St. Irenee, P.Q. Name of contractors, Napoleon Trudel and Joseph Trudel, both of St. Irenee, P.Q. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $33,076. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Fireman, stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 55
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of an extension to the South Pier, Saugeen River, Ontario. Name of contractors, Henry and Ross, Kincardine, Ontario. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $18,275.65. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Machinist	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Repairs at the Armoury on Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, La Compagnie de Construction Interprovinciale Inc.,

of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $117,950 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Engineer on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35
Welders on steel erection	0 75

Erection of a Public Building, Beaverton, Ontario. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan and Son, Limited, Arnprior, Ontario. Date of contract, June 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,769 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layer's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Reconstruction of the Wellington Street Wharf of the Hamilton Harbour Commission. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $97,848.55. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Drill runners	0 55
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 67½
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourer	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 67½
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 60
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 50
Raker (asphalt)	0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Road roller engineer (steam or gasoline)	0 67½
Road roller fireman	0 50
Rigger	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

Department of Transport

Erection of Radio Living Quarters at North Bay, Ontario. Name of contractor, Wm. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, June 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,856. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at Earlton Junction, Ontario. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $47,380.45. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drag line operators	0 90
Drag line firemen	0 60
Drag line oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Gasoline	0 45
Horsedrawn	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of National Defence

Dredging at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 29, 1939. Amount of contract, not to exceed $20,000.

Department of Public Works

Dredging at the Chilliwack and Atchelitz Rivers. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,300.

Removal of rock at Nitinat Lake, B.C. Name of contractor, C. S. Sorenson, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June, 1939. (The work will not commence until July). Amount of contract, $4,950.

Dredging at St. Omer, P.Q. Name of contractors, Federal Dredging Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, May 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,537.28 approximately.

Dredging in the Richelieu River, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Marine Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,448.90 approximately.

Dredging at Woodward's Cove, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Company Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 2, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $14,430.

Dredging at Heron Bay, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,850.

Dredging at St. Simeon Est, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Company Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, June 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,700.

Dredging at Picnic Island (near Little Current), Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 1, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $97,850.

Dredging at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Marine Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $57,633.84.

Dredging at Port Elgin, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 21, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $12,000.

Dredging at Whitby, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Date of contract, June 21, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $15,960.

Dredging at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean and Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, June 6, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $32,791.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Canvas overall covers for carriages	S. S. Holden Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Brooms and brushes	Stevens-Hepner Company, Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont.
Flannel vests	Gault Brothers Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
Flannelette	Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Painted kit bags	Jones Tent & Awning, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton undershirts	Penman's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton drawers	Penman's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
White flannel	Dupont Textiles, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Latrine buckets	General Steel Wares, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Waterproof coats	Kaufman Rubber Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Waterproof coats	Miner Rubber Company, Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Benches and tables	E. L. Rutherford, Belleville, Ont.
Mattress cases	St. Louis Bedding Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bedsteads	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Sun helmets	Wm. Scully, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps, Yukon pattern	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Cable drums, No. 5, Mk. I	Ottawa Car Mfg. Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cable drums, No. 7, Mk. III	Victoria Foundry Company, Ottawa, Ont.
Screw pickets	Ottawa Car Mfg. Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Black shoes, O.R.	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Blue cloth	Paton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue cloth for caps	Paton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Flannel vests	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.
Kit bags	Zephyr Looms & Textiles, Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Enamelled bowls	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Metal polish	Pyrene Mfg. Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Waterproof covers	Woods Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Empty practice bombs	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Meter dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q. Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont. Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont. Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Hawley Products (Canada) Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont. Horn Brothers Woollens Ltd., Lindsay, Ont. Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter box locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Saddle blankets	Bates and Innes Limited, Carleton Place, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings, in the Public Building, Clinton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company Limited, Kitchener, Ontatrio. Date of contract, June 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $790.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Lindsay, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Company Limited, Kitchener, Ontario. Date of contract, June 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,444.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Brighton, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company Limited, Newmarket, Ontario. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $782.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Mont Joli, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. Lemelin and J. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $698.75.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, St. Jean, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. Lemelin and J. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $778.80.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Louisville, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. Lemelin and J. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, June 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $697.50.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are indentical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M aircraft No. 75. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,748. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Journeymen (Comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—	
Pattern maker	$0 75
Tool and die maker	0 75
Aircraft fitter	0 65
Machinist	0 65
Joiner	0 65
Coppersmith	0 65
Welder	0 65
Electrician	0 65
Painter	0 65
Erector	0 65
Sheet metal worker	0 65
Heat treat operator	0 65
Plater	0 65
Moulder	0 65
Cable splicer	0 65
Hammer operator	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (Comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" (Comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers; also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper, fabric worker* (female).)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:— *fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers*	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35
Fourth year	0 45

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M aircraft 160. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,633. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major repairs to Fairchild 71 landplane No. 637. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Company, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,567.30. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Tiger Moth aircraft 241. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,793. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M landplane No. 154. Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,791.50. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M landplane. Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,855.50. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Partial reconditioning of Avro 621, landplane No. 188. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Date of

contract, June 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,892.26. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of wooden airscrews. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,261. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60 M Aircraft No. 120. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,570. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Moth 60M Aircraft No. 157. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,753. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 166. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,608. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 67. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,635. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 167. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,648. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 165. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,550. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 70. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,596. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of 60M Moth Aircraft No. 158. Name of contractors, The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, June 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,630. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major repairs and renewals to Avro 626 landplane 226. Name of contractors, MacDonald Brothers Aircraft Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, June 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,993. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 monoplane 643. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Limited, Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, June 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,840.30. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M Aircraft No. 223. Name of contractors, Mid-West Aircraft Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, June 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,625. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M Aircraft No. 65. Name of contractors, Mid-West Aircraft Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, June 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,890. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning, rebuilding and modification of Fleet Aircraft aerofoils. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, June 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,748.99. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Rebuilding of Fleet model 7 aircraft No. 204. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, June 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,746.45. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Constructing sets of Beaching Gear. Name of contractors, MacDonald Brothers Aircraft Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, June 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,275.18. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Constructing winter nose cowl assemblies with shutter. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aviation Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,726. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agrements and schedules of wages and worikng conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Logging

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOGGING OPERATORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 2560 (LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to September 1, 1939.

No discrimination to be shown by either party to the agreement against any employee on account of his membership or non-membership in the union. A union officer may visit the camps with the permission of the company. Each camp to choose a camp steward to be chairman of the grievance committee.

Employees members of the union may authorize the company to deduct union membership dues from their wages, to be given to the union.

Hours: men "to be turned out to work at 7 a.m. and to work, except for one hour for lunch at noon, until such time (in no event later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon) as will permit them to get into camp by 5.30 in the afternoon." These hours do not apply to kitchen staff, teamsters, barnmen, garagemen, truck and tractor drivers, handymen, etc.

Overtime: work on Sundays including work of teamsters to be paid at time and one quarter. This does not include kitchen staff, barnmen, garagemen, handymen, etc.

The wage rates are those established under the Industrial Standards Act as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1425 and January, 1938, page 104.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN ABATTOIRS AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES (MEMBERS OF BUTCHERS' AND MEAT PACKERS' FEDERAL UNION NO. 97).

Agreements to be in effect from October 15, 1938 to October 15, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union.

The company agrees to employ both permanent and seasonal employees according to a seniority list agreed upon between the company and the plant grievance committee.

Hours: 10 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 55 hour week.

Overtime: double time to be paid for work on Sundays and six specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates: general labourers 35 cents, casing room 45 cents, butchers 55 to 82 cents.

Vacation: all employees with two years steady employment with a company to be given one week's vacation with pay each year, the 40 hour week to constitute a week's vacation.

The company to negotiate all disputes with the elected plant grievance committee and the business agent of the union.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 82 (HAT FACTORY WORKERS).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1294, has been renewed to November 30, 1939, with the provision that should there be any changes in the overtime clause in other factories under contract with the union, the same change to apply to this agreement after May 31, 1939.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO CLOAK MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD COMPOSED OF CLOAK OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 14, CUTTERS' LOCAL NO. 83, LOCAL 68, LOCAL 94 AND PRESSERS' LOCAL NO. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939 to December 31, 1940, or if no notice of change given, to December 31, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 575, with these exceptions:

Overtime and work on holidays is restricted as in the previous agreement except that no overtime may be worked for more than two hours in each day of the first four days of the week during the spring season nor more than one hour in each day of the first four days of the week during the fall season. The provision in the previous agreement that if a similar agreement were made in Montreal all overtime work was to be paid at time and one half rates is eliminated from this agreement.

Wages: operators to be paid "at the rate which will ensure to the lowest paid operator of that eighty per cent group of the operators engaged by an employer, who are the highest paid of the operators engaged by such employer payment of the sum of $1.05 per hour" (The previous rate was $1); overpressers at the rate of $1.03 (an increase of 3 cents); under pressers 79 cents; trimmers $26 per week (an increase of $1 per week) (The wages of any trimmer now receiving less than such sum shall be forthwith increased having regard to the experience and qualification of such trimmer); cutters $38.50 per week (an increase of $1 per week); fur sewers and tailors 73½ cents per hour (an increase of 3½ cents); finishers 58 cents (an increase of 3 cents). Workers engaged in sample making to be paid: operators on the basis of week work $38.50 per week and

if on piece work to be paid on basis of existing categories and prices; all other piece work crafts at 65 per cent above stock prices. Workers engaged in making of duplicates to be paid a varying percentage (from 20 to 40 per cent) above stock prices according to the number of duplicates made. Other wage provisions are the same as in the previous agreement.

Only one system of work to prevail in any one craft of any one factory, either piece work or week work, and once either system is adopted it must be maintained for at least two full consecutive seasons.

When a similar agreement comes into effect in one other Canadian market each employer will pay to the Toronto Cloakmakers Unemployment Insurance Fund a percentage to be agreed upon of the wages paid each week by such employer to his employees covered by this agreement.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

TIMMINS, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TIMBER COMPANY AND THE LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS' UNION (LOCAL NO. 2507 OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 662 of this issue; agreement to be in effect from June 7, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

A representative of the union may visit the bunkhouses and cookeries after hours, and the employer recognizes the right of the union to organize.

Minimum wage rate for actual sawing operations and all work necessary in conjunction therewith: $3.25 per day; but all employees receiving a higher rate to be continued at such higher rate; employees receiving $4 or more per day to be dealt with individually by the employers. Men employed in and about the yard on operations not in actual conjunction with the sawmill to be continued at rates in effect on and before June 5, 1939, which are governed by the schedule under the Industrial Standards Act for loggers in the Timmins zone (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 948).

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the local committee of employees with the employer will be taken up by an officer of the local union with the employer. If they cannot agree it will be referred to a joint arbitration board. If the representatives of each party cannot agree on a chairman for such board he will be appointed by the Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRAINS EXCHANGE, INC. AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 1 (BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILESETTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement were approved by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act and are summarized on page 731 of this issue.

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INC. AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 83.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement were approved by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act and are summarized on page 732 of this issue.

HALIFAX, N.S.—MASTER PAINTERS OF HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 1069.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939 to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for qualified painters: 60 cents per hour; for bridges, structural iron or steel or other hazardous work, 75 cents.

Men sent to work out of Halifax or Dartmouth to have their fare and board paid while so employed.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INC. AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 215.

Agreement to be in effect from May 17, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement were approved by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act and are summarized on page 732 of this issue.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Shoe Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment),

Dress Cutters, Province of Quebec (cancellation),

Sash, Door, Wrought Wood and Casket Manufacturing Industry, Jonquière and Kenogami.

Aluminum Industry, Arvida, (amendment),

Building Trades, Three Rivers, (amendment),

Building Trades, Joliette, Montcalm and Berthier (amendment),

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment),

Building Trades, Montreal,

Retail Store Employees, Quebec, (amendment),

Dairy Employees, Quebec, (amendment),
Clerks and Bookkeepers, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma,
Barbers and Hairdressers, Joliette (amendment),
Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment),

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

NOVA SCOTIA

Bricklayers, Halifax and Dartmouth.
Carpenters, Halifax and Dartmouth.
Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

ONTARIO

Hard Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario (renewal).
Carpenters, Cornwall.
Plumbers, Hamilton.

SASKATCHEWAN

Painters, Regina.
Plumbers, Regina.
Draying, Transferring and Storage Industry, Regina.
Barbers, Estevan.
Barbers, Prince Albert.
Barbers, Saskatoon.

ALBERTA

Plumbers, Calgary.
Taxi and bus drivers, Banff.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934 to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act

were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of three agreements and the amendment of nine other agreements and the cancellation of one agreement, all of which are summarized below. A request was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 10, for the extension of a new agreement affecting checkers and coopers engaged in ocean navigation work at Montreal. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees, and in the issues of June 3, 10 and 30 authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, all of which are listed below.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

SHOE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, June, page 691 and December, page 1423).

A number of manufacturers are added to the parties to the agreement.

The term of apprenticeship for class I is changed from six months to one year, with no change in wage rates for the first six months of apprenticeship but with the following hourly rates for the second six months apprenticeship in this class: 41 cents in zone I, 38½ cents in zone II, 36 cents in zone III. Certain other modifications were made in the agreement which do not affect the summaries as previously given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

DRESS CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, cancels the previous Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 954).

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

SASH, DOOR, WROUGHT WOOD AND CASKET MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, JONQUIÈRE AND KENOGAMI.—An Order in Council, approved June 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 10, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain employers and le Syndicat National Catholique des Employés de l'Industrie du Bois Ouvré de Jonquière et Kenogami (The National Catholic Union of Employees of the Wrought Wood Industry of Jonquiere and Kenogami) from June 10, 1939 to June 9, 1940. It applies to the manufacture of doors and sashes, the preparation of wrought wood and the manufacture of caskets, in the towns of Jonquiere and Kenogami and within three miles of their limits.

Hours: 60 per week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter; double time for work on seven specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates: foreman of shop 50 cents, journeyman 40 cents, labourers (yard foreman) 30 cents, helper 20 cents, stationary engineman in the boiler house 35 cents, carter (with horse) 40 cents, truck driver 35 cents. Special lower rates may be set by the joint committee for employees over 60 years of age. Any permanent employees receiving higher than the above rates are not to have their wages reduced.

One apprentice allowed to each of first four journeymen in an establishment and one to each three journeymen over that number.

Wages of apprentices: from 10 cents per hour during first year to 30 cents during fourth year.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY, ARVIDA.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1272) by providing that typist, stenographer, clerk, learner and junior office employees be paid a minimum of $10 per week; that typist, stenographer and clerks with one year of employment be paid $13 per week. (The rates for these same workers after two years' service $18 and after four years' service $22 are unchanged from the original Order in Council.)

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved June 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 944, and May, 1939, page 528) by including definitions of "plasterer" and "cement finisher," and by eliminating the word "celanite" from the classification "marble, terrazzo, celanite, tile and mosaic setters" where this class appears in the original Orders in Council.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE, MONTCALM AND BERTHIER.—An Order in Council approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 694 and November, page 1299) by substituting "Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Ouvriers du Bâtiment de Joliette" (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades Workers of Joliette) for "L'Association des Ouvriers de Joliette" (The Workers' Association of Joliette).

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173 and November, page 1299), as follows:

Wages: for carpenters the rate at Magog is the same as in other municipalities, 40 cents for journeymen; for Granby and within five miles of it the rate for carpenters is 55 cents and for painters 40 cents for journeymen and 50 cents for contractors (personal services).

Hours: except for pipe-mechanics, tinsmith roofers, electricians and labourers who help tradesmen, hours are 8 per day except between October 1 and March 1, during which the week of labour shall be 48 hours. Hours for labourers engaged to help tradesmen, 9 per day. In the city of Granby, however, hours for painters, 9 per day.

This Order in Council to have precedence over all other Ordinances of the Fair Wage Board in so far as the industrial jurisdiction as defined in this Order in Council, and maintenance men are concerned.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, makes obligatory: the terms of an agreement between The Builders' Exchange Incorporated and Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal (the Building Trades Council of Montreal) and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Montreal and vicinity; and also the terms of an agreement between the Master Plumbers Association of Montreal and vicinity, L'Association des Maîtres-Plombiers de la province de Québec (the Association of Master Plumbers of the Province of Quebec), section of l'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada, Inc. (The Association of Retail Merchants of Canada, Inc.) and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, local 144 and Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal, Inc. (The Council of Building Trades Unions of Montreal, Inc.).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 945, October, page 1173, November, page 1300 and December, page 1423, with these exceptions:

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged to include all the Island of Montreal and the provincial constituency of Jacques Cartier and is divided into two zones: zone I consisting of the cities of Montreal, Verdun, Westmount, Outremont, and the municipalities or towns of Hampstead, Montreal East, Montreal West, Mount Royal, Model City and Côte St. Luc; zone II of the whole provincial constituency of Jacques Cartier except Cartierville and the remainder of the Island of Montreal except the municipalities comprising zone I.

The territorial jurisdiction for the structural steel industry and the trade of sprinkler fitters comprises the whole province of Quebec except the territory in the Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships district's Order in Council. Sprinkler fitters living in Montreal to be paid 20 cents over the regular rate (85 cents) for work done outside the Island of Montreal.

Repair and maintenance works for which the cost including both wages and material does not exceed $1,200 when performed on private properties on which the buildings do not exceed a value of $15,000, are not subject to the terms of this Order in Council.

The wage rate for pipe mechanics applies to work in or outside the shops.

Hours are the same as in previous Order in Council, with this exception: except on the Island of Montreal, on work which necessitates workmen living away from home, the joint committee may issue a permit for extra hours, not exceeding two per day, to be worked at straight time.

Minimum hourly wages are the same as in the previous Order in Council, with these exceptions: enginemen (hoisting) 65 cents, landscape foremen 45 cents in zone I, 40 cents in zone II, landscape workmen (common) 30 cents in both zones; shingle layers 50 cents in zone I, 45 cents in zone II; shovel operators (steam, gas, electric) when employed less than 44 hours during the week to be paid 90 cents in zone I and 72 cents in zone II; concrete metal brace erectors 55 cents in zone I, 50 cents in zone II; yardmen $18 per week in zone I, $16 in zone II.

There is no provision in this Order in Council for conditions or wage rates for maintenance men.

Apprenticeship: the time of apprenticeship for pipe mechanics is specified as four years and they are to be paid 25 cents per hour during first year, 30 cents during next three years; apprentice landscape workmen to be paid 30 cents per hour during first two years of apprenticeship and 35 cents during next two years.

Trade

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved June 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 96 and March, page 336) by providing that any employee working more than 30 hours and less than 49¼ in a week be considered a regular employee and paid as such and he will have the right to a supplementary wage of 20 per cent.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 3, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 799) by making a number of changes in the definitions of classes of work, and the following other changes:—

Overtime: time and one quarter; employees not regularly required for work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at time and one quarter if required to work on those days.

Vacation: three days' vacation every year to employees with one year's service.

The employers to pay to salesmen, deliverymen and their helpers 25 cents per meal for meals taken away from the plant.

CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS, JONQUIÈRE, KENOGAMI, ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 3, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Marchands Détaillants de Jonquière et Kenogami (the Association of Retail Merchants of Jonquière and Kenogami), l'Union professionelle des Marchands de St. Joseph d'Alma (the Professional Union of Merchants of St. Joseph d'Alma), certain other employers in finance, industry and professional offices and le Syndicat national catholique des commis et comptables de Jonquière (the National Catholic Union of Clerks and Accountants of Jonquière, Inc.), le Syndicat national catholique des commis et comptables de St. Joseph d'Alma, Inc. (the National Catholic Union of Clerks and Accountants of St. Joseph d'Alma, Inc.) and le Syndicat interprofessionnel féminin de Jonquière (the Women's Interprofessional Union of Jonquière).

(The previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1388, March, 1938, page 335 and October, page 1173 and its repeal was noted in the issue of January, 1939, page 97).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from December 8, 1938 to December 7, 1939, and applies to commercial, industrial, financial establishments and lawyers' and doctors' offices except the following: employees of banks, insurance companies, railways and the pulp and paper industry, also employees in the aluminum industry and of industrial or commercial establishments governed by a collective labour agreement under the Professional Syndicates Act. Municipal and school corporations are governed by this Order in Council unless they pass a resolution asking to be exempted. The Order in Council applies to the towns of Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma and within two miles of them.

Hours: 60 per week in industrial establishments, with no work on religious holidays and three other holidays; 44 per week in financial establishments, municipal and school corporations and professional offices, with no work on Sundays and nine specified holidays; 63 per week (between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays and the day before a holiday except in St. Joseph d'Alma where the distribution of the 63 hours is not specified) in commercial establishments (except between December 20 and January 1 when stores may be open until 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive) with no work on Sundays and nine specified holidays; 70 per week in hotels, cafés, drug stores, gasoline stations, dairies and doctors' offices (no limit of hours set for restaurants). In all cases the law and regulations respecting the weekly day of rest to apply.

Overtime to be paid at regular rate.

Wages: all wages higher than the rates shown below may not be reduced.

Wages for female employees: the wages and apprenticeship conditions are those established by Ordinance No. 4 of the Fair Wage Board.

Weekly wages in financial corporations or institutions, industrial partnerships or companies, municipal and school corporations and professional offices: manager, chief accountant, treasurer, chief clerk and secretary-treasurer $45; assistant manager, assistant chief accountant, assistant chief clerk and assistant secretary-treasurer $37.50; accountant, cashier $35; bookkeeper, collector, meter reader $30; clerk, stenographer, typist, $25; secretary-treasurer of rural municipalities $20; junior clerk, stenographers, typist from $10 during first year to $25 during fifth year.

Weekly wages in retail commercial establishments: manager $30; chief of staff $25; accountant, bookkeeper, collector $20; assistant accountant, assistant bookkeeper, stenographer and typist from $8 during first year to $15 during third year; cashier $15; clerks from $7 during first year to $20 during seventh year and $22 after nine years, delivery man with horse drawn vehicle or truck from $7 during first year to $18 after three years; delivery man with bicycle $7 (bicycle to be furnished and repaired by employer); solicitors on a commission basis from $10 during first six months to $20 after two years; milk deliverymen $18, milk delivery man's helper $7 first year, $10 thereafter; bread delivery man $18; bread delivery man's helper $7 first year, $10 thereafter; ice delivery man $18; ice delivery man's helper $7 first year, $12 thereafter.

Weekly wages in commercial establishments other than retail: manager $35, assistant manager, accountant, bookkeeper $25, accountant helper and cashier $18, clerks from $10 during first year to $18 during fourth year; delivery man with motor or horse drawn vehicle or truck $18, delivery man's helper $7; travelling salesman, salesman on a commission basis and collector $18.

All employees working less than 40 hours per week to be considered extra employees and paid at 35 cents per hour.

Travelling expenses for employees required to work outside the locality in which they live to be paid by the employer.

Finance

CLERKS, ETC., JONQUIÈRE, ETC.—See above under "Trade."

Service: Public Administration

CLERKS, ETC., JONQUIÈRE, ETC.—See above under "Trade."

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS (MALE AND FEMALE), JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved May 29 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 3, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 96) by cancelling the clause which had provided that no one might practice the barber or hairdressing trade without a certificate of competency from the board of examiners of the joint committee.

HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 3, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, page 336), by eliminating one of the seven specified holidays.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the June 3 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Barbers and hairdressers, St. Jean and Iberville (amendment),
Barbers and hairdressers, Joliette, Berthier, Montcalm and l'Assomption (amendment),
Shoe industry, Province of Quebec (amendment),
Textile bag industry, Montreal,
Men's and boys' hats and caps, Montreal,
Building materials, Province of Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 3, 10 and 30, that authorization was given by Orders in Council to levy assessments at the rate of one-half of one per cent of wages on employers and employees concerned to the following joint committees:—

Barbers and hairdressers, Sherbrooke,
Retail fur trade, Montreal,
Building trades, Hull,
Corrugated paper box, Province of Quebec,
Graphic arts, Quebec,
Building materials, Province of Quebec,
Automobile industry, Montreal,
Dairy industry, Quebec,
Barbers and hairdressers, Joliette, Berthier, Montcalm and l'Assomption,
Barbers and hairdressers, Three Rivers,
Bakers and bread deliverymen, Three Rivers,
Bakers, Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Nova Scotia

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BRICKLAYERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated June 13, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, June 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for bricklayers, masons and tilesetters in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth, from May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. It will not affect contracts entered into before May 1, 1939, provided notice given to Department of Labour on or before May 20, which work may be completed at a rate approved by the Minister of Labour.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work men employed between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. or between 12 noon Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday to work 7 hours for 8 hours' pay.

Overtime and work on Sundays and ten specified holidays: double time.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers, masons and tilesetters: $1 per hour (an increase of 2½ cents over the previous schedule).

CARPENTERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated June 13, and published in *The Royal Gazette,* June 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for carpenters in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth, from May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, men employed between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. or between 12 noon Saturdays and 8 a.m. Monday, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 70 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents over the previous schedule). A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Committee for any handicapped employee.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated June 13, and published in *The Royal Gazette,* June 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the plastering and cement finishing industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth from May 17, 1939, to April 30, 1940 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, men employed between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers and cement finishers: 80 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous schedule). A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped worker.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

HARD FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council dated May 30, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* June 3, renews without change the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 699 and April, 1937, page 457). The schedule is to remain in effect from June 13, 1939, "during pleasure."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, CORNWALL.—An Order in Council, dated May 30, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* June 3, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in the town of Cornwall and neighbouring district, from June 13, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, but work required for the pouring of concrete may be done on Saturday up to 6 p.m. at straight time rate.

Overtime: first three hours 97½ cents per hour; all other overtime including work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, $1.30 per hour.

Minimum wage rate: 65 cents per hour (no change from previous schedule). The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

PLUMBERS, HAMILTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 30, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* June 3, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating industry in the city of Hamilton, Burlington Beach, the town of Dundas and neighbouring district, from June 13, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. In case of shift work, employees on night shifts to be entitled to 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: emergency repair work when a permit given by the advisory committee and also the setting of sleeves and inserts necessary for pouring concrete if done on Saturday morning to be paid at regular rate; other overtime $1.27 per hour, until midnight on Mondays to Fridays inclusive; all other overtime including work on Saturdays, Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 85 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special lower minimum rate of wages for any handicapped employee.

Saskatchewan

Constructon: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved June 19, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the painting, decorating and paperhanging industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it, from July 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen: 65 cents per hour except for spray painting for which rate is 80 cents (no change from previous schedule). Employees furnishing and using their own equipment or brushes to be paid 90 cents per hour except when work is done by a spraying machine when rate is $1.05 per hour. Minimum rate for helpers; 45 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed to each employer, articles of apprenticeship to be approved by the Advisory Board.

Apprentices to be paid 52 weeks wages in each year at the following weekly rates: first year $7.50, second year $10, third year $12.50 thereafter journeymen's rate.

Not more than one helper allowed to every four journeymen.

PLUMBERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved June 9 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the plumbing and steamfitting industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it, from July 10, 1939 "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sunday and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, 90 cents per hour; for helpers, 40 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the Advisory Board for any handicapped worker.

One apprentice allowed in each branch of the trade for every three journeymen employed, articles of apprenticeship to be approved by the Advisory Board.

Apprentices to be paid the following hourly minimum rates: 20 cents for first year, 25 cents second year, 30 cents third year, 40 cents fourth year.

Not more than one helper may be employed for each journeyman employed.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

DRAYING, TRANSFERRING AND STORAGE INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved June 19, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages, hours and prices in the draying, transferring and storage industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it from July 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

The schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 582, with these exceptions:

Wages are the same as before except for part time employees for whom rate is 40 cents per hour.

Vacation: all employees with one year's service with an employer to be given one week's vacation with pay.

A scale of minimum charges which must be charged for services is now included in the schedule.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, ESTEVAN.—An Order in Council, approved June 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the town of Estevan and within five miles of it, from July 10, 1939 to July 9, 1940.

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 582, the minimum rate for full time employment being $12 per week of 57 hours or 60 per cent of proceeds from the work of the employee, whichever is greater.

BARBERS, PRINCE ALBERT.—An Order in Council, approved June 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the city of Prince Albert and within five miles of it from July 10, 1939 "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 805, the minimum rate for full time employment being $14.50 per week of 52 hours or 60 per cent of proceeds from the work of the employee, whichever is greater.

BARBERS, SASKATOON.—An Order in Council, approved June 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the city of Saskatoon and within 5 miles of it from July 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 805, the minimum rate for full time employment being $13 per week of 48 hours and 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof, or 60 per cent of proceeds from the work of the employee, whichever is greater.

Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLUMBERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated June 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the plumbing, steamfitting and gas fitting industry in the city of Calgary, from July 10, 1939 to July 9, 1940.

The terms of this Order in Council are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 949.

The minimum hourly wage rate for journeymen remains at 95 cents, but it is now provided that such journeymen hold an Alberta Proficiency Certificate in the plumbing, steamfitting and gas fitting industry. Hours are unchanged at 40 per week.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI AND BUS DRIVERS, BANFF.—An Order in Council, dated June 13, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for taxi and bus drivers in the Banff National Park, from July 10, 1939, for twelve months

or "during pleasure." (The previous schedule was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 949.)

Hours of regularly employed chauffeurs: 12 consecutive hours per day, less a one hour rest period in each day; days of rest to be provided on a basis of one day in seven at the convenience of the employer and with the agreement and consent of the employee.

Wages: regularly employed chauffeurs to be paid a guaranteed wage of $2.35 per day of 11 working hours plus a bonus to drivers of touring cars of 4 cents per mile, and to bus drivers of 5 cents per mile for all excess mileage in each employment period based on 60 miles per day. Temporary chauffeurs to be paid *pro rata* of the above rates, but no temporary chauffeur may be paid for fewer than 4 hours in any one day, with a minimum of 40 cents per hour. Employers may enter into an agreement with employees for the payment of a monthly salary on a fixed scale without bonus.

Chauffeurs to be held responsible for an amount not exceeding $100 for damage to employer's cars where such damage is occasioned by negligence or lack of skill on the part of the chauffeur.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JUNE, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. Both the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were, however, at somewhat lower levels than in May. The decrease in the former was due to the lower cost of foods and fuel and in the latter to a large extent to declines in the prices of certain farm products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, entering into a budget for a family of five, in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.05 at the beginning of June as compared with $8.13 for May; $8.56 for June, 1938; $8.52 for June, 1937; $7.79 for June, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.10 for June, 1930. Fifteen items in the list were lower, nine were higher and five were unchanged. Changes were of a minor nature the most important being decreases in the cost of potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese and bread and increases in beef, pork and sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total list cost $16.92 at the beginning of June; $17.02 for May; $17.43 for June, 1938; $17.20 for June, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.27 for June, 1914. In fuel there was a seasonal fall in the price of anthracite coal while rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number moved within narrow limits in June and for the week ended June 30 was 73·3 as compared with 73·5 for the week ended June 2 and 73·7 for that ended May 5. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for May when the index was 73·7 as compared with 80·1 for June, 1938; 84·6 for June, 1937; 72·3 for June, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for June, 1929; 97·8 for June, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for June, 1914. At the end of June the index number was about nine per cent lower than in June, 1938, and fourteen per cent lower than in June, 1937. The slight decline during the month under review was due mainly to lower prices of grains, flour, raw sugar, meats, livestock, sheep skins, raw silk, certain non-ferrous metals and anthracite coal.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delievered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantites of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	†1900	†1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1936	June 1937	June 1938	May 1939	June 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	76·8	83·0	63·2	60·4	69·8	76·2	76·0	44·0	46·6	56·6	57·0	55·8	56·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	55·6	54·2	35·0	33·0	41·2	48·2	48·6	23·8	25·4	31·4	32·2	32·2	32·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·9	27·7	19·1	19·1	21·8	24·5	24·1	11·8	13·2	14·2	16·0	15·9	15·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	36·3	38·4	29·3	31·4	30·3	31·2	31·9	21·3	22·6	24·2	25·8	24·5	24·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	37·7	40·4	31·3	30·7	26·3	31·2	30·8	15·7	21·1	21·8	24·8	23·5	23·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	69·6	72·2	53·6	56·0	51·8	55·0	54·4	30·2	40·0	39·8	43·2	42·0	42·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	50·7	55·8	41·3	42·6	35·7	39·6	40·3	20·2	29·1	28·8	33·1	30·5	30·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	73·8	76·4	44·0	48·6	43·6	44·0	42·8	25·4	31·4	33·8	30·6	24·0	23·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	44·8	56·0	33·5	35·2	36·0	35·1	35·6	19·2	24·2	25·2	27·9	26·1	25·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	38·7	50·1	31·7	31·9	32·3	31·1	31·7	15·3	20·6	21·3	23·7	22·0	21·3
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	71·4	88·8	69·0	69·6	70·8	72·0	72·0	54·6	61·2	64·8	65·4	65·4	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	92·0	119·4	71·4	74·8	79·8	81·2	69·6	41·8	44·2	50·6	56·0	46·6	44·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	51·7	66·8	42·0	41·3	43·8	44·7	38·7	23·9	25·2	28·5	31·4	26·1	25·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·5	40·4	29·8	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§20·3	§22·6	§23·8	§22·0	§21·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·5	38·2	26·1	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§20·3	§22·6	§23·8	§22·0	§21·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	144·0	103·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	106·5	108·0	99·0	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	50·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§49·0	§30·0	§34·0	§45·0	§42·0	§29·0	§29·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	42·5	28·0	28·5	32·0	31·0	31·0	23·5	25·5	29·5	28·5	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	23·0	33·6	19·6	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4	§16·0	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·2	§16·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·4	24·0	17·8	§15·6	17·8	24·0	19·0	8·0	9·8	15·8	10·8	10·0	10·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·8	29·2	24·1	19·8	21·5	21·5	20·9	14·8	15·6	15·8	15·4	15·3	15·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	17·6	27·5	19·7	15·8	13·3	13·6	16·4	11·3	10·9	11·7	11·0	10·7	10·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	90·4	31·2	31·6	32·0	28·4	27·2	31·6	24·4	26·0	26·0	25·6	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	42·0	14·6	15·0	15·2	13·6	13·0	15·4	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	14·5	16·5	13·7	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§13·0	§13·1	§14·7	§14·6	14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	13·9	16·9	15·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§13·0	§13·1	§14·7	§14·6	14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·1	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·3	9·8	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·5	8·4
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·7	216·9	45·7	100·7	51·7	43·7	90·4	34·4	56·6	50·9	31·1	51·9	49·6
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·49	$ 12·79	$ 16·92	$ 10·18	$ 11·06	$ 10·73	$ 10·92	$ 11·10	$ 6·84	$ 7·79	$ 8·52	$ 8·56	$ 8·13	$ 8·05
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·8	101·6	107·4	106·6	101·0	100·6	100·1	92·4	90·2	88·2	88·6	90·9	89·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	58·1	72·6	68·2	63·6	63·3	62·7	63·0	58·4	58·5	58·4	58·5	58·9	58·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	67·4	81·7	76·9	76·8	76·6	76·5	76·4	62·0	59·7	59·0	60·5	59·5	59·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	49·6	62·1	57·4	55·9	56·6	55·2	54·2	46·3	45·1	44·9	44·9	44·6	44·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·6	36·6	31·2	30·7	31·0	31·1	30·9	26·7	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·4	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·75	$ 3·55	$ 3·41	$ 3·34	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 2·86	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·79	$ 2·80	$ 2·79
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·77	$ 6·30	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·06	$ 5·67	$ 5·70	$ 5·86	$ 6·04	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·27	$ 20·36	$ 26·81	$ 20·58	$ 21·31	$ 20·97	$ 21·18	$ 21·44	$ 15·41	$ 16·33	$ 17·26	$ 17·43	$ 17·02	$ 16·92

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	12·65	17·04	10·30	11·24	10·61	10·89	11·12	7·11	7·89	8·47	8·52	8·14	8·12
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	.....	15·08	9·50	10·39	9·77	10·04	10·42	6·75	7·66	8·08	8·44	7·84	7·81
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	12·51	16·24	10·29	11·28	10·66	10·74	10·89	7·18	8·05	8·50	8·66	8·35	8·22
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·84	12·51	15·99	9·54	10·54	9·85	10·04	10·14	6·23	7·35	7·73	7·98	7·75	7·61
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	12·74	17·12	10·08	11·17	10·78	11·80	11·03	6·79	7·84	8·48	8·47	8·11	8·05
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	12·45	16·83	9·89	10·27	10·45	10·54	10·88	6·60	7·42	8·60	8·39	7·75	7·62
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	12·74	16·47	10·03	10·56	10·85	11·21	11·21	6·70	7·19	8·43	8·63	7·68	7·51
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	13·15	17·12	10·02	10·56	10·73	11·21	11·40	6·57	7·41	8·46	8·50	7·79	7·81
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	13·65	18·18	11·48	11·81	11·87	12·32	12·46	7·63	8·59	9·69	9·65	9·06	9·05

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·4**	**24·0**	**21·0**	**16·0**	**13·1**	**15·4**	**24·7**	**23·8**	**21·2**	**30·2**	**33·4**	**56·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·9**	**24·4**	**21·3**	**16·0**	**13·6**	**13·2**	**18·3**	**23·7**	**19·7**	**28·8**	**31·3**	**53·7**
1—Sydney	33·2	26·5	22	17·7	14·5	12·2	23	25·8	21·3	29·4	32·5	56·2
2—New Glasgow	29·5	24·5	22·6	16·2	14	11·6	.....	24	19·2	27·1	30·4	51·3
3—Amherst	27·5	22·5	18·5	15·7	12·7	13·5	17	22·5	18·2	29·6	31·4	53
4—Halifax	30·1	22·8	23·1	14·9	13·1	10·3	15	22·5	19·5	27·9	31·1	53·2
5—Windsor	30	25	21·5	17·5	15	16·5	.....	22·5	20	29	29·6	.....
6—Truro	29·3	25	20·3	14	12·3	15	.....	24·7	20	29·6	32·6	55
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·7**	**23·3**	**22·3**	**16·2**	**13·8**	**12·7**	.....	**25·0**	**19·8**	**27·7**	**30·9**	**55·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·5**	**23·2**	**21·1**	**15·8**	**12·2**	**14·2**	**20·4**	**22·5**	**19·9**	**29·3**	**32·5**	**55·8**
8—Moncton	27	22·5	17·7	14·7	11·2	14·5	.....	24	20	32·2	35·6	53·6
9—Saint John	30	21·9	23·1	13·7	13·4	11·8	23·3	23	19·8	27·6	31·9	56·5
10—Fredericton	30	23·5	18·7	14·7	12·2	12·6	17·5	22·8	19·2	30·5	32·7	53
11—Bathurst	35	25	25	20	12	18	.....	20	20·6	27	29·7	60
Quebec (average)	**26·6**	**23·0**	**18·4**	**15·3**	**10·5**	**12·4**	**23·9**	**21·8**	**19·2**	**27·9**	**31·3**	**55·6**
12—Quebec	25·8	22·6	15·3	14·1	9·1	12·9	23·4	22·2	19·2	23·5	29·7	48·3
13—Three Rivers	25·6	22·8	18·4	15·5	10·6	13·2	21·6	23·1	17·8	28·8	32·9	57
14—Sherbrooke	31·4	26·4	24·5	17·5	11·3	14·4	28·2	22·4	20	25·8	29·5	57·2
15—Sorel	23·1	21·4	14·7	13·7	10·2	9·6	20·5	19	19·4	31·7	32·8	54·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·6	20	17·2	13·8	9	12·6	23·2	18·2	16·8	31·2	35	54·4
17—St. Johns	30	26	16·5	18·3	10	10·3	28	25	20·7	28·7	30·1	58·3
18—Thetford Mines	.....	20	15	14	10	16·5	20	20	17·8	26·5	31·2	55
19—Montreal	29·1	24·9	23·8	15·1	11·4	9·2	24·3	23·2	20·9	27·2	29·6	57·7
20—Hull	26·1	23·1	20·5	15·7	12·5	12·7	25·6	23·4	20·3	27·5	31·3	57·5
Ontario (average)	**28·5**	**24·6**	**21·6**	**16·6**	**13·4**	**16·7**	**25·7**	**24·1**	**22·0**	**29·3**	**32·3**	**55·5**
21—Ottawa	30·2	25·6	24·9	18·9	13·3	13·9	26·7	23·3	20·5	29·3	32·4	56·9
22—Brockville	30·2	25·5	23·5	17	11·5	11·9	30	23	21	30·4	32·5	58·2
23—Kingston	26·4	21·8	21·4	15·5	10·9	11	24·6	23·1	19·3	27·2	31·1	52·8
24—Belleville	24	21·2	20	15·2	11·4	15·7	22	20·2	17·7	29·4	31·3	53·2
25—Peterborough	30·4	26·1	24·7	18·1	15·2	18	25	24·6	23·7	29	33·4	56·8
26—Oshawa	27·2	24	21	15·1	13·5	16·7	27	23	20·1	26·7	30·4	55·3
27—Orillia	30·3	26·7	22·7	16·7	15·3	17·3	27·5	26	23	29·8	34·5	54·2
28—Toronto	31·2	26	23·6	17·1	15·2	17·7	27·3	25·8	22·7	30·8	35·5	57·7
29—Niagara Falls	29	24·8	21·2	17·7	12·2	17·5	26	22·5	22	30·6	32·5	55·8
30—St. Catharines	28	24·3	22·7	17·2	13·2	15·5	22·5	24·2	20·7	25·9	29·2	53·7
31—Hamilton	28·1	25·1	23·4	17·6	15·6	17·5	26·2	22·9	26	27·9	31·4	55·5
32—Brantford	27·7	24·7	21·8	17	12·3	17·6	.....	23·8	19	28·7	31·6	54·4
33—Galt	29·3	25·5	21	18·3	15·6	19·3	28	27·5	.....	31·9	34·1	55·9
34—Guelph	25·3	23·1	20	15·7	14·6	16·8	28	21	19·7	28·2	30·8	53·6
35—Kitchener	25·8	24·4	19·1	16·3	13·2	17	27·5	23·3	21	29·7	32·9	55
36—Woodstock	28·7	24·7	19·5	16·5	12·9	17·7	21	23·3	22	27·6	30·1	52·9
37—Stratford	28	25	21·5	16·5	14·2	17	.....	23·5	29	27·7	30·6	58·5
38—London	29·1	25·8	22	16·6	14	17·5	23·5	24·1	22·7	28·9	32·1	54·1
39—St. Thomas	29	24·7	21·5	15·2	12·3	16·5	26	25·4	22	27·9	30·9	55·3
40—Chatham	27·8	25	21·7	17·4	12·1	19·3	25·3	24·3	20·3	29·7	33·2	56·2
41—Windsor	30·2	25·5	22·4	17·1	14·1	18·3	28·5	25·2	24·7	28·8	31·3	57·2
42—Sarnia	28·4	25·1	21·3	18	14·1	18	19	23·7	23·3	28·1	31·3	56·8
43—Owen Sound	27·8	23·2	18·5	15·3	14	17	.....	23	20	29	30·5	51
44—North Bay	29·5	24·7	22·7	16	13·7	16	.....	25	21·6	30·1	33·1	56·4
45—Sudbury	26·6	22·5	20·2	14·8	10·8	14·5	23	25	21	28·5	31·3	55·6
46—Cobalt	.....	25	17	15	13	.....	.....	24	22·7	30·5	32·7	51·2
47—Timmins	29·6	25·2	21·6	16·5	12·8	18	30	27·7	24	30·1	33·3	55·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·1	24·4	22·2	15·8	12·5	16·7	26·5	24·7	21·4	28·9	32·1	56·4
49—Port Arthur	28·3	24	23	17	15·2	17	25	24·7	24·1	34	36·7	60·2
50—Fort William	30·7	24·7	20·7	15·6	14·7	17·7	.....	26·4	22·4	33·5	36·9	59·3
Manitoba (average)	**26·4**	**21·6**	**21·0**	**14·6**	**14·0**	**14·1**	**23·6**	**24·2**	**21·8**	**33·4**	**36·7**	**58·1**
51—Winnipeg	28·8	23·1	22·4	15·2	14·2	13·7	23·6	26·3	21·5	33·9	37	58·9
52—Brandon	24	20	19·5	14	13·7	14·5	.....	22	22	32·9	36·4	57·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·1**	**20·5**	**18·6**	**13·1**	**10·3**	**13·0**	**22·7**	**21·8**	**20·3**	**31·3**	**36·2**	**58·8**
53—Regina	25·4	20·6	18·2	12·5	12	12·3	23·8	21·4	20	31·5	35·2	58·4
54—Prince Albert	22	18	18	12	7	12	.....	22	19	28·5	35·8	60
55—Saskatoon	25·1	20·7	18·7	13·8	11	13·8	21	21·7	19·5	32·8	37·2	57·6
56—Moose Jaw	27·8	22·8	19·5	14·1	11·2	14	23·2	22·2	22·5	32·3	36·7	59
Alberta (average)	**27·5**	**22·3**	**20·0**	**14·9**	**12·2**	**15·5**	**25·5**	**22·1**	**20·0**	**31·9**	**36·5**	**58·1**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	21·7	17	14·5	17	26	23·7	20·7	33·7	39·6	59
58—Drumheller	28	23·3	20	14·3	10·8	15	28	21	23·3	31·3	35·3	57
59—Edmonton	23·4	18·6	19·1	13·1	9·9	14·5	25·5	22·4	19·8	30·3	35	55·2
60—Calgary	28·6	23	20·5	14·9	13·9	15·2	.....	22·2	19·4	33·2	37·9	59·6
61—Lethbridge	27·7	21·6	18·8	15·1	11·7	15·9	22·5	21·3	17	31·1	34·7	59·9
British Columbia (average)	**31·3**	**26·5**	**23·5**	**17·7**	**16·6**	**18·1**	**26·8**	**27·1**	**23·4**	**35·2**	**38·1**	**59·9**
62—Fernie	26·5	22	18·5	15·5	13·1	15·5	22	25	23·5	33	34·8	59
63—Nelson	28·7	24·2	23·5	18·5	14·7	20·5	.....	29·7	23·7	33·8	37·1	64·2
64—Trail	31·2	26·5	23·5	17·9	16·1	18·5	30	29	24·8	38·2	41·1	62·5
65—New Westminster	32	27·6	22·5	17·4	17·4	15·9	20	24·3	22·4	34·2	37·7	57·5
66—Vancouver	34·1	28·1	24·8	18·1	17·6	16·9	29·6	25·5	23·6	34·2	36·8	59·8
67—Victoria	32·6	28·4	25·8	18·2	18·1	18·2	28	27·3	22·8	35·9	38·7	57·7
68—Nanaimo	35	30	24	18·6	18·6	19	31·3	26·2	23	34·6	36·8	60
69—Prince Rupert	30	25	25	17·5	17·5	20	.....	30	23	37·7	41·4	58·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1939

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·7	**23·3**	**17·3**	**11·2**	**47·4**	**18·7**	**17·5**	**21·6**	**11·9**	**25·5**	**21·3**	**10·8**	**22·4**	**25·5**	
10·8	**22·3**	.....	.....	**40·3**	**12·9**	**13·3**	**16·4**	**12·4**	**29·2**	**25·0**	**10·2**	**25·3**	**29·2**	
6·7	18	.....	.....	42·2	12·2	13·8	15·4	11·9	30	24·7	10–12	25	28·2	1
15	25	.....	.....	47	13·3	14·5	20·3	11·4	29·1	26·6	11	25·5	29·8	2
.....	22·5	.....	.....	40	13·9	14	14·7	12·6	26·8	24	8c	25·9	29·7	3
10·6	21·2	.....	.....	40	12	11·1	14·7	12	29·5	23·7	11	22·5	28·2	4
.....	25	.....	.....	35	13·7	15	19·3	14	30	.....	10	28	29·4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	12·4	11·5	13·8	12·7	29·9	26	10	25	29·8	6
12·3	**22·7**	.....	.....	**41·0**	**12·9**	**16·0**	**19·1**	**13·6**	**24·2**	**19·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·2**	**28·3**	7
13·7	**24·3**	.....	**4·5**	**48·0**	**14·2**	**14·9**	**16·7**	**13·0**	**27·2**	**22·3**	**10·8**	**24·7**	**28·3**	
14	23	.....	5	48·6	14·1	14·2	15·4	12·7	29·3	23·7	10	26·1	29	8
13	28·2	.....	4	47·5	13·6	14·3	19·6	12·3	29·2	23·8	12	22·2	27·3	9
14	21	.....	.....	48	14·5	16·1	17	14·1	27·6	24	11	25·4	29·5	10
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	14·5	.....	14·7	13	22·7	17·8	10c	25	27·2	11
13·9	**26·8**	**20·6**	**8·2**	**46·9**	**19·3**	**16·3**	**13·7**	**12·3**	**26·7**	**23·2**	**9·6**	**21·0**	**23·5**	
14·5	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	13·8	12·4	27·4	23·4	11	20·3	24·6	12
14	29	18	10	43·3	.....	15·7	14·4	11·0	26·3	23·8	9b	20	23	13
15·2	28·3	.....	10	.....	20	18·3	13·6	14·1	29·2	23·7	11·1a	20·7	23·3	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·7	12·6	23·6	21·7	8c	22	23·1	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·6	13·4	25	22·2	8a	.....	24·1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·5	11	29	25·2	8	22·2	23·9	17
12	25	.....	6	.....	.....	15	13	12·2	25	21·3	9	19·5	22·7	18
14·3	27·2	23·2	6·3	47·5	20·8	17·9	20·1	11	28·3	24	11–12	22·2	24·3	19
13·3	23	.....	8·5	50	17	13	14·9	12·9	26·4	23·2	11	21	22·8	20
15·5	**24·0**	**20·5**	**8·7**	**52·8**	**17·6**	**16·9**	**25·2**	**11·6**	**25·3**	**21·6**	**11·3**	**22·8**	**24·8**	
16	26·9	19·7	8·3	.....	22·2	16·4	25·7	11·5	27·3	24·3	11	22·7	24·1	21
.....	25	25	8·3	.....	19	15	26·3	11·6	24·5	22	10	22	23·7	22
13·3	23·7	18·7	8	37·5	17·1	16·3	21	11·2	24·8	21·1	10	20	23·9	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	24·3	11·3	22·8	21·3	10	25·4	24·2	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	13·7	21·3	18·5	11	22·4	24·9	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	23·8	10·6	24·8	20·5	11b	24	24·9	26
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	12	20·8	17·9	11	22·3	24·7	27
16·6	28·1	19·7	.....	60	.....	20	28·7	11	26·8	22·9	12	25	25·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	14	27·9	10	25·6	21·7	12	23·2	24·5	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	29·2	10·2	26·7	.....	12	23·8	24·8	30
17	25·6	23·5	.....	60	18	16	29·6	11·4	26·4	.....	12	23·3	25·7	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	29·7	10·8	23·5	21·2	11	23	24·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25·2	11	24·1	21	11	25	25·1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	10·9	22·8	18·8	11	22·5	24·5	34
.....	28	.....	.....	.....	18	17	24·4	11·2	23·6	20	11	21·6	25·1	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	22·7	10·5	23·2	18·5	11	.....	24·9	36
20	.....	22	.....	.....	20	15	27·8	11·2	23·5	22	11	22	24·4	37
12·7	20	18·7	.....	40	15·5	18	28·2	11	24·4	20·7	11	22	24·3	38
14	22	20·3	.....	.....	17·2	17·2	31·2	11·1	24·3	21·5	11	25·3	25·5	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	25·8	10·7	22·4	19·5	11	21·5	23·7	40
14·6	23·4	19·7	8·3	60	17	18	27·1	10·5	24·5	21	12	.....	24·4	41
.....	.....	25	.....	50	15·7	15	30·8	11·7	24·9	22·7	11	23	24·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26·8	11·7	22	20	11	.....	24·8	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	23·9	13·3	29·8	.....	12	.....	25·5	44
.....	.....	23	10	45	.....	.....	18·1	13·8	28·4	25	13	.....	25·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18·3	14	31·7	27	11b	.....	26·7	46
.....	22·2	23·3	10	62·4	19·1	18·7	18·8	12·8	30·7	26·5	14·3a	.....	25·1	47
.....	15	16·2	.....	.....	15	18	24	12·8	27·8	.....	12	20·5	24·9	48
.....	.....	17·5	8·3	.....	20	17	24·2	12	27·3	23·5	11	.....	24·8	49
.....	27·5	17	.....	60	15	16·1	24·9	12·1	28·1	21·2	11	21	25·6	50
19·2	**24·6**	**15·9**	**13·0**	.....	**22·2**	**17·8**	**26·0**	**11·7**	**22·2**	**18·3**	**9·2**	**17·9**	**23·0**	
19·2	25·1	15·9	13	.....	21·3	17·5	28·9	11·7	25·1	20·8	10	18	23·1	51
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	23	18	23·1	11·6	19·2	15·8	8·3a	17·7	22·9	52
22·8	**23·6**	**10·0**	**14·2**	.....	**23·5**	**19·0**	**16·0**	**10·2**	**19·4**	**15·7**	**11·0**	**18·2**	**23·0**	
22·5	23·6	12·1	12·5	.....	23·8	19	15·8	10·4	20·9	16·6	11	17·7	23·3	53
22·5	25	9	.....	.....	25	18	13·4	9·6	17·7	14·5	11	17·8	23·5	54
21·2	20·9	8	15	.....	20	18·2	16·9	10·4	20·2	16·2	11	17·4	22·1	55
25	25	11	15	.....	25	20·7	17·7	10·2	18·8	15·4	11	19·8	23·2	56
21·9	**22·8**	**12·5**	**16·4**	.....	**23·3**	**20·4**	**21·8**	**11·8**	**21·3**	**16·9**	**10·8**	**18·7**	**24·7**	
23·3	23·3	.....	.....	.....	25	20·3	18·4	12·4	21·5	18·2	11	17·2	24·7	57
22·5	23·7	.....	19·3	.....	25	21·7	18·2	12·2	22·2	17	10	19·6	26·3	58
20·6	21·5	15·5	13·7	.....	17·5	18·9	18	11·7	20·6	15·8	11	19·2	23·7	59
21·8	22·9	12·1	16·2	.....	25	21	29·8	11·7	21·9	16·7	11	17·8	23·9	60
21·2	22·5	9·8	.....	.....	24	20	24·6	11·2	20·1	16·6	11	19·8	24·9	61
17·4	**19·7**	**13·2**	**14·6**	.....	**24·4**	**21·8**	**24·9**	**12·7**	**28·1**	**23·1**	**11·6**	**25·5**	**27·9**	
23·5	24	13	19	.....	25·8	22·3	15	13·5	28	21·8	10	20	26·3	62
21·5	24·2	11·5	18·7	.....	25·7	24	23·5	13·4	28	.....	12·5a	25	29·6	63
22·2	26·8	15	17·7	.....	24·7	23·7	28·7	14·7	31·6	.....	12·5a	.....	30·1	64
13·6	15	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	17·8	28·4	11·4	25·8	23·3	10	24	26·4	65
13·7	16·3	.....	10·8	.....	22·9	17·5	24·4	11·3	26·2	23·7	10	.....	26·1	66
12	18·1	.....	12·9	.....	24·6	19·3	26·6	12·1	28·1	.....	12·5a	27·8	27·5	67
15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	31·6	11·7	27	.....	11a	26·3	28·3	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20·6	13·2	29·8	23·6	14·3a	29·7	29·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats,	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**21·4**	**6·5a**	**15·3**	**2·9**	**5·0**	**8·1**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**10·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**20·2**	**6·4**	**16·6**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**7·3**	**12·9**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**10·5**
1—Sydney	20·1	6·7	18	3·1	4·9	7·3	11·5	10·8	10·7	10·7
2—New Glasgow	19·2	6·7	18·3	3·3	5	6·9	13	9·9	9·9	9·9
3—Amherst	19·5	6·7	13·5	3·2	5	6·8	11·7	10	10·2	10·1
4—Halifax	20·7	4·7	16	3·1	4·8	7·9	12·4	10·8	10·1	10·2
5—Windsor	19·2	6·7	19	3·3	5·3	8	15	11·2	10·8	11·8
6—Truro	22·6	6·7	15	3·1	5·2	7	13·6	10·6	10·4	10·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·0**	**6·7**	**17·0**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**7·9**	**13·6**	**11·0**	**11·1**	**11·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**20·7**	**7·0**	**17·1**	**3·1**	**5·1**	**7·7**	**13·4**	**10·2**	**10·7**	**10·6**
8—Moncton	20·2	7·3	16·7	3·1	5·1	8·1	14·2	10·6	10·4	10·3
9—Saint John	21·5	5·3-6·7	18·3	2·9	5·3	7·6	12·3	9·8	9·9	9·8
10—Fredericton	20·3	7·3	16·2	3·1	5	7·6	13·6	10·1	10·2	10·3
11—Bathurst	20·7	7·3c	17	3·2	4·8	7·6	.....	10·1	12·2	11·8
Quebec (average)	**19·1**	**5·3**	**13·0**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**6·5**	**10·3**	**9·4**	**9·8**	**9·7**
12—Quebec	22·2	5-9·5b	13·5	3·3	5	6·5	10	9·6	9·7	9·6
13—Three Rivers	19·6	4·7-5·3	12·7	3·5	5	6·3	12·2	9·6	10	10·3
14—Sherbrooke	21·1	5·3	12·8	2·9	5·1	5·8	11·2	9·5	9·8	9·8
15—Sorel	18·2	4·7	12·9	2·6	4·7	6·1	9·3	8·6	9·9	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	16·6	4	12·6	2·8	5·4	6·9	9·7	9·4	10·3	9·5
17—St. Johns	18·5	4·7	13·3	2·6	5·2	7·2	9·7	9·9	9·9	9·8
18—Thetford Mines	17·5	4·7	12·5	3·2	4·7	5·7	10	9·4	10	10
19—Montreal	20·2	5·3-6·7	13·8	3·3	5	7·3	9·7	9·1	9·6	9·6
20—Hull	17·7	5·3-6·7	12·8	3	5·2	6·6	11·2	9·5	9·3	9·1
Ontario (average)	**20·9**	**6·1**	**14·3**	**2·6**	**4·9**	**8·7**	**10·6**	**9·9**	**10·0**	**10·1**
21—Ottawa	20·4	6·7	14·2	3·4	5	8·3	9·9	9·6	9·7	9·9
22—Brockville	18	6	12·2	3·1	5	7·9	9·3	9·2	9·5	9·5
23—Kingston	17·2	5·3-6	12·5	3	4·8	7·5	11·1	9·8	9·8	9·8
24—Belleville	19·7	5·3	14	2·4	4·7	7·8	9·9	9·4	9·5	9·6
25—Peterborough	20·7	5·3-6·7	14·4	2·3	4·9	8·6	10·2	9·4	9·4	9·4
26—Oshawa	20·8	5·3-6·7	15·3	2·2	4·7	8·1	9·7	9·3	9·3	9·6
27—Orillia	20·1	5·3	16·5	2·1	4·5	8·6	10·3	9·8	9·8	9·8
28—Toronto	23·1	6·7	16·4	2·5	4·9	8·7	9·8	9·8	9·7	9·7
29—Niagara Falls	20	5·3-6·7	11·5	2·6	4·8	9·1	10·7	10	10	9·9
30—St. Catharines	22	6·7	16	2·5	4·7	8·8	10·6	9·4	9·4	9·4
31—Hamilton	24·2	6-6·7	16·4	2·5	5·1	8·8	9·9	9·7	9·8	9·8
32—Brantford	22·3	5·3-6·7	14·9	2·3	4·9	9·8	9·5	9·9	10·1	9·9
33—Galt	24·7	6·7	16	2·2	4·9	8·9	10·3	10	10·1	9·6
34—Guelph	22·5	6	13·9	2·1	5	9·2	10·4	9·8	9·5	9·4
35—Kitchener	22·4	6·7	14·1	2·3	4·9	9·2	10·2	10	10·2	10·1
36—Woodstock	22·1	6	12·7	2	4·5	9·1	9·7	9·8	9·8	9·8
37—Stratford	19·2	5·3-6·7	13	2·1	5	9·7	10·8	9·3	9·6	9·6
38—London	20·5	6-6·7	16·3	2·4	4·8	8·9	11·4	9·7	9·6	9·7
39—St. Thomas	20·6	5·3-6	16·1	2·3	5·1	9·5	11·5	10	9·9	10·3
40—Chatham	19·8	5·3	12·1	2·3	4·6	8·7	10	10·6	10·7	10·6
41—Windsor	19·3	5·3-6·7	13·1	2·4	4·7	8·2	10	9·7	9·6	9·8
42—Sarnia	21·8	5·3	14	2·2	4·7	8·2	11·3	10·3	10·3	10·2
43—Owen Sound	24	6	15·2	2·3	4·8	8·6	11	9·9	9·9	9·9
44—North Bay	18·7	6c	14·3	3·3	5·5	8·7	11·7	10·3	10·4	11·2
45—Sudbury	18·8	6·7	12·8	3·4	5·3	7·8	12·6	10·5	10·6	10·9
46—Cobalt	21·5	6·7	13	3·5	5	8·3	12·3	11	10	11·2
47—Timmins	19·8	6·7	13·2	3·5	5·8	8·9	12·2	10·5	10·7	10·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·7	6	13·2	2·9	5	9·5	11·4	10·3	10·5	11·2
49—Port Arthur	21·2	6-6·7	17·7	3·1	5·1	9·5	9·8	9·9	10·2	10·3
50—Fort William	20·8	6-6·7	14	3·3	5·6	8·1	11·2	10·3	10·9	10·7
Manitoba (average)	**22·0**	**7·0**	**14·2**	**3·0**	**4·9**	**9·0**	**9·8**	**11·5**	**10·8**	**10·8**
51—Winnipeg	22·8	6·4-8	13·4	3	4·7	8·3	9·8	11·4	11·1	11
52—Brandon	21·1	6·4-7·1	15	3	5·1	9·6	9·8	11·5	10·5	10·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·4**	**6·9**	**17·4**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**9·2**	**10·6**	**12·4**	**11·0**	**11·0**
53—Regina	21·1	6·4-7·2	17·5	3·1	5	9·6	9·8	12·6	10·8	10·9
54—Prince Albert	20·8	6·4	20	3·1	4·9	8·2	11·3	12·6	11·3	11·5
55—Saskatoon	19·2	7·2	17	3	4·7	9·5	10·6	12·1	10·8	10·9
56—Moose Jaw	20·6	7·2	15	3	5·2	9·5	10·6	12·4	10·9	10·8
Alberta (average)	**24·3**	**7·2**	**13·9**	**3·1**	**5·3**	**8·3**	**10·1**	**12·1**	**10·8**	**11·1**
57—Medicine Hat	25·7	7·2	12	3·2	6	8·6	10·6	12·8	10·7	10·7
58—Drumheller	24	6·7-7·2	.....	3·1	5·2	7·9	9·6	12·1	11·1	11·6
59—Edmonton	22·7	7·2-8	15·7	3	5·3	8·3	9·8	11·4	10·9	11
60—Calgary	26·1	7·2	14	3	4·6	8·2	9·8	11·9	10·8	11·4
61—Lethbridge	23	7·2	.....	3·2	.....	8·6	10·7	12·1	10·5	10·9
British Columbia (average)	**25·3**	**8·6**	**19·5**	**3·5**	**5·4**	**7·5**	**8·5**	**12·3**	**11·6**	**11·5**
62—Fernie	24	7·2-8	18	3·6	5	8·4	10	12·9	11·7	12·7
63—Nelson	24·5	9	18	3·5	5·7	7·7	9	12·2	12·5	12·5
64—Trail	23·2	8·5	.....	3·4	5·1	7·5	8·3	13·7	12·4	13·1
65—New Westminster	26·2	8·3-9·6	17·9	3·5	5·2	6·8	7·7	11·1	11·3	10·2
66—Vancouver	24·3	8·3-9·6	18·8	3·4	5·1	6·7	7·9	10·5	10·9	10
67—Victoria	25·8	8	18·7	3·5	5·8	7·8	7·7	11·6	11·1	10·4
68—Nanaimo	28·8	8	20	3·5	5·5	7·9	9·1	12·7	10·9	11·2
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	9–10	25	3·8	5·9	7·2	8	13·7	12·1	11·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread. c. Grocers

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·0	**5·8**	**1·489**	**29·5**	**22·8**	**15·2**	**10·8**	**16·6**	**15·0**	**54·4**	**16·2**	**50·5**	**42·8**	
5·0	**5·4**	**1·693**	**32·4**	**17·8**	**13·6**	**11·7**	**16·0**	**15·1**	**49·3**	**15·9**	**54·3**	**47·0**	
4·6	5·6	1·593	31·5	.....	14·1	11·5	15·1	14·4	.....	16·2	.....	49·2	1
4·7	5	1·625	29·4	15	12·4	11·5	15·1	14·8	49	15·9	49	44	2
4·9	5·9	1·717	32·3	15	14·7	11·4	15·8	13·3	50	14·7	.....	45	3
5·3	4·9	1·591	31·9	18·5	13	13	16·8	16·5	46·2	16·8	61·3	45·8	4
5·9	5·4	1·835	35	.....	.....	10·4	17·3	16·3	49	15·8	52	51·3	5
4·8	5·5	1·796	34·4	22·5	13·8	12·5	15·8	15·4	52·5	16·2	55	46·6	6
5·0	**6·2**	**1·070**	**25·7**	**15·0**	**15·0**	**12·5**	**16·2**	**15·2**	.....	**18·0**	**49·0**	**48·2**	7
4·9	**6·4**	**1·575**	**32·3**	**20·0**	**14·9**	**11·3**	**15·7**	**14·5**	**55·6**	**15·8**	**56·8**	**47·1**	
4·9	5·8	1·738	32·2	15	15	12·1	16·1	15	.....	16	.....	50	8
5·2	5·9	1·548	31·1	22·5	14·2	11·4	15·9	13·5	56·2	14·9	56·7	46·5	9
5·2	7·4	1·482	31·6	22·5	15	10·7	15·9	14·4	55	15·6	54·7	47·1	10
4·4	6·3	1·532	34·2	.....	15·5	10·8	15	15	.....	16·6	59	44·7	11
4·7	**5·9**	**1·785**	**34·2**	**24·5**	**13·9**	**10·8**	**16·6**	**14·1**	**56·1**	**15·7**	**55·3**	**41·7**	
5·3	6·9	1·785	35·4	.....	13·8	11·6	17·4	15·4	70	15·7	59	43	12
4·2	6·4	1·875	34·1	.....	14·7	10·9	16	14	47·5	15·5	47·5	43	13
4·4	5·8	1·728	34·2	26·7	14·4	10·7	17·2	13·7	48·2	17·2	57	43	14
4·5	4·5	1·761	35·9	.....	12·9	11·4	16	13·2	.....	15·9	.....	40·7	15
4·4	5·5	1·848	31·7	.....	13·2	11·5	16·2	13·7	55	15·3	50	40·6	16
5	6·2	1·727	34	22·5	13·5	11·2	17·2	14·1	50·5	15·7	65	42·7	17
4	5·7	1·802	35	.....	14·7	9·6	17·5	13·9	60	15·6	.....	43·6	18
4·9	6·1	1·724	32·6	23·3	13·3	10·6	16·3	13·3	73·6	14·9	54·1	39·5	19
5·7	5·6	1·812	34·9	25·5	15	9·8	15·5	15·4	43·8	15·3	54·4	39·3	20
4·8	**5·9**	**1·572**	**30·8**	**24·9**	**14·9**	**10·9**	**16·4**	**15·3**	**51·0**	**15·4**	**49·6**	**41·4**	
4·8	5·9	1·877	37·2	31·9	14·4	10·8	16·8	16	55	15·6	51·3	41	21
4·8	7·4	1·936	39·7	25	.....	9·9	17·1	14·7	45	15·2	57	41·7	22
4·9	5·3	1·608	30·8	22·7	11	10·3	16·9	15·3	53·3	15	48·7	41·3	23
4·6	6·2	1·538	29·9	20	20	11·8	16·1	14·7	47·3	14·7	39	40·1	24
4·8	6·4	1·59	30·3	.....	.....	11·3	17	14·3	56·7	15·4	54·2	39·7	25
4·6	5·1	1·577	30·5	.....	.....	10·1	16·8	14·8	.....	14·6	55	41·5	26
5·6	5·9	1·539	31·1	.....	13	10	15·7	14·9	.....	15·4	49·7	40·6	27
4·6	5·4	1·599	30·7	31·7	.....	9·4	16·4	14·8	54·7	14·8	48·9	39·9	28
6	5	1·589	30·5	29	13	9·6	16·4	15·6	50	14·7	48	41·7	29
4·7	5·8	1·517	30·1	.....	.....	10	17·5	15	54	14·3	43	42·4	30
5·1	5·8	1·465	29·1	25	.....	11·2	16·3	14·8	49	14·4	51	40·3	31
4·6	5·7	1·512	28·9	.....	.....	10·7	17	14·6	46·5	15·4	43·3	39·6	32
4·6	5·5	1·308	27·1	.....	.....	11·2	16·5	14·6	55	14·6	44	41·1	33
4·8	4·7	1·336	25·8	.....	.....	9·8	16·5	14·8	.....	14·6	49	39·5	34
4·7	5·6	1·32	26·6	.....	.....	11·2	17·2	15·4	.....	14·7	.....	39·7	35
4·2	5·3	1·377	27·8	.....	.....	11·5	16	14·7	39·5	15	.....	38·7	36
4·5	6·7	1·33	25·5	.....	.....	13	15·8	15·2	.....	16·2	54·5	40·8	37
4·6	6	1·418	28·7	19·5	.....	12·1	15·5	14·5	40·5	14·8	48·4	40·7	38
5	6·7	1·494	29·9	12·5	.....	11·5	15·7	15	44	18·6	.....	41·2	39
4·1	5·7	1·40	27·3	.....	.....	10·1	16	14·8	45	16	49	41·3	40
4	6·1	1·406	26·9	25	.....	11·1	15·3	15·5	.....	14·4	.....	39·7	41
4·9	5·4	1·467	29·6	.....	.....	10·4	17·2	15·5	45	15·8	.....	42·5	42
4·6	4·8	1·117	21·7	.....	.....	11·1	15·4	15	49	15·6	.....	39·5	43
4·5	5·3	1·906	35·3	.....	15	11	15·7	15·7	.....	16·7	49	43·5	44
4·8	6·4	1·972	35·8	25	12·2	11·5	15·8	16·5	55·6	15·3	59·5	45·2	45
5	6·7	2·225	41	.....	17	12·7	16·3	16·7	61	17	54	46	46
4·8	6·1	2·016	42·9	.....	16·6	12	17·6	17·2	61·5	17·3	50·8	45	47
4·8	7	1·783	34·2	25	16·7	8·9	16·3	15·4	55·8	15·7	52	43·2	48
4·6	6·8	1·50	29·5	36·4	16·2	11·7	17	16·5	54·4	15·7	46·5	42·5	49
5·1	5·6	1·45	28·3	20	14	11·3	17·6	16	55·2	15·6	45·7	43·2	50
5·4	**6·1**	**·906**	**19·3**	.....	**13·5**	**10·0**	**16·6**	**15·2**	**61·3**	**16·3**	**45·8**	**42·0**	
5	4·8	·902	18·3	.....	13·5	9·4	17·3	15	60·9	15·7	45·1	41·4	51
5·8	7·4	·909	20·2	.....	13·5	10·5	15·9	15·3	61·7	16·9	46·4	42·5	52
5·6	**5·1**	**·828**	**18·2**	.....	**16·3**	**10·5**	**17·3**	**15·2**	**61·1**	**18·0**	**49·2**	**45·4**	
5·4	5·4	·958	23·4	.....	17·4	11·4	18·2	14·5	60·4	17·4	51·1	46·1	53
6·3	5	·575	11·7	.....	16·2	9·5	19·2	15·5	63·4	19·8	48·3	46	54
5·2	5·1	·777	15·9	.....	15·7	10·3	17·4	15·1	60·3	17·8	47·7	44·9	55
5·3	5	1·00	21·7	.....	16	10·9	14·4	15·5	60·1	17·1	49·5	44·7	56
5·2	**6·3**	**·798**	**20·0**	.....	**16·8**	**10·4**	**18·0**	**15·5**	**58·8**	**18·6**	**49·5**	**43·9**	
5·2	5·6	·814	20	.....	17	10·3	18·3	16	59·1	19·2	53·5	44·1	57
5·4	6·3	·70	22·5	.....	.....	9·9	17·2	15·5	62·7	18·2	50	46·2	58
5·6	7·1	·651	15·7	.....	16·5	10·5	17·3	15·5	54·6	17·9	46·9	43·4	59
5·3	5·4	1·02	22	.....	.....	10·8	17·7	15·3	57·2	18·1	48·6	43	60
4·7	7	·807	20	.....	.....	10·7	19·3	15·3	60·3	19·7	48·3	43	61
6·0	**5·1**	**1·610**	**30·6**	.....	**19·5**	**10·1**	**17·3**	**14·4**	**57·3**	**16·9**	**47·6**	**41·2**	
5	6·1	1·12	27·5	.....	22·5	12·2	18	16	60·7	19·3	56·7	46·3	62
6·3	6	1·90	30	.....	.....	11·5	18·7	15	60	19·3	51·7	45	63
6	4·8	1·66	33·7	.....	.....	.....	18·7	14·7	60·7	19·3	50	43	64
5·3	4·8	1·32	25·7	.....	16·5	8·8	16·4	13·5	53·3	14·9	43·6	36·8	65
4·9	4·5	1·38	26·6	.....	.....	8·8	15·6	12·9	50·8	14·7	41·5	37·4	66
6·4	4·6	1·73	34·4	.....	19	9·2	16·7	13·3	58·2	15·6	43·2	38·1	67
8	5	1·70	30	.....	20	10·6	16·8	14·2	54·5	15·2	47	41	68
6·3	5·3	2·07	37	.....	19·5	9·5	17·8	15·3	60	17·2	46·7	41·7	69

quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**33·7**	**58·6**	**19·3**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**34·6**	**48·0**	**11·4**	**4·9**	**14·262b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**37·2**	**58·7**	**19·2**	**9·7**	**2·8**	**41·1**	**40·3**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·1	42·5	59·1	19·2	9·8	2·9	42·4	40·6	11·9	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·5	6·2	29·5	58·2	19·6	10	2·8	38·7	38	12·1	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·7	6·2	41·5	59·2	16·3	9·6	2·9	38·3	36·3	11·5	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·2	33·5	57·8	25	9·1	2·7	48	40	12·3	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	35	60	17·3	9·7	2·5	40	50·5	11·7	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·4	6·1	41·3	58	17·7	9·8	2·7	39·2	36·4	12·6	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·4**	**6·1**	**39·8**	**59·2**	**19·2**	**13·4**	**2·7**	**41·2**	**38·0**	**12·5**	**4·8**	**14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**40·3**	**58·3**	**17·4**	**10·4**	**2·7**	**38·0**	**36·5**	**11·6**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·7	6·1	43·5	59·8	19·7	9·7	2·9	43·3	39·7	12	5	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·2	37	56·2	17	10·1	2·6	37·4	35·1	12	5	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·6	6·3	37·8	58·8	16·7	10·6	2·5	33·8	34·5	11·4	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·5	6	43	58·4	16	11·2	2·8	37·5	36·7	11	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**33·0**	**61·6**	**19·9**	**13·1**	**2·6**	**39·5**	**46·6**	**10·3**	**5·0**	**13·714**
12—Quebec	6·2	6	33·5	62·6	21·3	15·2	2·6	38	60	10·1	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6·1	30·5	63·9	22	15	2·4	41·7	40	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	6	31	64·3	19·6	11·6	2·9	40·1	43·3	10	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	33	63·3	18	10	2·4	36·2	50	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·8	33·3	66·3	20	13·3	2·4	36·4	43·3	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	31·4	51·8	18·3	14	3	40	45	10	5	12·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	32·6	57	18·3	13·2	2·6	40	45	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·9	33·6	63·5	18·7	13·8	2·6	42·2	49·1	10·2	5	13·75
20—Hull	6·1	5·9	38·5	62	23·2	12	2·8	40·5	43·3	10	4·8	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**33·4**	**61·2**	**18·9**	**12·0**	**2·5**	**33·0**	**47·3**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**13·974**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6	34·3	60·8	19·7	12·9	2·6	37·9	51·2	10	4·8	14·50
22—Brockville	6·4	6·1	32·1	57·2	20·8	10·6	2·4	31·9	47·2	10	5	13·75
23—Kingston	6·2	5·9	30	54·3	16·9	12·4	2·7	35	43	10·4	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6	33·8	60·1	17	10·5	2·6	30·6	44·2	10·6	4·8	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·5	6·4	36·4	58·7	18·5	12·5	2·7	37·7	50·8	10·3	5	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·1	6·1	36·2	58·5	18·9	10·2	2·6	26·8	48·7	10·4	4·6	13·25
27—Orillia	6·3	6·2	31·9	64·4	19·4	10	2·3	35·4	46·5	9·9	4·6	13·75
28—Toronto	6	5·9	34·1	55·4	15·8	11·5	2·5	38·1	47·1	10	4·4	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·3	6·2	33·1	62·6	19	11·9	2·4	35·6	50	10·4	5·1	12·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·7	6·4	33·1	63·3	19·4	12	2·4	34	.....	10·4	5	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	35·8	62	19	10·1	2·3	30·7	37	9·9	4·9	12·50
32—Brantford	6·5	6·5	38	58·9	18·7	10·7	2·5	33·2	50·5	9·9	5·2	12·75
33—Galt	6·7	6·6	31·1	57·1	19·7	11·9	2·3	34·4	49·6	10·4	5·1	13·00
34—Guelph	6·3	6·3	31·4	57·8	18·4	10	2·5	32·2	41·7	10	5·1	13·00
35—Kitchener	6·6	6·5	30·4	65·5	18·5	10·6	2·3	30·5	44	10·1	4·6	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·7	35·7	58·7	20·3	10	2·4	28·3	49·5	10·7	5·5	12·00
37—Stratford	6·7	6·7	35·7	68·2	17·2	11·7	2·4	31·7	43·3	10·3	5	12·50
38—London	6·4	6·4	35·9	62·5	17·8	11·5	2·4	34·5	46·2	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·9	6·8	33·6	65·2	17·7	12·5	2·5	36·7	51·7	10·7	5·5	13·00
40—Chatham	6·6	6·4	33	60	15	12·2	2·6	31·4	60	10	4·4	g
41—Windsor	6·2	5·9	30	57·9	17·1	10·6	2·2	30	50	9·9	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·5	6·3	31·5	63·3	19·2	10·5	2·2	30·8	46·6	10	4·6	13·50
43—Owen Sound	6·1	6·1	33·5	67	17·7	10	2·1	26·8	50	10	4·6	13·50
44—North Bay	6·7	6·5	38	68·5	17	15	2·7	40	45	12·5	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·5	6·3	35·7	64·2	22·2	14·4	2·7	33·2	40	11·7	4·7	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	7	33·3	61	21·7	15	2·6	28·3	52·3	14	5	19·50
47—Timmins	6·9	6·8	33·2	62·5	19	15·4	2·8	31·4	35	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·5	28·8	62·8	22	15	2·5	35	45	12·2	4·6	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·1	30·4	58·7	21·6	14·4	2·4	28·7	53·3	11·3	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·3	6·2	32·8	59·5	21·2	13·5	2·5	38·1	52·5	11·2	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**31·0**	**54·0**	**18·9**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**27·8**	**53·9**	**12·8**	**5·2**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	32	53·8	18·3	12·6	2·7	29·1	52·8	12·1	5·3	18·00
52—Brandon	7	6·7	30	54·3	19·4	15	2·6	26·4	55	13·4	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**30·5**	**54·0**	**20·2**	**19·3**	**2·7**	**32·8**	**58·3**	**14·7**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	7·1	7·8	31·5	55·5	19·8	17·8a	2·8	31·6	60	15	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·2	28·1	53·1	21·4	21·6a	2·9	39	60	15	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·7	32·4	54	18·4	18·8a	2·6	31·8	53·3	13·7	4·9	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7	7	29·9	53·2	21	19a	2·6	28·6	60	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**30·8**	**53·2**	**19·1**	**18·0**	**2·8**	**28·1**	**55·4**	**13·6**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·1	7·1	31·1	53·3	20·7	21·7a	2·8	28·1	67·5	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7·1	27·7	54·5	20	18a	2·8	26·2	60	13·7	4·7	.....
59—Edmonton	7	6·9	34·3	51·1	18·3	16·9a	2·8	30·2	51·2	14·3	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·9	7·1	32	52·7	18·2	16·9a	2·9	27·8	53·3	12·5	4·5	g
61—Lethbridge	7·2	7	29	54·3	18·3	16·7a	2·8	28	45	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**32·8**	**51·9**	**20·8**	**21·1**	**2·9**	**34·9**	**54·0**	**12·0**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	7·8	7·4	35	51	17·3	21·2a	2·7	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·7	31·7	56	20·7	23·3a	2·8	38·3	55	12	5	.....
64—Trail	7·3	6·7	35·2	55	25	22·3a	3·1	30	60	14	6	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	5·9	31·6	48·4	19·1	19·3a	2·7	32·5	45	11·4	5·2	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·1	30·4	49·6	17·6	18·9a	2·7	32·1	56·7	10·3	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·6	33·8	51	21·9	20·5a	2·7	35·9	56·4	11·2	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·8	6·3	32·2	49·8	22·6	20a	3·2	35	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·6	6·3	32·5	54·2	22·3	23a	3	37·5	50	12·5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·403	**11·884**	**9·549**	**11·570**	**7·105**	**8·534**	**7·393**	**26·6**	**9·2**	**24·205**	**17·800**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·167**	**27·7**	**9·7**	**21·083**	**14·667**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·5.010·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·50	30	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·6**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·9	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·325	**12·031**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·9**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·1	9·4	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·7	9·4	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	8·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·7	9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	24·6	9·3	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·50	13·33c	14·67c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·7	8·8	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·203	**11·728**	**10·162**	**12·448**	**7·765**	**9·777**	**8·708**	**24·9**	**8·9**	**25·714**	**19·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·1	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·6	9·5	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·9	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·6	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75	12·00	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·2	8·6	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	27	8·1	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·3g	8·7	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·3g	8·6	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·6	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·25	.....	14·00	.....	11·00	.....	24·3	8·7	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24	8·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·50–10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·6	9	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·5	8·6	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·3	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·9	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·2	9·5	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23g	8·6	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·7	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50– 9·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	8·9	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·6	9·3	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·7	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33	9·6	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50	25	8·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·738	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**26·2**	**9·7**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	26·5	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	25·9	9·7	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**25·000**	**18·375**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	9·50i	26·3	9·7	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–19·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·6	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·8	9·3	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·3**	**9·2**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·7g	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30g	8·7	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·275**	.....	.....	**6·625**	**7·143**	**4·725**	**33·7**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·50	.....	.....	7·00–8·25	8·25–10·00	4·88–5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·30	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·30	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31·2	9·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·2	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	31·7	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35 s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1936	June 1937	June 1938	May 1939	†June 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·9	93·4	87·7	67·5	72·3	84·6	80·1	73·7	73·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·6	96·4	84·8	83·0	61·5	66·9	87·0	78·6	63·1	61·8
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·8	105·8	107·7	97·0	58·5	69·7	77·5	77·8	71·9	71·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·9	91·6	82·1	69·9	69·1	75·0	67·2	66·3	66·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	99·1	94·0	89·1	61·7	68·1	77·8	76·7	76·7	77·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·0	92·7	93·8	91·2	85·3	87·8	103·0	101·4	97·3	97·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	92·3	98·7	77·8	68·0	67·7	84·3	67·8	69·2	68·9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·0	91·3	93·0	90·5	82·7	85·7	86·8	87·1	84·8	84·6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·0	95·2	95·6	93·0	80·8	77·2	81·6	80·1	77·8	77·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·6	95·4	93·4	89·5	70·4	73·7	79·5	77·8	73·9	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·9	96·7	94·2	63·9	71·2	80·3	79·2	72·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·2	93·1	91·2	86·4	74·8	75·4	79·0	76·9	75·1	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	100·4	98·8	93·5	85·0	64·6	68·5	85·8	78·5	69·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	92·4	94·0	91·4	84·8	90·0	94·3	95·5	94·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·8	99·5	93·4	84·3	62·4	66·1	84·9	76·6	66·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·5	96·5	98·6	92·2	78·9	84·8	96·4	88·9	88·0	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·1	100·2	92·2	82·5	59·6	62·9	83·0	74·5	62·4	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·0	95·2	84·2	80·4	61·6	64·2	82·3	74·1	60·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	102·6	103·5	92·8	59·9	70·1	77·4	77·0	72·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·8	102·5	93·1	86·1	52·5	64·4	83·7	76·6	65·2	64·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	99·4	96·7	102·8	94·8	60·3	67·9	71·7	67·8	68·7	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	93·9	89·0	61·9	68·0	77·5	76·4	76·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·6	90·8	93·0	87·8	79·8	82·4	89·2	86·6	84·4	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·2	98·3	92·9	84·6	57·6	66·6	83·2	75·3	66·5	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·1	95·3	91·1	87·2	70·2	71·9	80·3	79·2	73·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended June 30, 1939, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 734*)

and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not payng rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

In beef the price of sirloin steak again averaged higher at 28·4 cents per pound as compared with 27·9 cents in May and 25·7 cents in January while certain other cheaper cuts were somewhat lower. The price of fresh pork has shown little variation in recent months. In June the average was 23·8 cents per pound as compared with 23·5 in May. Lard was fractionally lower at 11·9 cents per pound than in the previous month as compared with 15·3 cents in June, 1938. The price of fresh eggs declined from 26·1 cents per dozen in May to 25·5 cents in June. Seasonal decreases in the price of milk were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was fractionally lower at 10·8 cents per quart. Creamery butter was down in the average from 26·1 cents per pound in May to 25·5 cents in June. The average price in June, 1938, was 31·4 cents. Cheese also was down from 22 cents per pound to 21·4 cents. Onions were about one cent per pound higher at 5·8 cents per pound. The price of potatoes averaged $1.49 per 90 pounds in June as compared with $1.56 in May. This is the first decline recorded since September when the average price was $1 per 90 pounds. Seasonal reductions in the price of anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was down $14.54 per ton to $14.26. No changes were reported in rent.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14 to $14.25; Ottawa $16.50; Kingston $16; Belleville $15.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15; Toronto $14.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.25; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in several of these countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 97·8 for May as compared to 97·2 for April, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. Food prices rose by 0·5 per cent while those of industrial materials and manufactures rose by 0·7 per cent. Compared with a year earlier there was a decline of 4·1 per cent in the general index, food prices being 8·5 per cent lower and those of industrial materials and manufactures 1·9 per cent lower.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·6 at the end of May as compared to 90·5 at the end of April. The index for foodstuffs declined 0·6 per cent during the month but this decrease was more than offset by an increase of 0·5 per cent in the index of industrial materials. The general index for May, 1938, was 91·4, the corresponding figure for this year being 0·9 per cent lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base 1914=100, was 153 at the first of June, showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of food prices was also unchanged at 134. Prices of butter and cheese were lower than at May 1, and milk prices fell in some areas but these declines were offset by an increase in the price of sugar in most districts. The indexes of rent and clothing showed no change during May, while a small decrease in the index of fuel and lighting material prices was offset by an increase in the index of prices of sundries.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 693 for May, as compared with 681 for April, an increase of 1·8 per cent for the month. The index of food prices rose from 636 to 643 due to increases in the cost of animal foods and in the sugar, coffee and cocoa group which were only partially offset by decreases in the cost of vegetable foods. The index of all industrial materials rose from 722 to 737, there having been increases in all its sub-groups. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged at 55.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 106·5 for May as compared to 106·4 for April. The index of prices of agricultural products increased 0·5 per cent during the month, while that for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods declined 0·3 per cent and that for manufactured goods declined 0·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·1 for May as compared to 125·9 for April, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. The index for rents was unchanged, while those for food and for clothing showed increases of 0·3 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively. The price index of fuel and lighting materials declined 1·0 per cent while that for sundries declined 0·1 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 99 for March, showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of prices of foods was 100 as compared to 101 for February while the index of prices for non-foods rose from 99 in February to 100 in March.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100 was 103 for April. While the general index showed no change from the March figure, the food prices index increased from 109 to 110, the index for fuel and lighting materials decreased from 102 to 98 and that for sundries decreased from 95 to 94. The indexes for rent and clothing prices were unchanged at 100 and 85 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100 was 76·2 for April as compared to 76·7 for March, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. Farm products declined 3·2 per cent, foods 2·3 per cent, hides and leather products 1·0 per cent, chemicals and drugs 0·7 per cent, metals and metal products 0·3 per cent and building materials 0·2 per cent. Four groups showed small increases as follows: textile products, 0·5 per cent, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities, 0·4 per cent each, and house furnishing goods 0·2 per cent. The all commodity index was 3·2 per cent lower than a year ago.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base

81706—8

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		France		Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 63 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living (h)	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1913	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1930	1914	1913–1914	1928	1921	1911–1913	1928	July 1933–June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(c)			(b)	(b)											
1913	100	100		100														
1914—July	(e) 102	(i) 103		(i) 102·7	61·3	100	100		(a) 100									628
1918—July	(e) 174	(e) 152		(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5	210	203						(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	(e) 187	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4	209	208						(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	(e) 231	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6	258	252		(g) 363				(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	(e) 152	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	220	219		(g) 295			(a) 100	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(e) 139	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	180	184		(g) 289			91·20	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	(e) 151	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	161	170		(g) 539	142·4		166·35	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	149	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	159	166		(g) 507	150·0		199·35	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	147	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	157	165		(g) 519	152·6		205·36	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	150	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	149	161	(a) 102·2	(g) 555	154·4		218·01	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	149	156	97·5	(e)170·2	95·8	141	155	(a) 100·0	(g) 592	149·3		223·94	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	110	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	130	147	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	137·4		201·59	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	92	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	125	143	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	121·5		179·53	(e) 140·9			130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	118	138	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	118·7		177·84	(e) 137·4	72·3		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	101	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	122	141	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	122·9		169·84	(e) 139·9	65·9		147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	103	123	80·2	(e)140·1	82·4	126	143	66·6	(g) 469	124·3		173·45	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	152	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	109	126	84·0	(e)143·0	85·2	129	146	73·6	(g) 504	125·3		178·51	(e) 131·1	60·8	101	158	(g) 848	
1937—July	117	131	85·9	(e)147·4	88·9	140	155	92·9	(g) 630	126·2	92·9	198·70	138·7	61·7	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—April	118	132	79·4		86·8	137	154	106·8	(g) 692	125·6	98·7	200·36	138·2	60·9	105	198	(g) 896	
May	116	132	79·1		86·5	139	156	107·2		125·9	99·7	200·86	139·1	61·0	104	198		951
June	117	132	80·2	145·2	86·7	138	155	109·0		126·0	98·8	203·08	140·4	60·8	105	197		
July	117	132	80·0		86·5	146	159	107·4	(g) 689	126·8	99·0	201·51	138·7	60·8	106	199	(g) 914	
August	120	134	78·4		85·9	141	156	106·0		126·5	98·6	202·10	138·4	60·8	105	203		952
September	116	132	78·7	144·2	85·9	140	156	107·3		125·2	98·6	204·89	138·7	60·6	105	204		
October	115	132	78·1		85·8	139	155	110·7	(g) 722	124·9	99·0	207·04	138·3	60·6	105	208	(g) 914	
November	114	132	77·8		85·6	140	156	111·4		125·0	99·5	208·83	137·4	60·6	105	210		953
December	113	131	78·6	144·2	84·8	139	156	113·7		125·3	100·0	207·84	138·3	60·8	104	212		
1939—January	113	131	77·5		85·4	138	155	117·8		125·8	100·4	208·66		60·6	105		(g) 938	
February	111	130	76·8		85·1	138	155	115·7		125·7	100·1	205·03		60·6	104			970
March	111	130	76·4	142·9	84·9	135	153	117·0		126·0	100·0	202·51	138·2	60·7	103			
April	111	130	76·6		85·0	135	153	116·3		125·9	101·1	199·54		60·9	103			
May	111	131	76·5		84·8	134	153	115·6				197·85		60·9				
June	110	130	76·3			134	153	116·2										

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month.
(h) Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Association of Italian Corporations	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	45	400		126	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867–1877	July, 1914	1913	1928	April, 1914	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)				(d)							(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	85·0	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	82·4	(a) 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	193·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	206·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	254·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	158·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	.....	134·0	332	.....	.....	360	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	.....	126·0	854	133·1	.....	876	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0	.....	122·0	633	137·6	.....	845	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	.....	120·8	637	141·6	.....	841	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	.....	115·2	626	137·8	.....	858	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	549	125·1	.....	739	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	466	111·7	.....	635	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	404	95·9	.....	512	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	337	93·9	.....	506	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	87·3	82·4	361	98·9	.....	471	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	88·1	84·3	334	101·8	.....	553	74	52·9	89·9	1039	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	388	104·2	.....	576	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	580	106·4	90·3	702	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
1938—April	82·3	83·44	78·7	80·7	103·1	93·5	619	105·6	95·0	640	92	57·2	108·1	1172	101	186·5	1624	1519
May	80·3	80·80	78·1	80·5	102·0	91·4	643	105·4	95·7	631	92	56·9	106·9	.....	100	188·1	1641	1514
June	80·1	80·70	78·3	80·4	100·7	91·4	653	105·6	96·2	629	92	56·8	107·1	.....	100	192·2	1661	1517
July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	652	105·6	94·9	623	90	56·4	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1508
August	76·0	73·37	78·1	79·9	99·5	88·6	644	105·9	96·0	620	90	55·0	105·4	.....	100	190·3	1713	1513
September	74·5	72·03	78·3	80·5	98·4	88·6	646	105·6	96·8	622	91	55·0	105·5	.....	101	190·3	1680	1506
October	74·1	70·95	77·6	79·7	99·1	88·8	654	105·7	96·9	617	91	55·0	105·8	1157	100	190·8	1715	1512
November	73·5	70·51	77·5	79·9	98·4	87·4	657	105·1	97·2	610	91	54·6	106·1	.....	99	191·8	1698	1518
December	73·3	69·81	77·0	79·6	98·3	89·1	666	106·3	96·4	607	92	55·0	106·1	.....	101	192·8	1689	1547
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	676	106·5	97·1	604	91	54·9	105·7	1145	100	.....	1690	1546
February	73·2	70·04	76·9	79·1	96·8	88·6	677	106·5	97·2	599	91	55·0	105·2	.....	99	.....	1714	1540
March	73·2	69·96	76·7	78·9	96·6	89·0	681	106·6	97·6	600	91	55·1	105·3	.....	99	.....	1764	1548
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	77·8	97·2	90·5	682	106·4	97·9	602	92	55·6	105·9	1126	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	73·7	71·35	.....	77·5	97·8	90·6	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	55·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	73·3	71·29	.....	76·7	.....	.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927. "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

1923=100, was 84·8 for May as compared with 85·0 for April. The index for rent was unchanged but all the other groups making up the index showed decreases, the largest being in the fuel and light group whose index declined 1·4 per cent during the month; the price indexes of food, clothing and sundries each declined 0·1 per cent. As compared with May, 1938, the general index showed a decline of 2·0 per cent.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

British Columbia Appeal Court Orders New Trial Where Barbers Act Not Complied With

The plaintiff failed on an examination under the Barbers Act at which it was necessary to qualify in order to obtain a barber's licence. He appealed under section 11 of the Act to a County Court Judge who dismissed the appeal without referring the matter to a special tribunal of three barbers as required by that section.

The British Columbia Court of Appeal unanimously held that it had jurisdiction to hear the appeal and that since section 11 of the Act had, in effect, been disregarded, a new trial should be ordered. *McAllister* v. *Board of Examiners under the Barbers Act* (1939) 3 Dominion Law Reports 124.

Manitoba Appeal Court Upholds Magistrate's Decision Dismissing Action Under Minimum Wage Act

The Manitoba Court of Appeal on May 9 unanimously affirmed the judgment of Judge Whitla of the County Court dismissing an action by a night watchman for wages at the minimum rate fixed by the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board. The plaintiff was hired in October, 1936, at $40 a month, which was gradually increased to $50, the rate he was receiving in August, 1938, when he voluntarily left his employment. No decision was made as to whether he was entitled to the benefit of the Minimum Wage Act. The question was whether a civil action could be brought by the plaintiff in the County Court where under the Statute of Limitations wages may be recovered for as long a period as six years or whether only criminal proceedings could be taken before a magistrate for a violation of the Minimum Wage Act or regulations in which case, according to the Manitoba Summary Convictions Act and the Criminal Code of Canada, s. 1142, the proceedings must be taken within six months of the offence.

The original Act declared it an offence to violate any provision of the Act or any regulation and prescribed a penalty. It expressly provided also that if an employee were paid less than the minimum to which she was entitled, she could recover in a civil action the full minimum wage. In 1925 the Act was amended to require a magistrate who found an employer guilty of paying less than the minimum to order the employer to pay the amount of wages due in accordance with the Act and regulations. This new section, replacing the old, stipulated also that "any agreement made by any employee to work for less than the fixed minimum wage shall be no defence in an action by an employee to recover wages or in any prosecution under the Act." There was, however, no express statement in the Act as amended that an employee could recover in a civil action.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun expressed the opinion that the word "action," which in its popular sense means a civil action by which one party seeks in a Court of Justice to enforce some right or to restrain the commission of some wrong, refers in this section to criminal proceedings before a magistrate and not to a civil action since the clause providing for a civil action had been repealed. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed.

After the appeal had been heard but before judgment on appeal had been rendered, the Legislature amended the Minimum Wage Act to stipulate that nothing in the Act should curtail or defect any civil or other remedy for the recovery of wages by an employee except in so far as an order has been made by a magistrate in convicting an employer of paying a wage lower than the prescribed minimum. The amendment provides further that every employer who permits an employee to do work for which a minimum wage has been fixed is to be deemed to have agreed to pay such wage and the employee may recover the full amount by civil action. It was provided, however, that no order for the payment of wages in connection with the prosecution of an employer should relate to wages payable more than six months before the date of the complaint on which the proceedings were based. These amendments were declared to be retroactive and to be construed as if originally contained in the Minimum Wage Act.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun indicated that if these amendments had been enacted before the present case went to trial, the result might have been different but they could not affect an action which was pending at the time of their enactment since the Manitoba Inter-

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pretation Act stipulates that the provisions of an Act shall not affect litigation pending at the time of enactment unless it is so expressly stated in the Act.

Mr. Justice Robson agreed that the reference in the Act to "any action by an employee to recover wages" was not sufficient to give an employee the remedy of a civil action and he distinguished between the case before the Court and an English case of *Waghorn* v. *Collison* (1922) L.J. K.B. 735, relied on by the appellant in which the Court decided that the Corn Production Act, 1917, authorizing the fixing of minimum wages for agricultural workers, was "the contractual basis between agricultural workmen and their employers and that an employee could sue for the statutory wages as contractual and that the summary procedure was optional." Mr. Justice Robson was of the opinion that there was no conventional contract in the Manitoba Act such as the English Court found to exist in the section of the English Act providing that "any person who employs a workman in agriculture shall pay wages to the workman at a rate not less than the minimum rate as fixed under this Act and applicable to the case..." The penal provision in the Manitoba Act that if an employer pays less than the minimum wage and is found guilty of a violation of the Act he shall be ordered by the magistrate to pay the full amount of the wage "merely established a magistrate's jurisdiction and did not go so far as the provision in the Corn Production Act, 1917, which made the minimum rate a contractual rate which could either be sued for in the Civil Courts or enforced with a penalty in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction."

As regards the amendments in the Manitoba Act made by the Legislature before a judgment was given in this case, Mr. Justice Robson considered that they provided such a contractual basis as the English statute but they could not affect an action begun before their enactment in spite of the stipulation that they should be retroactive. *Dorosh v. Bentwood Chair and Table Co.* (1939) 2 Western Weekly Reports. 150.

Superior Court Judgment Dismissing Action Under Collective Labour Agreements Act Upheld on Appeal

On April 29 the Quebec Court of King's Bench unanimously affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Forest of the Superior Court of the district of Montreal who had disallowed a claim for wages by a joint committee set up under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. The action was on behalf of workmen engaged in constructing drains for the defendant contractors for the City of Montreal who had been paid less than the rates established by a collective agreement and made binding by order in council. The plaintiffs admitted that if the agreement did not apply to the work, the men had been paid in full; and the defendants did not deny that the wages paid were less than those fixed in the agreement. The defence was that the words "building trades" used in the agreement and order in council did not apply to the construction of drains and the majority of the court agreed with this contention. Mr. Justice Langlais considered that construction in general was covered by the agreement but he would have dismissed the appeal because the statement of claim referred to the "building" industry instead of the "construction" industry. *Comité Conjoint des Metiers de la Construction* v. *Toussaint Frères* (1939) Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, 424.

Court Action Under U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act

Labor Standards, a publication of the United States Department of Labor reports in its June issue that rulings favorable to the Government have been handed down in each of the 17 decisions in cases brought to enforce the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Eight other cases, including one in which the Government is defendant, are pending. Fines totalling $8,000 have been imposed, and penalties amounting to $31,500 have been suspended on the condition that restitution is made the underpaid employees. Twelve injunctions restraining violations of the act have been granted.

In the first criminal case brought under the act, the company and its manager were each indicted on four counts—payment of less than the minimum wage, falsification of records to conceal the underpayment, failure to keep proper records of hours worked and wages paid, and shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured in violation of the law. The Federal court rendering the decision fined the general manager $1,000 and the company $500 on each of the four charges, but suspended the fine in three of the charges, provided that complete restitution amounting to approximately $750 was made the employees.

In a recent case the defendants were fined $15,000, $12,000 of which was suspended on the condition that restitution amounting to about $1,700 was made.

The first decree in which specific inventories of manufactured goods were barred to interstate commerce was entered on April 15, when a lumber company in a consent decree was enjoined from shipping in interstate commerce goods admittedly produced in violation of the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Recently a hosiery mill was permanently enjoined from violating the law by listing certain of its workers in a branch factory as "students" in a "trade school." Back wages in an approximate amount of $2,000 have been paid to these "student" employees. In another hosiery case the court permitted the shipment of some "hot" goods, but only on condition that full restitution amounting to about $2,000 be made to the employees.

A case is pending of a company who, it is charged, not only failed to meet the minimum-wage and overtime requirements of the act but attempted to evade the law by establishing a system of contract shops. According to the complaint filed, these shops were set up in cellars, outbuildings, and other insanitary places.

One case involved an employee discharged for making a complaint to the Wage and Hour Division. In this case the defendant immediately offered to submit to a consent decree, which provided not only for restitution to the employees insofar as wages are concerned but also for reinstatement of the discharged worker.

A recent complaint filed against a railroad company alleges that the company has arbitrarily made deductions from the wages of maintenance employees for rent on company-owned houses, many of which are nonexistent or not occupied by the employees from whose pay envelopes the "rental" is deducted. As a result of this practice, maintenance employees of this company have failed to receive the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour prescribed by the law. The complaint also alleges that in addition many deductions have been made for food purchased from company stores at prices which include a profit to the company. This is contrary to regulations prescribed by the Administrator defining the reasonable cost of board, lodging, and other facilities. The complaint asks that the railroad company be permanently enjoined from violating the minimum-wage and record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In each of the four criminal cases in which decisions have been rendered the defendants pleaded guilty.

Loans Under National Housing Act

Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance announced on July 8 the approval of National Housing Act loans well over the $2,000,000 mark for the second consecutive month. Housing Act loans approved in June aggregated $2,196,825 and those in May, $2,426,491. The number of loans approved in June was 547, the largest number for any month to date. Taking into account, as well, advances under the Home Improvement Plan, more than $8,500,000 has been made available in the past two months under these measures for the construction of new dwelling units and the repair and improvement of older residential properties.

Total National Housing Act loans approved in June, amounting to $2,196,825 provided for the construction of 669 family housing units. Of these, 205 or over 30 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less, 343 or over 51 per cent were financed by loans of $3,000 or less, 482 or over 72 per cent were financed by loans of $3,500 or less, and 569 or over 85 per cent were financed by loans of $4,000 or less.

Of the 547 individual loans approved, 525 were to finance the construction of single-family houses, 8 to finance the construction of two-family houses (mostly in Quebec), and 14 to finance the construction of multiple-family houses. Loans to finance single-family and two-family houses accounted for approximately 81 per cent of the total volume of mortgage money approved, and multiple-family houses accounted for 19 per cent of the total.

The extension of the loaning facilities to new communities was continued with loans approved in 8 new communities where previously there had been no Housing Act loans. The total number of communities in which these facilities have now been made available is 330.

Activity under the 90 per cent loan provisions of the National Housing Act was again a feature of operations for June. From 33 approvals for this type of loan in March, the number has increased to 71 in April, 77 in May, and 110 in June, or over 1/5th the total number of individual loans approved in this latter month. Loans as high as 90 per cent of the lending value of new homes may be approved under the Act to finance single-family houses which are being built for owner occupancy where the total lending value of the property (including lot) does not exceed $2,500. Since the original investment is not large, and the monthly payments are very moderate, the market for this type of dwelling is immense, and considerable interest is being shown in the possibilities of this provision by builders in a number of centres. A total of 419 of these loans have now been given approval in 73 Communities.

Up to June 30, 1939, the aggregate volume of Housing Act loans approved stands at $36,655,589, providing for 9,862 family housing units.

Home Improvement Loans

Continuing the marked upward trend of loaning operations evidenced in recent months, Home Improvement loans reported to the Department in June numbered more than 5,000 aggregating well over $2,000,000 according to figures made public on July 6 by the Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. As compared with June, 1938, this represents an increase of between 40 and 50 per cent.

Based on the conservative estimate that each Home Improvement loan (average about $400) provides a month's work for two men, it is estimated that the 5,000 loans reported in June would provide work for at least 10,000 workmen in the building and related industries.

More than 75,000 loans have now been granted under the Home Improvement Plan totalling about $30,000,000.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Twenty-Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twenty-fifth Session* of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 8 to 28, 1939.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, each Member State is entitled to send four delegates to the Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the other two must represent, respectively, employers and workpeople. These two latter representatives must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting, but these advisers may not speak or vote, except as authorized deputies for the delegate.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of draft international Conventions, or Recommendations to be submitted to the Member States for consideration with a view to effect being given to them by national legislation or other action. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Draft Convention or Recommendation by the Conference. The Draft Conventions and Recommendations are afterwards communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the countries represented in the International Labour Organization. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest possible moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Draft Convention or Recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each session of the Conference have been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and then, with the Law Officers' reports on the question of jurisdiction, have been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities.

* A session of the Conference has been held annually since the first session in 1919. Two sessions were held in 1926 and in 1929, and three in 1936. A report of each session was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the year.

Countries Represented at Conference

Delegations were present at the Conference from forty-six countries, and the Credentials Committee approved the credentials of 86 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates and 34 Workers' delegates, making 154 delegates in all. In addition 199 Technical Advisers were accredited, 96 being Government Advisers, 48 Employers' Advisers and 55 Workers' Advisers. This made a total attendance of 353 Delegates and Advisers at the Conference. In 1938, 157 Delegates and 257 Advisers attended the Conference from 50 different countries. There was thus in 1939 a decline of 61 (3 fewer Delegates and 58 fewer Advisers) from the previous year.

Among the delegates present were the Ministers of Labour, or other Departments, from several countries. These included: Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, Great Britain; Mr. Langstone, Minister of Lands, New Zealand; Mr. Pomaret, Minister of Labour, France; Mr. Delfosse, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Belgium; Mr. Torp, Minister of Social Affairs, Norway; Mr. Fagerholm, Minister of Social Affairs, Finland; Mr. Krier, Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, Luxemburg.

A list of the countries represented follows: Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq., Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Canadian Delegation

Government Delegates:

Mr. H. H. Wrong, Geneva, Switzerland, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.

Mr. M. S. Campbell, Ottawa, Chief Conciliation Officer, Department of Labour.

Advisers to Government Delegates:

Mr. Thomas J. O'Neill, Member of Parliament, Kamloops.

Mr. George D. Taylor, Sault Ste. Marie, Executive Board Member, All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Michel A. Bourdon, Montreal, Treasurer, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Mr. Alfred Rive, Geneva, Switzerland, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Canada to the League of Nations.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Vice-Chairman of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Limited, and Past Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. G. V. V. Nicholls, Toronto, Assistant Secretary of the Legal and Industrial Relations Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. R. J. Tallon, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and President of Division No. 4, Railway Shop Crafts.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. William H. Phillips, Ottawa, Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Officers of the Conference

The following officers were elected:—

President.—Mr. Edmond Schulthess, former president of the Swiss Confederation, and Swiss Government delegate to the Conference.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Langstone, Government delegate from New Zealand; Mr. Harriman, Employers' delegate from the United States; and Mr. Jouhaux, Workers' delegate from France.

Secretary-General.—Mr. John G. Winant, Director of the International Labour Office.

Agenda

Comprising the 1939 agenda were the following items listed for the second and final stage of the double-discussion procedure of the Conference:

I. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
II. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
III. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
IV. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
V. Generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.
VI. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.

Appointment of Committees

On the recommendation of the Selection Committee, the Conference appointed the following committees:

Committee on Standing Orders.—Fifteen members: five from the Government group and five each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Resolutions Committee.—Twelve members: six from the Government group and three each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Application of Conventions.—Sixteen members: eight from the Government group and four each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Technical Education.—Fifty-six members: twenty-four from the Government group and sixteen each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Indigenous Workers' Contracts.—Twenty members: ten from the Government group and five each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Migrant Workers.—Forty-two members: eighteen from the Government group and twelve each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport.—Forty-two members: eighteen from the Government group and twelve each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—Twenty-four members: eight from each group.

The Canadian delegation secured representation on the following committees:—

Selection Committee:
Mr. Wrong; (substitute, Mr. Campbell); Mr. Tallon.
Committee on Technical Education and Apprenticeship:
Mr. Campbell; (substitute, Mr. Taylor).
Mr. Goldie; (substitute, Mr. Nicholls).
Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport:
Mr. Wrong; (substitutes, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Bourdon).
Mr. Goldie; (substitute, Mr. Nicholls).
Mr. Phillips, (substitute, Workers' member).
Committee on Migrant Workers:
(Substitute, Workers' members, Mr. Tallon).
Committee on the Application of Conventions:
(Substitutes, Mr. Wrong, Mr. Rive).

Summary of Conference Decisions

The following is only a brief summary of the Conference decisions and the full text of the adopted Draft Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions will be found elsewhere in this article.

1. *Technical and Vocational Education and Apprenticeship*

The Conference adopted by 110 votes to 0 a Recommendation concerning vocational training. By the same vote, the Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning apprenticeship. Both Recommendations received the votes of the Canadian Government and Workers' delegates.

II. *Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers*

On this item the Conference adopted two Draft Conventions and two Recommendations.

The first Draft Convention concerned the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, and was adopted by a vote of 101 to 0.

The second Draft Convention concerned the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers, and was adopted by a vote of 95 to 22.

The first Recommendation concerning the maximum length of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers was adopted by a vote of 94 to 16, while the second Recommendation (concerning labour inspectorates for indigenous workers) was adopted by a vote of 94 to 2. Though this subject on the agenda of the Conference has no particular application to Canada, the Canadian Government and Workers' delegates supported the proposals because the Governments chiefly concerned were, with one exception, in favour of these measures.

III. *Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers*

The Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment, the vote being 110 to 0. Supplementing this Draft Convention were two Recommendations which were adopted by votes of 103 to 0 and 107 to 0, respectively. As in the case of the preceding item, this question has no particular application to Canada. The Canadian Workers' delegates supported the proposals.

IV. *Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods of Professional Drivers (and their Assistants) of Vehicles Engaged in Road Transport*

On this subject the Conference adopted a Draft Convention and four Recommendations.

The Draft Convention concerning the regulation of working hours and rest periods was adopted by a vote of 88 to 18.

The first Recommendation concerning individual control books in road transport was adopted by a vote of 85 to 20.

The second Recommendation concerning the regulation of night work was adopted by a vote of 81 to 23.

The third Recommendation concerning the methods of regulating hours of work was adopted by a vote of 81 to 21.

The fourth Recommendation concerning the rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles was adopted by a vote of 72 to 21.

On the Draft Convention and the first three Recommendations, the Canadian delegation was divided, the Government and Workers' delegates voting in favour and the Employers' delegate against. On the last Recommendation, re professional drivers of private vehicles, the Canadian Government and Workers' delegates did not vote, while the Employers' delegate voted in opposition.

V. *Generalization of the Reduction of Hours of Work in Industry, Commerce and Offices*

On this subject the Conference by a vote of 90 to 2 adopted a resolution postponing further action in view of the "prevailing political insecurity" and the resultant "extensive programs of armament and national defence." The Canadian delegation took no part in either the discussion or the voting on this resolution.

VI. *Reduction of Hours of Work in Coal Mines*

The "prevailing political insecurity" also operated in this matter. The Conference discussed a resolution asking the Governing Body to place this question on the agenda of an early session "as soon as such action is warranted by an improvement in the international situation." This resolution was adopted without a record vote.

Other Resolutions Adopted

The Conference also adopted three important Resolutions not relating to items on the agenda but which had been submitted by different members. These concerned: (1) the employment of women; (2) judicial bodies for the enforcement of labour legislation and the rapid functioning of such bodies; (3) an enquiry into the methods followed in order to encourage the development of the activities of the International Labour Organization in various countries. (The texts of these Resolutions are given at the conclusion of this review.)

Position of Federal States in Regard to Conventions

The United States Government had suggested to the International Labour Office in advance of the Conference that a special provision should be inserted in any Draft Convention dealing with road transport to permit Federal States to ratify the resultant convention to the limits of their constitutional authority if they thought it advisable to do so.

This suggestion was considered by a subcommittee of the Road Transport Committee of the Conference who were of the opinion that the suggestion was one which would require examination by the Governing Body before any definite decision was taken as the question would doubtless arise with respect to other Conventions.

From the text of the road transport Convention (included in the present article) it will be observed that there is no clause dealing with the case of federal countries. Accordingly, the committee submitted to the Conference a resolution requesting the Governing Body to undertake a study of the position of Federal States with regard to the ratification of Conventions.

ADDRESS OF U. S. GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

Speaking to the resolution when it came before the Conference, the United States Government delegate (Mr. Goodrich) outlined the purpose underlying the resolution as follows:

Since the proposed resolution is the result of a suggestion put forward by the United States Government delegation, it is, I think, our duty to inform the Conference of what has been in our minds. Our purpose is to find ways and means to bring about a wider application of international labour Conventions within those Federal States in which the jurisdiction of the central authority, with respect to labour matters, is at present limited.

This problem, as was brought out in the Committee discussions, is one which affects different Federal States unequally. In some Federal States there has been no serious question of the competence of the Federal authorities. Their position would not be affected by any proposed change. In other Federal States, earlier difficulties that stood in the way of ratification have been largely, if not entirely, removed. Care must be taken not to jeopardize their gains. . . .

Let there be no mistake as to the spirit in which this proposal is put forward. The Federal States of limited jurisdiction have no grievance and no grounds for grievance. Their necessities were generously recognized—perhaps even over-generously—by the provision in the Constitution permitting them to treat Conventions in cases like this as Recommendations. What we ask is the opportunity to do more, rather than less, than the Constitution requires. We hope that the way may be found. We believe that it is of great importance to bring these Federal States and their labour movements into a more complete participation at every stage in the work of the Organization. It is for this reason that we ask that every possibility be explored of extending to these large additional numbers of workers the benefits and the protection of international labour Conventions. It is in this spirit that we ask the Conference to support the resolution. . . .

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ADDRESS OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

The position of Canada and other federal states in relation to ratifications limited by constitutional jurisdiction was set forth by the Canadian Government delegate, Mr. Wrong, as follows:

Mr. Wrong (*Government delegate, Canada*).—The resolution adopted by the road transport Committee recommends that the Governing Body should undertake a study of the methods whereby Federal States with limited jurisdiction over labour matters may apply labour Conventions to the largest possible number of workers. The report explains how this resolution arose out of an amendment to the draft road transport Convention which was moved by the representative of the Government of the United States. The purpose of the amendment was to add an article permitting a Federal State to ratify the Draft Convention on the understanding that its obligations would be limited to applying the Convention first to persons whose conditions of work were directly regulated by the Federal authority and, secondly, to persons whose conditions of work were regulated by a constituent unit of the Federation (a State or Province) which had undertaken to the Federal authority to apply the Convention.

This amendment gave rise to important legal and constitutional problems. It presented a difficult question of drafting, because of the varying character of Federal jurisdiction in the different Federations, and questions were also raised concerning its validity under the Constitution of the Organization. I do not wish here to go into the nature of these legal difficulties. My purpose is to emphasize the practical importance to the International Labour Organization of finding an answer to the problem.

On examining the table of progress of ratifications, one may notice that the number of ratifications registered by Federal States is small. For example, the United States of America has ratified five Conventions, Australia has ratified eleven Conventions, Canada nine and Switzerland also nine. In the case of the first three countries, the great majority of ratifications relate to maritime Conventions, the reason being that, in them all, control of ocean shipping is within Federal jurisdiction. Yet no one would maintain that social progress in these countries lags behind the rest of the world. At least in Canada the small number of ratifications results from the inability of the Federal Government, because of its limited jurisdiction, to undertake to apply throughout the whole country, to all persons covered by their terms, most of the Conventions which have been adopted by the Conference.

The importance of Federal States in the International Labour Organization is increasing. We all recognize the vitality of the support which has been brought to the Organization by the adhesion of the United States. Another great and prominent Member of the Organization, India, is in process of becoming a Federal State. It may be that in course of time some of the political problems of this Continent may be met through the creation of new federations in Europe.

The provision in the Constitution permitting Federal States to treat Conventions in certain cases as Recommendations has not proved satisfactory. That Federal States should be able to apply international labour Conventions is a matter of growing importance. It follows that it is of growing importance that public interest in the Organization should be maintained and increased inside Federal States. It is a commonplace which still bears repetition that the salt of our discussion in the International Labour Organization comes from the direct participation of representatives of employers and workers. But the real value of our tripartite methods depends, particularly perhaps in the case of the Workers' representatives, on the existence of a lively support at home for the work of the Organization. I think that the Canadian Workers' delegate would agree with me that the interest of organized labour in Canada in the work of the International Labour Office has not been easy to maintain except in certain fields, such as maritime questions, in which, under the Canadian Constitution, the ratification of labour Conventions is possible. A slackening of public interest in the Federal States would be a serious matter for the Organization. An increase of public interest would be of great value. Can this be accomplished if the possibility of ratifying Conventions in some federations is limited to those dealing with a few subjects?

In endorsing this resolution, I therefore wish to emphasize that the solution of the problem which it refers to the Governing Body is not merely a matter of concern to a few Member States; it can and may affect the whole future of the Organization.

ADOPTED RESOLUTION

This Resolution which was adopted is as follows:

The Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport.

Having considered with great interest a proposal that special provision should be made in the text of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work and Rest Periods in Road Transport to permit ratification by Federal States in which the jurisdiction of the federal authorities is subject to limitations.

Considering that the proposal raises questions of importance not only to the Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport but to the International Labour Organization as a whole, and

Recognizing the importance to the International Labour Organization of bringing the largest possible number of workers under the protection of the binding obligations of International Labour Conventions,

Recommends that the Conference request the Governing Body to undertake a study of methods of enabling Federal States, whose jurisdiction over labour matters is limited, to assume under future Conventions the obligations of the Convention for the largest possible number of workers, and to submit a report to the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Conference.

Policy of I.L.O. in Case of Emergency

Submitted to the Conference in the form of a communication from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was a document explaining the decision of the Governing Body as to the attitude to be adopted by the Organization in the event of an acute international crisis, even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war. In brief, this decision is to the effect that activity should be continued.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which has had under consideration since October, 1938 the question of the policy of the International Labour Organization in the event of any future international crisis, has adopted unanimously certain proposals upon this subject submitted to it by its Emergency Committee.

As indicated in its report, the Emergency Committee took cognizance of the replies from a certain number of Governments to the communication addressed to them by the Office forwarding the report which the Governing Body had adopted on some of the problems which would arise as regards the International Labour Organization at a time of grave international crisis. It noted with particular satisfaction that a number of these replies, including those from Great Britain, Rumania and Sweden, reaffirmed the principle that the International Labour Organization should endeavour to function as completely as possible if an international crisis should intervene and even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war. The Committee also received with great satisfaction similar declarations made on behalf of their Governments by the representatives of France and the United States of America. . . .

The decision of the Governing Body clearly implied that the Office should continue to function in its present premises until this proves impossible.

While indicating the impossibility "to foresee conditions which may supervene in time of an acute international crisis," the Committee pointed to possible eventualities such as greater or lesser degree of industrial disturbance, involving, in the event of a large-scale war "a wide-spread disorganization of economic life" with all countries "facing social problems of great gravity."

The effect of a major war in the opinion of the Committee would intensify labour problems, and on this likelihood the report observed:

Judging from past experience, the existence of a state of war would give a new acuteness to labour problems and lead to a great intensification of social legislation, in belligerent countries as well as in those not engaged in hostilities.

The fundamental problem of real wages, i.e. of the relation between wages and the cost of living, would be of added importance. Adaptations in the light of the best available information would have to be made far more deliberately than in normal times. It was pointed out, for instance, by a member of the Committee that many of the industrial disputes which occurred during the war of 1914-1918 were the outcome of a futile chase of wages after prices, and might have been avoided if there had been a better understanding of the problems and processes involved.

Moreover, it may be regarded as certain that the new distribution of economic activities

which war would necessarily produce would lead to problems of labour supply, certain industries experiencing shortage and others possibly unemployment. In order to avoid these difficulties, measures of different kinds, such as the extension of the functions of employment exchanges, the development of training institutions, substitution, etc., may have to be taken. The problems of fatigue resulting from increased hours of labour and intensification of effort, night work, etc., would also necessarily preoccupy the administrations dealing with labour and social questions.

The report dealt with technical problems arising out of the wide use of new products and processes and emphasized the need of continued co-operation between Governments, employers and workers, thus:—

Even assuming, however, that the Organization were not in a position to discharge concrete tasks, its continued existence as an instrument of co-operation between Governments, employers and workers would, in the Committee's judgment, be of the highest value. The degree of co-operation which is achieved to-day has not come into existence automatically. It is the outcome of the uphill work of twenty years, which has created a tradition which will die unless it continues to grow. If that tradition were now allowed to perish, it might well take an equal period to re-establish the degree of influence which the Organization enjoys to-day. No one who is conscious of the acuteness of the social problems which another war, whatever its result, would inevitably bring in its train, can contemplate without the gravest disquiet any diminution in the influence of the Organization as an instrument of co-operation between Governments, employers and employed during the difficult period that is likely to follow immediately upon the termination of hostilities.

Technical and Vocational Education

The Conference considered a Draft Recommendation which was submitted by the Advisory Committee on Technical Education.

This is designed to ensure a good organization of the vocational training of the workers.

Regarded as one of the most important problems in many countries, where large-scale unemployment in certain branches of economic activity is accompanied by a lack of skilled labour in other branches, it was, therefore, necessary to train skilled workers, capable of adapting themselves to the changing methods of production.

With this end in view, the Conference was asked by its Committee to "recommend" a certain number of principles which each State Member should apply on its territory to ensure that this training occurs in the best possible conditions.

The first objective was that the work of the various official and private institutions in each country which deal with vocational training should, while ensuring free play to initiative and adaptability to the requirements of the different industries, regions and localities, be co-ordinated and developed on the basis of a general programme.

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The Recommendation then dealt, in succession, with "prevocational" preparation, that is to say with the preparation which all children should receive within compulsory education, and with technical and vocational education.

A network of schools should be established in each country, adjusted as regards number, location and curricula to the economic requirements of each region or locality and affording the workers adequate opportunities for developing their technical or trade knowledge.

Measures should be adopted to ensure that, in the event of economic depression or financial difficulty, the supply of trained workers necessary to meet future requirements is not imperilled by a reduction in the facilities for technical and vocational education. For this purpose, consideration should be given particularly to the grant of subsidies to the existing schools and to the provision of special courses to make good the loss of opportunities for training caused by unemployment.

In countries in which a sufficient number of vocational and technical schools has not yet been established, it would be desirable that undertakings of such a size as to make such arrangements practicable should meet the cost of training a certain number of young workers determined according to the number of workers employed by the undertaking.

Admission to technical and vocational schools should be free.

Attendance at such schools should be facilitated as circumstances require, by the grant of economic assistance in such forms as free meals, provision of working clothes and implements, free transport or reduction in the cost of transport, or maintenance allowances.

The curricula for technical and vocational schools should be so drawn up as to protect the future vocational adaptability of the workers.

Workers of both sexes should have equal rights of admission to all technical and vocational schools, provided that women and girls are not required to engage continuously on work which on grounds of health they are legally prohibited from performing.

The Recommendation also dealt with the vocational training to be given to young persons before and during employment.

In this connection, the chief point is that opportunities for extending their technical knowledge by attending part-time supplementary courses should be provided for all workers, whether they had or had not received vocational training before entering employment.

The time spent by apprentices and other young workers who are under an obligation to attend supplementary courses in attending

such courses should be included in normal working hours.

Then come measures to be recommended for co-ordinating technical education with a country's economic activities. To this end close collaboration should be maintained between technical and vocational schools and the industries or other branches of activity concerned, particularly by the inclusion of employers and workers in the governing bodies of the schools or in advisory bodies attached to the schools.

The Recommendation dealt with the conditions in which it would be desirable to organize examinations on termination of technical and vocational training, the qualifications to be required from candidates for each occupation and the recognition of certificates issued as a result of these examinations, etc.

It sets forth the principle that occupational organizations of employers and workers should assist the competent authorities in the control of these examinations, and also the principle that persons of both sexes should have equal rights to obtain the same certificates and diplomas on completion of the same studies.

Regional, national and international exchanges of students who have completed their training would be desirable so as to enable them to acquire wider knowledge and experience.

The Recommendation concludes by laying down general rules for the recruiting of teachers responsible for theoretical and practical courses in undertakings providing technical and vocational education. In order to ensure the constant improvement of the qualifications of teachers, it emphasizes, in particular, the necessity of regular contacts between teachers and such undertakings.

The Conference appointed its own committee to study the clauses in a Blue Report on the subject. From the amended Blue Report, this committee produced a Draft Recommendation which was adopted by a vote of 110 to 0. (The text of this adopted Recommendation is given at the conclusion of this article).

Apprenticeship

Supplementing the Draft Recommendation on vocational training, the Conference considered and subsequently adopted a Draft Recommendation dealing specially with apprenticeship.

Among the various forms of vocational training it is considered that apprenticeship raises special problems, particularly because it is given in the undertakings and involves contractual relations between the master and the apprentice.

In the texts submitted to the Conference, it was stated that the expression "apprenticeship" means any system by which an employer undertakes by contract to employ a young person and to train him or have him trained systematically for a trade for a period the duration of which has been fixed in advance and in the course of which the apprentice is bound to work in the employer's service.

The Recommendation before the Conference indicated a number of principles which are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Young persons should not be allowed to enter into apprenticeship until they have reached a fixed age, which should not be below the age at which school attendance ceases to be compulsory. Entrance into apprenticeship should in every case be subject to a medical examination.

Provision should be made for the registration of apprentices with appropriate bodies, and, where necessary, for the control of their number. Arrangements should be made to facilitate the transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another in cases where transfer appears necessary or desirable in order to avoid interruption of the apprenticeship or to complete the training of the apprentice or for some other reason.

The requirements of form to be complied with in contracts of apprenticeship and the terms to be contained in them should be specified, in particular by the drawing up of a standard contract.

Contracts of apprenticeship should contain provisions in regard to any remuneration in kind due to the apprentice and other payments due from the employer and in regard to the apprentice's holidays with pay.

It would be desirable that the parties concerned in apprenticeship and more particularly the organizations of employers and workers should collaborate with the official bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship.

Close collaboration should be maintained between the bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship and the general and vocational education authorities, the vocational guidance institutions, the public employment exchanges and the labour inspection authorities.

The Conference Committee on Technical Education studied the proposals submitted in a Blue Report and prepared a Draft Recommendation. This was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 110 to 0. (The text of the Recommendation, as adopted, is given at the conclusion of this article).

Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers

The Conference considered and adopted two proposed Draft Conventions and two proposed Recommendations with a view to the

regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

These regulations are the logical result of the work undertaken by the International Labour Organization for the protection of indigenous workers. Already there have been two important stages in this work: the adoption of a Convention for the suppression of forced or compulsory labour (in 1930) and of another Convention regulating the recruitment of indigenous workers (in 1936).

The first Draft Convention dealt with *written* contracts of employment of indigenous workers. It applies to contracts of employment by which an indigenous worker enters the service of an employer as a manual worker for remuneration in cash or in any other form whatsoever. The competent authority may exclude from the application of this Convention contracts by which a worker enters the service of an indigenous employer who does not employ more than a limited number of workers, and any contract of employment by which the only or principal remuneration granted to the worker is the occupancy or use of land belonging to his employer.

The Draft Convention also contains a whole series of guarantees for indigenous workers.

This Draft Convention is accompanied by a proposed Recommendation completing it by stating certain general principles which appear well fitted to guide the policy of Governments in fixing the maximum period of service of written contracts.

A second Draft Convention dealt with penal sanction for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers.

Finally a second proposed Recommendation asks Governments to create a labour inspection service in such of their colonial territories as do not have one at present.

(Since this problem is not one of particular application to Canada it has not been considered necessary to reproduce the verbatim text.)

Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers

The Conference adopted proposed Draft Convention and two Draft Recommendations which have been submitted to it by the Committee to which it had entrusted the examination of the problems of recruiting, placing, and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.

These texts are the product of prolonged study and effort on the part of the International Labour Organization, extending over a number of years. The background is set forth in the following paragraphs released by the I.L.O.

The world economic crisis very seriously weakened and upset migration currents. Afraid that an overflow of immigrants would aggravate the unemployment from which their nationals were suffering, many Governments introduced measures of restriction and the problem of regulating migration thus called for the general attention of emigration and immigration countries.

After being brought almost to a complete standstill in recent years, migration currents, particularly among salaried employees, have for some time shown a tendency to revive in many places. Since then there has been a desire that States should no longer find themselves unprepared for a fuller development of this resumption. Many countries are now realizing the importance of all the problems involved; and there is a wider recognition that States cannot remain indifferent to such migration movements, the success or failure of which is an extremely important factor in the harmony of international political and economic relationships.

The Committee considered that any attempt at international regulation of migration should deal first with the control of propaganda relating to emigration and immigration, the repression of harmful and misleading publicity and the maintenance, in various countries, of appropriate services to supply information and give assistance to emigrants and immigrants.

In the second place the Committee considered that there should be adequate guarantees that the operations of recruitment, introduction and placing of migrant workers were carried on properly and that these workers were protected against the abuses to which they were exposed, the bodies and persons engaging in these operations requiring authorization and coming under control.

Finally, the Committee considered that the conditions under which migrants admitted to employment in immigration countries worked should be under proper control, in order to protect them against the danger of exploitation and, at the same time, to ensure that their labour did not have a harmful effect on the conditions of employment of national workers.

The proposed Draft Convention submitted to the Conference deals with all these problems.

The proposed Draft Convention is accompanied by a Draft Recommendation giving, in greater detail, the principles which States are asked to bear in mind in the practical application of the above provisions.

A second Draft Recommendation asks the States concerned to supplement the measures which they take nationally by concluding bilateral or plurilateral agreements and by co-

operating in the handling of the various administrative questions raised by the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment.

(Since this problem is not one of particular application to Canada it has not been considered necessary to reproduce the verbatim text.)

Hours of Work and Rest Periods in Road Transport

The Report of the Committee on Road Transport, which the Conference considered and adopted in amended form, contained a Draft Convention, four Draft Recommendations and a Resolution, dealing with the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.

There were several reasons why the Governing Body of the I.L.O. decided to put this question on the Agenda. It was considered that road transport, becoming more and more important, also has, frequently, an international character and consequently it is necessary to unify the regulation of working conditions and to promote such regulation where it does not yet exist. This problem is closely bound up with that of safety. When drivers' working hours are too long there is not the same degree of safety.

The proposed Draft Convention, drawn up by the Committee on the basis of the text prepared by the I.L.O. after the consultation of the Governments, defines, in the first Article, the scope of the Convention as regards persons and vehicles.

On these points there was an important difference of opinion between the majority of the Committee and the Employers' Group. The latter by an amendment endeavoured to exempt owner drivers from the scope of the Convention. This amendment was defeated by a vote in committee whereupon the Employers' group reserved the right to bring the question before the Permanent Court of International Justice, contending that the International Labour Organization is not competent to deal with this category of persons.

The proposed Draft Convention then defines, for the purposes of the Convention, the term "hours of work." In Article 5 it fixes these at 48 hours per week, while permitting the competent authority to authorize higher weekly limits for subsidiary work and work frequently interrupted by periods of mere attendance.

Article 6 permits weekly hours of work to be calculated as an average; while Article 7 embodies the principle of the 8 hour day, which may, however, be exceeded by not more than one hour per day provided that this excess does not cause the 48 hour week to be exceeded.

The following Articles indicate the conditions in which the competent authority can allow the limits fixed to be exceeded, particularly as a result of accidental causes, or in case of *force majeure*, or a shortage of indispensable skilled labour.

The clauses relating to overtime permit a maximum of 75 to 100 hours overtime per annum, according to circumstances, and a minimum overtime rate of remuneration of 1¼ to 1½ times the normal rate.

Articles 14, 15 and 16 stipulate the daily and weekly rest periods which the persons to whom the Convention applies must enjoy. In principle the rest period must comprise at least 12 consecutive hours in a period of 24 hours and 32 consecutive hours during each 7 days.

Finally the proposed Draft Convention, in Article 18, provides for a system of supervision of the Convention; comprising the possession of an individual control book by each driver during his hours of work and the keeping by each employer of a record of the hours of work and rest periods of the persons employed by him.

This Draft Convention is completed by 4 Draft Recommendations.

The first concerns individual control books in road transport.

The second deals with night work in road transport. The competent authority should determine the classes of transport in which it would authorize night work and should define night work.

The third deals with the method of regulating hours of work in road transport. The competent authority must ensure the effective regulation of the weekly and daily hours of work by the active encouragement of voluntary joint collective machinery established by agreement between organizations of employers and workpeople or by the establishment of statutory machinery operated in consultation with such organizations.

The fourth Draft Recommendation concerns rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles. It recommends that the competent authority should be requested to draw up regulations to include provisions applicable to professional drivers of private vehicles used solely for personal services which will provide for the observance of minimum daily and weekly rest periods.

Finally, in a Resolution, the Committee has embodied an amendment moved by the United States Government representative requesting the Governing Body of the I.L.O. to undertake a study of methods which would enable federal States to accept the obligations resulting from the Convention. (This resolu-

tion has already been dealt with previously in this article).

As indicated previously in this article, the Draft Convention, the four Recommendations and the Resolution (dealing with the position of Federal States in regard to Conventions) were adopted by the Conference, and the texts of the Convention and Recommendations will be found at the conclusion of this article.

In addition to Mr. Wrong, Canadian Government delegate, who spoke in support of the Resolution (as already recorded in this review), Mr. Goldie, Canadian Employers' delegate, addressed the Conference on the road transport question. His address was as follows:

On behalf of a large majority of the Employers' group I wish to make a few remarks concerning the proposed Convention and Recommendations dealing with the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers of vehicles engaged in road transport. The statement I am about to make will explain the stand that the majority of employers will take on the Convention and Recommendations.

First let me say that the proposed Convention covers owner-drivers as well as professional drivers in the employ of others. The Employers' group has always held that it is not within the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with owner-drivers and others like them who work on their own account, and they still maintain this position. However, to save the time of this Conference, they have decided that no useful purpose would be served by introducing at this stage an amendment to exclude owner-drivers.

The regulation of working hours of professional drivers can be approached from two points of view, from the safety point of view and from the social and economic standpoint. From the first, the Employers' group had agreed that a safety Convention is desirable and practicable; requirements of safety are more or less the same in all countries. It seems regrettable that an opportunity to provide adequately for safety on the roads of the world has been missed.

The Draft Convention and Recommendations now before us attempt to deal with the problem of road transport from the social as well as the safety point of view. It is unsatisfactory in both respects. At the beginning of the Committee's sittings the Employers made the following statement: "The Employers' members are prepared to discuss all the points of the Draft Convention, but since there exists already a 48-hour Convention applicable to all industries, the Employers are prepared to discuss the points of the Draft Convention solely from the standpoint of road safety."

The amendments they have introduced from time to time in the Committee, almost all of which were rejected by the Committee, were intended to give effect to this declaration.

The Employers' group adopted the attitude just mentioned because they had come to the conclusion, after a careful review of the whole position, that the regulation of the hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers of road transport vehicles from the social standpoint was not a suitable subject for international regulation.

They arrived at this conclusion for several reasons. There is little, if any, direct international competition in road transport, and this fact would seem to make the subject one for national rather than international regulation.

The advantages of purely national control become even more obvious when it is remembered that conditions of transport vary greatly from country to country. Regulations can only be adequately determined by each country according to the conditions existing in that country, its size, the length of hauls, climate, detentions at docks, hours of daylight, etc.

The difficulty, one might even say the impossibility, of international regulation in the face of such varying conditions was strongly emphasized by the differences of opinion that prevailed within the three groups themselves at the Committee, and by the large number of amendments offered to a draft that had been carefully prepared by the Office.

It is the opinion of these employers who come from countries in which adequate machinery exists, that the best method of regulating road transport is by voluntary collective bargaining between the employers and employees. It is they who are intimately acquainted with the conditions prevailing in their own countries. But the adoption of a Convention that settles beforehand all the main points deprives collective bargaining of most of its advantages and of its voluntary character.

The road transport industry cannot be organized like a factory; indeed, it is hardly correct to describe it as an industry at all. Rather it is the handmaiden of industry, and as such must adapt itself to meet the needs of all other industries, and it can only be successful when it does meet these needs. Flexibility is its dominant need, and this would indicate that it is almost the last industry to which a Convention should apply.

While there is little international competition in road transport, there is on the other hand very severe internal competition. It constitutes a severe handicap if hours of road transport workers are regulated while those of workers in competing forms of transport are not.

The Employers are naturally not opposed to regulation of hours of road transport from a safety standpoint, but believe that in an international Convention these hours should be put at the highest level compatible with safety, leaving each country within these safety limits, to regulate hours from a social standpoint by whatever means are in force in each country. It should also be remembered that regulation is not synonymous with limitation, and may take some other form, such as requiring the employer to make a penal payment in certain circumstances.

For these reasons, the majority of the Employers, while they would welcome a safety Convention, reluctantly find themselves compelled to vote against the Convention as a whole, but will abstain from voting on the individual articles.

Similarly, the majority of the Employers will vote against the four Recommendations, as they cannot be regarded as being separate from, but rather are bound up with, a Convention to which we are opposed.

Reduction of Working Hours in Industry, Commerce and Offices

This subject constituted the fifth item on the agenda and the Conference adopted a Resolution for its postponement by a vote of 90 to 2.

The following was the Resolution submitted by the delegates of the Governments of the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark and Norway:

The Conference,

Having taken note of the results of the consultation of Governments with regard to the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices; and

Recognizing that many Governments would find it difficult to assume an international obligation in this respect at a time when economic activity and the development and enforcement of social legislation are gravely affected by the prevailing political insecurity, as a result of which a large number of countries have found themselves obliged to carry out extensive programs of armament and national defence;

Decides, in these exceptional circumstances, not to proceed at the present session with the examination of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices, although the question will be kept before the International Labour Organization; and

Invites the Governing Body to place this question on the agenda of a later session of the Conference as soon as such action is warranted by an improvement in the international situation.

Reduction of Working Hours in Coal Mines

As in the case of the preceding item of the agenda, this question also was postponed. The Conference unanimously approved of the report of the Committee on Hours of Work in Coal Mines which contained the following Draft Resolution:

The Conference,

Having taken note of the results of the consultation of Governments with regard to the reduction of hours of work in coal mines;

Noting that in their replies to the questionnaire the Governments most directly concerned with the question of hours of work in the coal-mining industry, have for the most part declared themselves favourable to the principle of the reduction of hours of work in this industry;

But recognizing further that many Governments would find it difficult to assume an international obligation in respect to the reduction of hours in coal mines at a time when economic activity and the development and enforcement of social legislation are gravely affected by the prevailing international political insecurity, as a result of which a large number of countries have found themselves obliged to carry out extensive programs of armament and national defence;

Decides, in these exceptional circumstances, not to proceed at the present session with the examination of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines, although the question will be kept before the International Labour Organization; and

Invites the Governing Body to place this question on the agenda of an early session of the Conference as soon as such action is warranted by an improvement in the international situation.

Application of Conventions

The report of the Committee on the Application of Conventions comprehensively reviewed its work in examining the application of Conventions by countries. The report contained an appendix in which there appeared a statement by Mr. Wrong, one of the Canadian Government delegates, in which he set forth the position of Canada with respect to the application of Conventions Nos. 1 (Hours of Work in Industry); 14 (Weekly Rest in Industry); and 26 (Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery). Reference was made to this statement in the appendix of the Committee's report as follows:

With reference to the observations made by the Committee of Experts concerning the application of Conventions Nos. 1, 14 and 26 by Canada, a representative of the Canadian Government stated that his Government fully accepted the view that international labour Conventions were legal obligations and not merely pious aspirations or expressions of good intentions, and explained the circumstances in which the legislation which had been passed to implement these three Conventions had been declared, *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, which made it impossible for Canada for the time being to enact the necessary measures of application. The Royal Commission which was appointed in 1937 to re-examine the economic and financial basis of the Canadian Federation and the distribution of legislative powers therein was expected to present its report in the course of the present summer. When the report of the Royal Commission was available and the necessary decisions had been taken in the light of its recommendations, the situation in respect of these three Conventions would be clarified. His Government recognized that the present situation should not be permitted to continue indefinitely, and expected to be in a position to indicate, in the annual reports for next year, that positive measures were being taken.

The Committee took note of this statement.

Employment of Women

Matters relating to the employment of women came before the Conference in two resolutions (submitted by the Workers' delegates of France and the Netherlands, respectively) which were referred to the Resolutions Committee. This committee secured the consent of the respective movers to have the two proposed measures combined in a single Draft Resolution, the text of which follows:

"Considering that it cannot yet be said that a satisfactory solution has been found for the problem of the equality of women in industrial and public life and that there remains much to be done before women receive equal rights with men, the International Labour Conference recognizes that one of the tasks of the International Labour Office is to raise the position of women workers throughout the world.

"The Conference notes with satisfaction the facts set forth in the report of the International Labour Office entitled *The Law and Women's Work* concerning the improvement in the conditions of employment of women, in particular as regards maternity protection; the Conference appreciates the efforts accomplished by the International Labour Organization in this connection. The Conference recognizes the great importance of the laws for the protection of

women, prohibiting night work and employment in dangerous and unhealthy trades, but emphasizes that it is urgently necessary for the health of all workers to be protected by legislation.

"The Conference recognizes the importance of the principle of equality of pay, and asks that the International Labour Office should complete its enquiry into present practice as quickly as possible, so as to enable the Governing Body to draw its conclusions."

The Resolution was adopted without a vote.

Judicial Bodies for Enforcement of Labour Legislation

The Resolutions Committee of the Conference transmitted the following Resolution concerning judicial bodies for the enforcement of labour legislation and the rapid functioning of such bodies (submitted by the entire delegation of Venezuela):

"Whereas it is desirable that, parallel with the development and standardization of labour legislation, the judicial bodies entrusted with its enforcement and the procedure followed for this purpose should develop on the same lines, since these various aspects of labour law play equally important parts in social questions;

"Whereas, although the judicial systems and their procedure must necessarily be based on the legal conceptions and circumstances peculiar to each country, special courts for the enforcement of labour legislation and the procedure they follow may well be based on certain general principles, without interfering with those conceptions and special circumstances;

"Whereas the existence of special courts and of a speedy and adequate procedure has given satisfactory results in the decision of questions relating to the enforcement of labour legislation;

"The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of one of the next sessions of the Conference a question concerning special courts for the enforcement of labour legislation and the functioning of such courts in a speedy and adequate manner."

The Resolution was adopted without a vote.

Encouragement of I.L.O. Activities

The Conference adopted, without a formal vote, the following Resolution concerning an enquiry into the methods followed in order to encourage the development of the activities of the International Labour Organization in various countries:

Considering that it would be of great value to the three elements of which the International Labour Organization consists (Governments, Employers and Workers) to possess information concerning the methods followed in the various countries in order to encourage the development of the activities of the International Labour Organization in the national sphere, either by preparing for and facilitating the ratification of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference or by making the work of the International Labour Organization better known among those concerned;

Considering that any measures intended to generalize the application of such methods would be of the greatest interest;

The Conference expresses a wish that it may be given an opportunity of undertaking a general discussion and exchange of experiences on this subject at its next session.

Director's Report, Discussion, and Director's Reply

Featured by a review of the world political crisis, as well as an analysis of the social economic situation, the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. John G. Winant, to the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, again presents a composite picture of world affairs in all their related problems. The following summary of this comprehensive report has been published by the International Labour Office:—

The International Labour Organisation and the World Situation

In a brief foreword the Director remarks that just as the world economic crisis caused the Organisation to expand its activities to meet the demands made upon it and thereby enlarge its influence and membership, so the present international political crisis calls, not for the contraction of activities, but for an increasing effort and greater energy. In particular, when the way becomes open to a lasting peace, the Organisation should have ready a practical social program that would assure to the common people recognition of their ultimate needs.

The work which this Organisation has done in the past shows what a contribution it could make to real international co-operation owing to its unique representative composition, which includes not only persons representing Governments, but also persons representing the great associations of employers and workers. The International Labour Conference has already, on many occasions, put forward ideas which have had a favourable influence on the development of international co-operation.

> "Meeting in Washington in 1919 in the midst of the bitterness of war disillusionment, the first International Labour Conference invited Germany and Austria to immediate membership. The rightness of that decision has never been questioned. When the problem of reparations was under taboo, it was the initiative of the Labour Conference that brought it into the open for examination and discussion. And again, it was an Italian Labour Delegate at the Washington Conference who first proposed that there be created some system of distribution under international control for the fair allotment of the raw materials of the world.
>
> "Long before the World Economic Conference of 1927 was called, a workers' delegate proposed the convocation of an international Conference, which should comprise qualified representatives of all the important organised economic factors: commerce, industry, agriculture, labour and consumption. When the history of the efforts towards international understanding during the last twenty years is written, I am confident that these initiatives taken at the Conference will be given a high place in the record."

In present circumstances, it is inevitable that delegates should be more than ever concerned

with the general situation, which gives rise to profound and universal anxiety. It is not an easy matter for a non-political organisation to continue its work, because the tasks it must perform are necessarily influenced by the disturbances and confusions of the world to-day.

"But I am certain"—adds Mr. Winant—"that neither Member Governments nor non-Member Governments would wish to see the International Labour Organisation used as an agency of foreign policy in the field of politics. On the other hand, in approaching labour and social problems we are forced to face the economic consequence of war and peace. This holds whether it be in relation to trade conflict or war economy."

The effect of military preparations on the daily life of the peoples is a question which concerns workers. The present state of "near war," though not so destructive as war in immediate effect, produces results which are not wholly dissimilar in a slower though no less certain way.

"The present state of armed peace means the speeding up of production, a concentration of productive energies on non-productive activities, the diversion of groups of the population to military service, the decrease of the supply of labour relative to the demand, the rapid increase in public budgets and the necessity of having recourse to loans to meet military expenditures, the inflationary effects of such fiscal policies, an inevitable tendency towards a rise in the cost of living and the hardship which that necessarily entails on the masses of the population. As these manifestations are prolonged, they become steadily aggravated and the wastage they involve is not very different from that which would be produced by war itself. Their social consequences do not need to be underlined to a body such as the International Labour Conference.

"The desire to speed up production leads to a prolongation of hours of work, with resulting danger to the health and safety of the workers. The standards set by protective legislation and by collective agreements with regard not only to adult workers but also to young persons are endangered. These developments, combined with the tendency for wages and earnings to fall behind prices as a result of inflationary conditions, lead to friction between employers and workers over the whole area of industrial life unless foresight and constructive action prevent. An attempt should be made to anticipate the needs arising from these situations and to outline a basis for international action.

"Rearmament cannot continue at the present rate of acceleration without eventually absorbing so much of the national income of many countries as will prove intolerable. A point may come when defence expenditure will cause actual starvation in the lower income groups. Before this happens, it may be hoped that some general international settlement will intervene. But it must be realised that even in this case most countries of the world would have to face the tremendous problems of readjustment to a peace-time economy. Serious economic re-employment problems will arise demanding urgent solution. Some means of absorbing the workers thrown out of employment by the slowing down of armament production—or, in other words, of facilitating the change-over of industry from armaments to normal peace-time production—will have to be devised."

It is pointed out that the International Labour Organisation can, owing to its structure, make an invaluable contribution to this task provided that it has at its disposal the necessary resources.

The Director of the International Labour Office says that it is normal and indeed inevitable that "in present circumstances the minds of statesmen should be concentrated on the problem of the security of their countries." He continues as follows:—

"I would not say one word which would weaken the determination of the Member countries to protect themselves against aggression and to preserve those democratic institutions which are the hope of mankind. More quickly than we have dared to believe, that very determination may give us a new chance for security and peace without war. At the present time, the invitation of President Roosevelt to a general economic conference still stands. I hope and believe that an exchange of views by the nations may pave the way toward that enduring peace that was hoped for so fervently in 1919 by a weary soldiery and a war-torn world. For this too we should be prepared. It may mean for us the opportunity to clarify the social objectives of a lasting peace. The workers will measure the value of any settlement by the improvement that it brings to the conditions under which they live and work. It should be our part to have ready a practical social program that would assure to the common people recognition of their ultimate needs. . . ."

The Economic Setting

In the first part of the report, under the title of "The Economic Setting," the Director notes, first of all, that the most striking feature of 1938 was the impact of international disturbances and war preparations upon the widespread tendency of industry and trade towards substantial improvement. During the first half of the year the economic system in most countries was showing signs of a new depression; by the middle of the year Governments in many countries had adopted measures to counteract this, with considerable success; but by the end of 1938 the resulting upward movement was checked largely by the international tension, which made national defence and armaments production the paramount considerations. While this situation leads to considerably increased employment in the industries directly or indirectly affected, it has unfavourable effects on other branches of economic life, since people become increasingly afraid to commit themselves to long-term investments while they fear that a war may intervene to rob these of all value.

This chapter surveys the different measures adopted for meeting the depression; long-range Government investment policies; agricultural policies; economic problems of rearmament; international trade; migration; and the special problem of refugees. In connection with the last-named, it refers in particular to proposals for agricultural colonisation, and expressly points out that such proposals cannot by themselves provide a solution.

"Here, as in the still greater problem of unemployment, there is no full solution, short of such an organisation of the world economy as will make use of the full capacities of mankind in the production of the goods and services needed for the raising of the standard of life."

Conditions of Work

In the next chapter the Director deals with conditions of work. The percentage of unemployment, he shows, remains high in spite of the measures adopted in many countries to cope with it. Increasing attention, he notes, has been given to the question of elderly workers, the vocational training of young persons and the vocational retraining of the unemployed.

As regards wages and hours of work, it appears that in every country except Germany and Japan, real hourly wages have been maintained above the level of 1929. The situation in regard to the shorter working week, on the other hand, is much more complex.

"The attainment of the reduced work week, however, remains a permanent problem of social and economic policy. The evidence points to a realisation of shorter working hours as one of the great additional benefits that will be assured to workers when nations will agree to a just and stable peace."

The Standard of Life

In the third chapter, which is entitled The Standard of Life, Mr. Winant deals with social insurance; nutrition; housing; holidays and recreation; distribution of income; and the standard of life of indigenous workers. He draws attention to the rapidity with which the movement for holidays with pay has spread throughout the world, so that there are now 23 countries which have adopted legislation providing paid holidays for workers in industry and commerce, while 14 others have laws which give paid holidays to certain classes of workers, and in many industrial countries where there are no such laws, the system of paid holidays is nevertheless widespread.

Referring to the question of distribution of income, the Director makes the following statement:—

"During the twenty years since the close of the World War the standard of life in most countries has greatly advanced. Widespread unemployment has impeded progress, but the underlying conditions have continued to improve. The extension of social insurance and the increasing attention given to nutrition, housing, holidays and recreation are typical of a new outlook. Yet in all countries some proportion, and in most countries a large proportion, of the population live in circumstances of the most abject poverty. . . .

"From estimates such as these it is not possible to draw rigidly scientific conclusions. But there are certain human inferences that are inescapable. If in a country such as the United States there is a 'submerged tenth' or a submerged fifth even of families who are terribly poor, what can be said of the situation in countries where the average income is only half or a quarter or a tenth of that in the United States? The great mass of mankind still lives in a state of intolerable poverty.

"Two things are principally required: that the poorer countries should have the means of obtaining the necessary training and equipment; and that they should have the fullest possible opportunity of buying and selling on the world market. With modern methods of production, access to raw materials and a ready market for their goods, it is possible for peoples at present sunk in poverty to attain a civilised standard of life. But this, as has already been indicated, can only come about as a result of co-operative action to clear the channels of international investment and international trade."

Achievements of I.L.O. in 20 Years

In the final chapter, entitled Twenty Years, the Director briefly surveys the history of the I.L.O., and gives an account of its work under the headings The New Internationalism; The International Labour Code; and the International Civil Service.

The principal function of the Organisation, as laid down in its Constitution, is the building up of what may be called the International Labour Code. It has adopted 63 Conventions, and the number of ratifications received was 839 on 15th March, 1939.

"In spite of the disturbed circumstances in many countries, the upward movement of ratification has not faltered. During the twelve months ending 15th March, 1939, 57 new ratifications were recorded, the largest number since 1935-1936. Over two-thirds of these ratifications came from non-European countries, including 22 from New Zealand, 5 from the United States and 4 from Brazil. In the case of Iraq and Turkey, moreover, as well as New Zealand and the United States already mentioned, the ratifications were the first to be registered by these countries."

In addition to the direct influence which Conventions exercise when they are ratified and embodied in national legislation, they also exercise an indirect influence. Their existence sets up a standard which public opinion gradually tends to accept as normal, and one result of this is that they act as a check on any tendency to allow conditions of work to be depressed below that level in times of difficulty. If the differences which exist in labour legislation now and twenty years ago are studied, there can be little doubt that the direct and indirect influence of the Conventions has been considerable.

The Report of the Director gives a very few striking examples of this.

The Convention of 1919 concerning the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week in industry has been ratified by 23 countries. Its actual influence has been much greater than that figure would seem to indicate, for in every part of the world it has been the fundamental basis for efforts to generalise the 48-hour week and it has inspired many laws and regulations, even in countries which have not ratified it.

The Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth set up standards considerably in advance of current legislation at the time when it was adopted. It has been ratified by 16 countries. In 1919, only one State provided for the total of 12 weeks' leave laid down in the Convention. In 1939, 25 States made provision for 6 weeks leave before childbirth and 31 for 6 weeks' leave following childbirth.

The series of Conventions fixing the minimum age for admission to employment in industry, on board ship, in agriculture and in non-industrial occupations at 14 have been widely ratified. The three revised Conventions raising the minimum age to 15 are in advance of legislation in a large majority of countries, but they have already induced several countries to adopt or consider the adoption of the higher minimum age.

The 15 Conventions on various aspects of social insurance have received 136 ratifications, and the definite undertakings given by States checked any tendency to lower the standard of social insurance during the recent depression.

The 13 Conventions dealing with maritime questions go far to constitute an international seamen's code. Some of the older Conventions have practically reached saturation point as regards ratification.

The influence of the Conventions concerning indigenous labour has been felt even in the territories of States which have not yet ratified them. Thus the Forced Labour Convention may be said to have set the standard for colonial policy in regard to the use of forced or compulsory labour. In addition, the application of the general Conventions in colonial territories, subject to modifications designed to adapt them to local conditions, has greatly developed.

In addition to the 63 international labour Conventions, 56 Recommendations have been adopted by the Conference in the last 20 years.

As is well known, Recommendations, though made the subject of the same intensive preparation and discussion as the Conventions, do not involve a formal international obligation. They lend themselves particularly to the treatment of measures which are still in the formative stage, or to the laying down of a more detailed line of policy than would be suitable in a Convention.

The International Labour Organisation has thus, in the past 20 years, travelled a long way in establishing an international labour code. It has, however, become clear that the real utility of such a code could be greatly enhanced if the Organisation did not confine itself to setting up standards but also did something to bring about the necessary organisation and co-ordination of social policy, on which the improvement of living and working conditions depends. A shifting of emphasis in this direction has taken place, especially in the last few years.

The recent conferences on the coal-mining industry, rail transport, the textile industry and migration for settlement, and still more the work of the International Public Works Committee, are characteristic of this new emphasis.

The Report of the Director goes on to describe briefly the development of the work of the International Labour Office itself and more particularly its publications. The latter deal with most of the principal social and economic problems of the day.

The Report draws attention to the very special character of the research work which the International Labour Office carries out, and in which it always deals with questions from the international point of view. The Report explains how, in relation to the attempt to remedy the economic depression and unemployment, the work of the Office, based as it is on wide international experience, has guided world opinion towards the most effective solutions.

The studies made of silicosis, the standardisation of labour statistics and the improvement in their comparability, etc. also illustrate the importance of the research work of the International Labour Office.

The Director concludes that the need for such an instrument as the International Labour Organisation is no less in 1939 than it was in 1919; in some ways it is even greater.

> "So long as the Organisation can count on the support of the three elements—Governments, employers and workers—on which it is founded, it will be able to continue its struggle for social justice, and for the fulfilment of the promise of which Abraham Lincoln once spoke—the 'promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men and that all should have an equal chance.'"

Discussion and Reply of Director

The above report of the Director was dealt with in all its phases during a number of sessions of the Conference with 62 speakers participating in the discussion thereon.

The Director made his reply to the discussions on June 22 and comprehensively covered the numerous points developing from the analysis of his report by the various speakers.

On the question of hours of work, the Director declared that when the need for armaments had been removed and the world returned to collaboration, the workers could look forward to the 40-hour working week.

All delegates had agreed that the standard of life and the international labour code were basic objectives of the Organization.

He had been happy to find that holidays with pay and the use of leisure time had had the interest and support of members of the Conference.

The Director then referred to suggestions for a special study of family allowances, to which he attached particular importance. He also expressed the hope that an exchange of views might take place next year on the question of industrial relations.

The Director thanked the many delegates who had expressed their faith in the Organization, and their determination that it should continue even in the case of war.

The work of the last few months had been to consolidate the position and clarify the Organization's fields of service. The Director referred to the possibility that a sudden change for the better in the world political situation might result in a serious unemployment problem through the change over of industry from armaments to normal production. If, on the other hand, the situation should suddenly degenerate into war, it seemed certain that there would be new acuteness in labour problems and new duties thrown upon the Organization. The work that the Office might undertake in that event had been outlined in the report of the Emergency Committee of the Governing Body.

Texts of Draft Convention and Recommendations

Following are the texts of: (1) Recommendation concerning vocational training; (2) Recommendation concerning apprenticeship; (3) Draft Convention concerning regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport; (4) Recommendation concerning individual control books in road transport; (5) Recommendation concerning regulation of night work in road transport; (6) Recommendation concerning methods of regulating hours of work in road transport; (7) Recommendation concerning rest periods of professional drivers of private vehicles.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The General Conference of International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on 8 June 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to vocational training, which is included in the first item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 27th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Vocational Training Recommendation, 1939:

Considering that the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organization mentions the organization of vocational and technical education among the reforms necessary for improving the conditions of labour;

Considering that the International Labour Conference has already to a certain extent dealt with this problem, particularly by adopting at its Third Session (1921) a Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education and at its Twenty-third Session the Vocational Education (Building) Recommendation, 1937;

Considering that at its Nineteenth Session the Conference, by adopting the Unemployment (Young Persons) Recommendation, 1935, favoured the generalization of measures for vocational training, and that it was as a result of a resolution it adopted during that session that it was decided to include in the agenda of the Conference the question of the vocational training of workers in all its aspects;

Considering that the effective organization of vocational training is desirable in the interests of workers and employers alike as well as those of the community as a whole;

Considering that the rapid transformation of the economic structure of, and conditions in, various countries, the constant changes in the methods of production, and the widening of the conception of vocational training as a factor in social progress and in the general culture of the workers, have in a number of countries led to a fresh examination of the whole of this question and have given rise to a general desire to reorganize vocational training on the basis of principles better adapted to present requirements;

Considering that, in these circumstances, it is particularly desirable at the present time to state the principles and methods which each Member should apply on its territory, with due regard to the special requirements of the different branches of its national economy and of the different occupations, as well as the customs and traditions of the country, and subject to further special measures that might be required in respect of vocational training for certain branches of activity such as agriculture or maritime transport;

The Conference makes the following recommendations:

PART I.—DEFINITIONS

1. For the purpose of this Recommendation—

(*a*) the expression "vocational training" means any form of training by means of which technical or trade knowledge can be acquired or developed, whether the training is given at school or at the place of work;

(*b*) the expression "technical and vocational education" means theoretical and practical instruction, of whatever grade, given at school for purposes of vocational training;

(*c*) the expression "apprenticeship" means any system by which an employer undertakes by contract to employ a young person and to train him or have him trained systematically for a trade for a period the duration of which has been fixed in advance and in the course of which the apprentice is bound to work in the employer's service.

PART II.—GENERAL ORGANIZATION

2. (1) The work of the various official and private institutions in each country which deal with vocational training should, while ensuring free play to initiative and adaptability to the requirements of the different industries, regions and localities, be co-ordinated and developed on the basis of a general program.

(2) This program should be based on—

(*a*) the occupational interests and cultural and moral requirements of the worker;

(*b*) the labour requirements of employers;

(*c*) the economic and social interests of the community.

(3) In drawing up this program due account should also be taken of the following factors:

(*a*) the stage of development reached in general education and in vocational guidance and selection;

(*b*) changes in technique and methods of organization of work;

(*c*) the structure of, and trend of development in, the labour market;

(*d*) national economic policy.

(4) The co-ordination and development referred to in sub-paragraph (1) should be undertaken on a national scale with the organized collaboration of the authorities concerned with the different aspects of the problem mentioned in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), and of the interested parties, including more particularly the occupational organizations of employers and workers.

PART III.—PREVOCATIONAL PREPARATION

3. (1) Compulsory education, which should be entirely general in character, should provide for all children a preparation developing an

idea of, taste for, and esteem for, manual work, these being an indispensable part of a general education and likely to facilitate future vocational guidance.

(2) The proposed preparation should aim, in particular, at training the eye and hand of the child by means of practical work, but the importance and character of this work should be consistent with the general purposes of compulsory education. In drawing up the program of practical work, the nature of the principal industries in the locality or district might be taken into account, but any attempt at vocational training should be avoided.

(3) This preparation, which should extend over a period of at least one year, should begin at the latest at the age of thirteen years and continue until the end of the period of compulsory education.

4. (1) In order to determine the occupational aptitudes of the child and to facilitate the selection of the future labour supply, there should be available to children who intend to enter an occupation requiring vocational training of long duration, and in particular to those who propose to become apprentices, a preliminary preparation constituting a transition from general education to vocational training.

(2) This preparation should take place after the completion of the period of compulsory education: Provided that where the laws or regulations in force in the country concerned fix the school-training age at not less than fourteen years, this preparation may be undertaken during the last year of compulsory education.

(3) The duration of this preparation should be determined with due regard to the occupation concerned and to the age and educational qualifications of the young person.

(4) In the curricula for this preparation, particular importance should be attached to practical work, but such work should not be given precedence over the theoretical courses or courses in general education. Practical and theoretical instruction should be so arranged as to be mutually complementary. The preparation should, by aiming at the general development of the pupil's intellectual and manual capacities and avoiding undue specialization, make it possible to determine for which of a group of occupations he is best suited to undergo full training. Practical and theoretical instruction should be so arranged as to secure continuity between this preliminary preparation and subsequent vocational training.

PART IV.—TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

5. (1) A network of schools should be established in each country, adjusted as regards number, location and curricula to the economic requirements of each region or locality and affording the workers adequate opportunities for developing their technical or trade knowledge.

(2) Measures should be adopted to ensure that, in the event of economic depression or financial difficulty, the supply of trained workers necessary to meet future requirements is not imperilled by a reduction in the facilities for technical and vocational education. For this purpose, consideration should be given particularly to the grant of subsidies to existing schools and to the provision of special courses to make good the loss of opportunities for training caused by unemployment.

(3) In countries in which a sufficient number of vocational and technical schools has not yet been established, it would be desirable that undertakings of such a size as to make such arrangements practicable should meet the cost of training a certain number of young workers determined according to the number of workers employed by the undertaking.

6. (1) Admission to technical and vocational schools should be free.

(2) Attendance at such schools should be facilitated, as circumstances require, by the grant of economic assistance in such forms as free meals, provision of working clothes and implements, free transport or reduction in the cost of transport, or maintenance allowances.

7. (1) Courses should be organized in several grades, adjusted for each branch of economic activity to the training requirements of (*a*) journeymen and similar grades, (*b*) staff in intermediate grades, (*c*) managerial staff.

(2) The curricula for the courses in the different schools and for the different grades should be so co-ordinated as to facilitate transfer from one school to another and to enable promising pupils with the requisite knowledge to pass from a lower to a higher grade and to obtain admission to higher technical education at a university or equivalent institution.

8. The curricula for technical and vocational schools should be so drawn up as to protect the future vocational adaptability of the workers and for this purpose it is particularly desirable—

(*a*) that the primary object of the courses in the earlier years should be to give the pupil a sound basis of theoretical and practical knowledge, avoiding excessive or premature specialization; and

(*b*) that care should be taken to enable the pupil to acquire a wide grasp of the theoretical principles underlying the practice of his occupation.

9. (1) In technical and vocational education of all grades, subjects of general educational value and subjects relating to social questions should be included in the curricula for full-time courses and, so far as the time available permits, for part-time courses, other than special short courses for adults.

(2) The curricula should include courses in domestic subjects, attendance at which might be either compulsory or optional for young workers according to circumstances.

10. (1) Workers of both sexes should have equal rights of admission to all technical and vocational schools, provided that women and girls are not required to engage continuously on work which on grounds of health they are legally prohibited from performing, a short period on such work for the purpose of training being, however, permissible.

(2) Appropriate facilities for technical and vocational training should be provided for occupations in which women and girls are mainly employed, including domestic employments and activities.

PART V.—VOCATIONAL TRAINING BEFORE AND DURING EMPLOYMENT

11. (1) Where the nature of the occupation, the methods of operation of the undertaking, the absence of an adequate system of apprenticeship and traditions of craftsmanship, or other local circumstances, make it impossible for young persons to secure satisfactory vocational training while in employment, such training should be given in full-time schools before they enter employment.

(2) Where young persons are given vocational training in the conditions referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph, the practical training

should be given in surroundings as similar as possible to those of an actual undertaking and, where circumstances permit, should be completed by periods of practical work at the place of work.

(3) Where vocational training is given during employment, it is desirable that separate workshops specially adapted for the purpose of giving training should be set up within the undertaking wherever the size and organization of the undertaking make such an arrangement practicable.

12. (1) Opportunities for extending their technical and trade knowledge by attending part-time supplementary courses should be provided for all workers, whether or not they had received vocational training before entering employment.

(2) These courses should, as far as possible, be held in establishments near to the place of employment or the workers' homes.

(3) The curricula for these courses should be adjusted to the special requirements of (*a*) apprentices; (*b*) young workers for whom facilities should be provided to enable them to obtain better posts; (*c*) adult workers who wish to acquire a technical qualification or to extend or improve their technical or trade knowledge.

(4) The time spent in attending supplementary courses by apprentices and other young workers who are under an obligation to attend such courses should be included in normal working hours.

PART VI—MEASURES CONCERNING CO-ORDINATION AND THE SUPPLY OF INFORMATION

13. Close collaboration should be maintained between technical and vocational schools and the industries or other branches of activity concerned, particularly by the inclusion of employers and workers in the governing bodies of the schools or in advisory bodies to the schools.

14. (1) Local or regional advisory committees should be established to ensure collaboration between the competent administrative authorities and the technical and vocational educational institutions, public employment exchanges and organizations concerned, in particular occupational organizations of employers and workers.

(2) The duties of these committees should be to advise the competent authorities—

(*a*) on the promotion and co-ordination of official and private action in regard to vocational training, guidance and selection in the locality or region;

(*b*) on the drawing up of curricula and the adjustment of such curricula to changes in practical requirements;

(*c*) on the conditions of work of young persons who are receiving vocational training, whether in a technical or vocational school or in an undertaking, and, more particularly, on measures for ensuring—

(i) that the work done by them is suitably restricted and is essentially of an educative character; and

(ii) that the work of pupils in technical and vocational schools is not intended for commercial profit.

15. (1) Measures should be taken to supply information to interested persons, by means of brochures, articles, talks, films, posters, visits to undertakings, exhibitions, etc., on the occupations for which the young persons can obtain training corresponding with their inclinations and aptitudes, on the conditions upon which such training can be obtained and the facilities that are accorded, and on the advantages offered by each type of training in relation to the prospects of employment and their future careers.

(2) The primary and secondary schools, vocational guidance offices, public employment exchanges and technical and vocational educational institutions should collaborate in furnishing such information.

PART VII.—CERTIFICATES AND EXCHANGES

16. (1) The qualifications required in the examination on termination of technical and vocational training for any given occupation should be uniformly fixed, and the certificates issued as a result of these examinations should be recognized throughout the country.

(2) It would be desirable for the occupational organizations of employers and workers to assist the competent authorities in the control of these examinations.

(3) Persons of both sexes should have equal rights to obtain the same certificates and diplomas on completion of the same studies.

17. (1) Regional, national and international exchanges of students who have completed their training would be desirable so as to enable them to acquire wider knowledge and experience.

(2) The occupational organizations of employers and workers should, as far as possible, collaborate in organizing these exchanges.

PART VIII.—TEACHING STAFF

18. (1) Teachers responsible for theoretical courses should be recruited from among persons with a university degree or a diploma awarded after training in a technical school or teachers' training college and should possess or acquire practical knowlege of the branch of activity for which they prepare pupils.

(2) Teachers responsible for practical courses should be recruited from among persons qualified by practical experience, should have extensive experience of the subject they teach, and should be fully qualified as regards both theoretical knowledge of their subject and general culture.

(3) Teachers recruited from industry and commerce should as far as possible receive special training for the purpose of developing their teaching ability and where necessary their theoretical knowledge and general culture.

19. The following methods should be taken into consideration with a view to improving the qualifications of teachers and keeping their knowledge up to date:

(*a*) the establishment of contracts between undertakings and the teachers responsible for giving practical training as, for instance, by the organization of regular "refresher" periods of work;

(*b*) the organization by educational institutions of special courses which teachers may follow individually and short holiday courses for groups of teachers;

(*c*) the granting, in special cases, of travelling or research scholarships or special leave with or without pay.

20. Arrangements should be made between employers and educational authorities for the appointment of persons employed in industry and commerce as part-time teachers of special subject.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING APPRENTICESHIP

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to apprenticeship which is included in the first item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 27th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Apprenticeship Recommendation, 1939:

The Conference,

Having adopted the Vocational Training Recommendation, 1939, which enumerates the principles and methods which should be applied with regard to the organization of such training;

Considering that of the various methods of vocational training, apprenticeship raises special problems, particularly because it is given in undertakings and involves contractual relations between master and apprentice;

Considering that the efficacy of apprenticeship largely depends on the satisfactory definition and observance of the conditions governing apprenticeship and, in particular, of those relating to the mutual rights and obligations of master and apprentice;

Recommends that each Member should take into consideration the following principles and rules:

1. For the purpose of the present Recommendation the expression "apprenticeship" means any system by which an employer undertakes by contract to employ a young person and to train him or have him trained systematically for a trade for a period the duration of which has been fixed in advance and in the course of which the apprentice is bound to work in the employer's service.

2. (1) Measures should be taken to make apprenticeship as effective as possible in trades in which this system of training seems necessary. These trades should be designated in each country, having regard to the degree of skill and the length of the period of practical training required.

(2) Subject to there being sufficient coordination to guarantee uniformity in the degree of skill required and in the methods and conditions of apprenticeship within each trade throughout the country, the measures referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph may be taken by laws or regulations, or by decisions of public bodies entrusted with the control of apprenticeship, or in virtue of collective agreements, or by a combination of the above methods.

3. (1) The measures referred to in the preceding paragraph should make provision in respect of—

(*a*) the technical and other qualifications required of employers in order that they may take and train apprentices;

(*b*) the conditions governing the entry of young persons into apprenticeship; and

(*c*) the mutual rights and obligations of master and apprentice.

(2) In making such provision consideration should be given more particularly to the following principles:

(*a*) An employer taking apprentices should either himself be qualified to give adequate training or be in a position to provide such training by some other person in his service with the necessary qualifications, and the undertaking in which the training is to be given should be such as will permit of the apprentice securing a proper training in the trade to be learnt.

(*b*) Young persons should not be allowed to enter into apprenticeship until they have reached a fixed age, which should not be below the age at which school attendance ceases to be compulsory.

(*c*) Where the minimum standard of general education required for entry into apprenticeship is higher than that normally attained at the end of the period of compulsory school attendance, this minimum standard should be fixed with due regard to the variations in requirements of different trades.

(*d*) Entry into apprenticeship should in every case be subject to a medical examination, and where the trade in view calls for special physical qualities or mental aptitudes these should be specified and tested by special tests.

(*e*) Provision should be made for the registration of apprentices with appropriate bodies and, where necessary, for the control of their number.

(*f*) Arrangements should be made to facilitate the transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another in cases where transfer appears necessary or desirable in order to avoid interruption of the apprenticeship or to complete the training of the apprentice or for some other reason.

(*g*) The duration of apprenticeship, including that of the probationary period, should be determined in advance, any prior training undergone by the apprentice in a technical or vocational school being duly taken into account.

(*h*) Provision should be made for the holding of examinations of apprentices on the expiry of the period of apprenticeship and, where necessary, in the course of apprenticeship, for determining the methods of organizing such examinations, and for the issue of certificates based on the results thereof. The qualifications required in such examination for any given trade should be uniformly fixed, and the certificates issued as a result of such examinations should be recognized throughout the country.

(*i*) Supervision should be established over apprenticeship, particularly with a view to ensuring that the rules governing apprenticeship are observed, that the training given is satisfactory and that there is reasonable uniformity in the conditions of apprenticeship.

(*j*) Any requirements of form to be complied with by the contract of apprenticeship and the terms to be contained or implied in it should be specified, as for instance by the drawing up of a standard contract, and the procedure for the registration of contracts with the bodies referred to under (*e*) above should be determined.

4. (1) Provision should be made in the contract of apprenticeship as to how any remuneration in cash or otherwise due to the apprentice should be determined and as to the scale

of increase in remuneration during the course of the apprenticeship.

(2) Where there are no laws or regulations upon the subject, or the laws or regulations do not apply to apprentices provision should also be made in the contract of apprenticeship in respect of—

(*a*) the remuneration referred to in subparagraph (1) above during sickness; and

(*b*) holidays with pay.

5. (1) It would be desirable that the parties concerned in apprenticeship and more particularly the organizations of employers and workers should collaborate with the official bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship.

(2) Close collaboration should be maintained between the bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship and the general and vocational education authorities, vocational guidance institutions, public employment exchanges and labour inspection authorities.

6. This Recommendation does not apply to the apprenticeship of seamen.

TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK AND REST PERIODS IN ROAD TRANSPORT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers and their assistants of vehicles engaged in road transport which is the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939:

Article 1

This Convention applies to—

(*a*) persons who drive in a professional capacity a road transport vehicle; and

(*b*) attendants and other persons who travel with a road transport vehicle in a professional capacity connected with the vehicle, its passengers or its load.

2. For the purpose of this Convention the term "road transport vehicle" includes all vehicles, whether publicly or privately owned, propelled by mechanical power, including trams, trolley-cars and trailers drawn by mechanically-propelled vehicles, which are engaged in the transport of passengers or goods by a public highway for payment or for the purposes of the undertaking operating the vehicle.

Article 2

The competent authority may exempt from the application of this Convention—

(*a*) persons who drive or travel with private vehicles used solely for personal services;

(*b*) persons who drive or travel with vehicles engaged in—

(i) transport by agricultural or forestry undertakings in so far as such transport is directly connected with and exclusively used for the work of the undertaking;

(ii) the transport of sick and injured persons by hospitals and nursing homes;

(iii) transport for the purposes of national defence, police services and other transport effected in the administration of public authority;

(iv) transport for rescue or salvage work.

Article 3

The competent authority may exclude from the application of all or any of the provisions of this Convention owners of vehicles and members of their families who are not employed for wages, or prescribed classes of such persons, if and so long as the authority—

(*a*) is satisfied that such exclusion will not—

(i) expose to unreasonable competition the conditions of employment of the persons to whom the provisions in question remain applicable; or

(ii) expose to unreasonable risk of accident the persons to whom the Convention applies or endanger public safety; or

(*b*) is satisfied that in view of the conditions in the country concerned the application of the provisions in question to the persons proposed to be excluded is impracticable.

Article 4

For the purpose of this Convention—

(*a*) the term "hours of work" means the time during which the persons concerned are at the disposal of the employer or of any other person entitled to claim their services, or in the case of owners of vehicles and members of their families the time during which they are engaged in their own account in work connected with a road transport vehicle, its passengers or its load, and includes—

(i) time spent in work done during the running time of the vehicle;

(ii) time spent in subsidiary work;

(iii) periods of mere attendance; and

(iv) breaks for rest and interruptions of work, which breaks or interruptions do not exceed a duration to be prescribed by the competent authority;

(*b*) the term "running time of the vehicle" means the time from the moment when the vehicle starts at the beginning of the working day until the moment when the vehicle stops at the end of the working day, excluding any time during which the running of the vehicle is interrupted for a period exceeding a duration to be prescribed by the competent authority during which period the persons who drive or travel with the vehicle are free to dispose of their time as they please or are engaged in subsidiary work;

(*c*) the term "subsidiary work" means work in connection with the vehicle, its passengers or its load which is done outside the running time of the vehcle, including more particularly—

(i) work in connection with accounts, the paying in of cash, the signing of registers, the handing in of service sheets, the checking of tickets and other similar work;

(ii) the taking over and garaging of the vehicle;
(iii) travelling from the place where a person signs on to the place where he takes over the vehicle and from the place where he leaves the vehicle to the place where he signs off;
(iv) work in connection with the upkeep and repair of the vehicle; and
(v) the loading and unloading of the vehicle.

(*d*) the term "periods of mere attendance" means periods during which a person remains at his post solely in order to reply to possible calls or to resume action at the time fixed in the timetable.

Article 5

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed forty-eight in the week.

2. The competent authority may authorize higher weekly limits of hours for persons who ordinarily do a considerable amount of subsidiary work or whose work is frequently interrupted by periods of mere attendance.

Article 6

1. The competent authority may permit weekly hours of work to be calculated as an average.

2. Where the competent authority permits weekly hours of work to be calculated as an average, it shall determine the number of weeks over which the average may be calculated and the mamimum number of hours that may be worked in any week.

Article 7

1. The hours of work of persons to whom this Convention applies shall not exceed eight in the day.

2. Where by law, custom, or agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, or where no such organizations exist between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the competent authority, or by agreement between such organizations or representatives, so however that in no case shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded in virtue of the provisions of this paragraph by more than one hour.

3. The competent authority may authorize higher daily limits—

(*a*) in respect of persons whose weekly hours do not exceed forty-eight in any week as provided in Article 5, paragraph 1, or an average of forty-eight as provided in Article 6; and
(*b*) in respect of persons who ordinarily do a considerable amount of subsidiary work or whose work is frequently interrupted by periods of mere attendance.

Article 8

The competent authority shall prescribe the maximum number of hours which may separate the beginning and end of the working day.

Article 9

1. The competent authority may permit time lost as a result of accidental causes to be made up within a prescribed period.

2. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles to be exceeded in cases in which the provisions of this article are applied.

Article 10

The competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles to be exceeded to a prescribed extent in cases in which it is satisfied that there is a shortage of indispensable skilled labour.

Article 11

1. This Article applies in the following cases:

(*a*) in case of accident, breakdown, unforeseen delay, dislocation of services, interruption of traffic, or *force majeure;*
(*b*) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of a person employed upon indispensable work for whom it is impossible to find a substitute;
(*c*) in case of rescue or relief work necessitated by earthquake, flood, fire, epidemic, or any other calamity or disaster;
(*d*) in case of urgent and exceptional necessity for ensuring the working of services of public utility.

2. In the cases in which this article applies—

(*a*) the limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles may be exceeded,
(*b*) the period of five hours prescribed by Article 14 may be extended, and
(*c*) the periods of rest prescribed by Articles 15 and 16 may be reduced,

but only in so far as may be necessary for the performance of indispensable work.

3. The employer or the owner of the vehicle shall notify the competent authority, within a period and in a manner to be prescribed by the said authority, of all time worked in virtue of this article and of the reasons therefor.

Article 12

1. The limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles may be exceeded, but only in so far as may be necessary for the performance of indispensable work, in order to meet exceptional requirements in respect of—

(*a*) the transport by hotels of passengers and their luggage between the hotel and the station or port of arrival or departure;
(*b*) transport by funeral undertakings.

2. The competent authority shall determine the conditions subject to which the preceding paragraph applies.

Article 13

1. The competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles to be exceeded by the working of overtime in accordance with the provisions of this article.

2. The competent authority may grant permission to work overtime in accordance with regulations prescribing—

(*a*) the procedure by which permission shall be granted;
(*b*) the minimum overtime rate of remuneration, which shall in no case be less than one and a quarter times the normal rate; and
(*c*) the maximum number of hours for which permission may be granted, which shall in no case exceed—
(i) seventy-five hours in any year in cases in which weekly hours of work are calculated as an average over a period exceeding a week; or

(ii) one hundred hours in any year in cases in which the weekly limit of hours of work is applied as a strict limit applicable to each week.

3. In any country in which it is not desired to place a fixed number of hours of overtime in the year at the disposal of undertakings, the competent authority may permit the limits of hours authorized by the preceding articles to be exceeded, subject to the condition that all time worked in virtue of this paragraph shall be paid for at not less than one and a half times the normal rate.

Article 14

1. No driver may drive for any continuous period of more than five hours.

2. For the purpose of the preceding paragraph any two periods of time shall be deemed to be a continuous period unless separated by an interval of a duration to be prescribed by the competent authority.

3. The competent authority may exempt from the application of paragraph 1 drivers for whom adequate intervals are ensured by stops provided for in the timetable or by the intermittent nature of the work.

Article 15

1. Every person to whom this Convention applies shall be granted in every period of twenty-four hours a period of rest comprising at least twelve consecutive hours.

2. The competent authority may permit the period of rest required by paragraph 1 to be reduced in the case of certain services subject to breaks of considerable duration.

3. The competent authority may permit the period of rest to be reduced on a prescribed number of days in the week, so however that the average rest calculated over the week is not less than the minimum required by paragraph 1.

Article 16

1. Every person to whom this Convention applies shall be granted in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least thirty consecutive hours of which not less than twenty-two fall within the same calendar day.

2. The competent authority may permit a number of periods of rest fulfilling the requirements of paragraph 1 to be granted in the course of a number of weeks not exceeding a prescribed maximum in lieu of one such period of rest in every period of seven days. In such case the number of periods of rest granted in the course of the number of weeks over which the said periods of rest are distributed shall be at least equal to the number of weeks and the time separating any two periods of rest shall not exceed ten days.

Article 17

Decisions taken by the competent authority in pursuance of the provisions of this Convention enumerated below shall be taken after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned where such exist:

2;
3;
4 (*a*) and (*b*);
5, para. 2;
6;
7, paras. 2 and 3;
8;
9;
10;
11, para. 3;
12, para. 2;
13;
14, paras. 2 and 3;
15, paras. 2 and 3;
16, para. 2;
18.

Article 18

1. With a view to the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, the competent authority shall maintain system of supervision by labour inspectors, the police, traffic commissioners or other appropriate administrative authorities, both in garages, depots and other premises and on the roads.

2. Every employer shall keep a record in a form approved by the competent authority of the hours of work and rest periods of the persons employed by him, and such records shall be available for inspection by the supervisory authorities under conditions laid down by the competent authority.

3. The competent authority shall prescribe a standard form of individual control book and the manner in which the book shall be issued to every person to whom this Convention is applied, and every such person shall be in possession of his book during his hours of work and rest periods shall be entered in the book in a manner prescribed by the competent authority.

Article 19

1. The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended by the competent authority, but only for the period during which such suspension is strictly indispensable in case of necessity for meeting the requirements of national safety.

2. The International Labour Office shall be notified immediately of—

(*a*) any suspension of the operation of the provisions of this Convention, together with the reason for such suspension, and
(*b*) the date from which such suspension has been terminated.

Article 20

The annual reports upon the application of this Convention to be submitted by Members under Article 22 of the Constitution shall include more particularly full information concerning—

(*a*) any decisions taken in virtue of Article 2;
(*b*) any decisions taken in virtue of Article 3, together with a statement of the grounds on which the confident authority is satisfied that such decisions are justified;
(*c*) any recourse to the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2;
(*d*) any recourse to the provisions of Article 6;
(*e*) any recourse to the provisions of Article 7, paragraphs 2 or 3;
(*f*) any determinations made in pursuance of Article 8;
(*g*) the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Articles 10 and 13 and any regulations made thereunder.

Article 21

In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 11, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions to the workers than those provided for by this Convention.

Article 22

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 23

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 24

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act Communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take affect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 25

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the Director of the International Labour Office and all the Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Secretary-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which this Convention will come into force.

Article 26

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report in the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 27

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides.

(*a*) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(*b*) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have retified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 28

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL CONTROL BOOKS IN ROAD TRANSPORT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to individual control books in road transport which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Control Books (Road Transport) Recommendation, 1939:

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization should provide for the drawing up of a standard form of individual control book to facilitate the supervision of the hours of work and rest period of persons to whom the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention 1939 applies.

2. The individual control book should contain entries relating to the following points:

(*a*) the time at which the working day begins and the time at which it ends;
(*b*) time spent in work done during the running time of the vehicle;
(*c*) time spent in subsidiary work;
(*d*) periods of mere attendance;
(*e*) the duration of breaks for rest and interruptions of work during which the driver or attendant is free to dispose of his time as he pleases;
(*f*) periods of continuous driving time;
(*g*) weekly periods of rest;
(*h*) any extensions of hours of work beyond the normal limits and the circumstances in which such hours have ben worked.

3. The competent authority should determine the conditions in which individual control books shall be issued.

4. (1) The driver or attendant as the case may be or the employer should be required to enter daily the prescribed particulars under the various entries of the individual control book.

(2) In the case of classes of transport in respect of which it would be difficult to give the particulars specified in (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) of paragraph 2, the particulars required to be entered might be limited to these specified in (*a*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*).

(3) In the case of classes of transport running to a fixed time-table, a statement of the time-table to which the driver or the attendant works might be permitted to be substituted for the detailed particulars specified in (*a*) to (*f*) of paragraph 2.

5. (1) Drivers and attendants should be required to carry their control books with them during their hours of work and to produce them on demand to the supervisory authorities.

(2) During the driver's or attendant's rest days the individual control book should be left at the garage and should be kept available for inspection by the supervisory authorities.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF NIGHT WORK IN ROAD TRANSPORT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of night work in road transport which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Night Work (Road Transport) Recommendation, 1939:

Whereas in certain classes of road trnasport for the conveyance of passengers or goods it is necessary to operate at night; and

Whereas in order to afford road transport workers the necessary protection under labour regulations and in order to ensure safety on the road, it is desirable to regulate the conditions under which transport at night is carried on;

The Conference recommends every Member of the International Labour Organization to apply the following principles concerning the regulation of night work for travelling staff engaged in road transport:

1. The competent authority in each country should—

(*a*) determine the classes of transport for which it authorizes night work to be regularly worked; and

(*b*) define what constitutes night work.

2. When night work is organized on a rota system, the number of turns of night work worked by any worker during any rotation period should not exceed the number of turns of day work worked during the same period.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE METHODS OF REGULATING HOURS OF WORK IN ROAD TRANSPORT

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the methods of regulating hours of work in road transport, which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Methods of Regulating Hours (Road Transport) Recommendation, 1939:

Whereas in many countries the system of collective negotiation has proved of great value in the regulation of conditions of work;

Whereas this system is also to some extent applied as regards the regulation of hours of work in road transport and has worked well in this connection;

The Conference recommends that:

Each Member of the International Labour Organization, in taking such measures as may be necessary to promote the effective regulation of the weekly and daily hours of persons to whom the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939, applies, should consider the following methods:

(*a*) the active encouragement of voluntary joint collective machinery established by agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations concerned; or, failing this,

(*b*) the establishment of statutory machinery operated in consultation with such organizations.

TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING REST PERIODS OF PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fifth Session on June 8, 1939, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to rest periods for professional drivers of private vehicles which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 28th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, the following Recommendation which may be cited as the Rest Periods (Private Chauffeurs) Recommendation, 1939:

Whereas the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939, authorizes the competent authority in each country to exempt from the application of the Convention persons who drive private vehicles used solely for personal services;

Whereas that the exercise by the competent authority of this power of exemption should not result in depriving professional drivers of private vehicles of the rest periods to which they are no less entitled than the persons who may not be exempted from the application of the Convention, and

Whereas, for reasons of road safety, it is necessary to apply provisions relating to rest periods to professional drivers of private vehicles;

The Conference

Recommends each Member of the International Labour Organization to draw up regulations applicable to professional drivers of private vehicles used solely for personal services providing for the observance of minimum daily and weekly rest periods.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 11,760 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,126,216 workers, or 26,118 more than they employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 115·8, compared with 113·1 in the preceding month, and 113·5 at July 1 of last year, when a smaller advance had taken place. At the same date in preceding years, the index was as follows: 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7. The general increase at July 1, 1939, slightly exceeded the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last eighten years; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 113·6, compared with 113·1 at June 1.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of July, 1939, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,951 local trade unions, involving a membership of 244,323 persons, 28,289 or 11·6 per cent of whom were out of work as contrasted with percentages of 11·7 at the beginning of June and 13·5 at the beginning of July, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during June, 1939, showed a gain in the average daily placements effected, when compared both with the previous month and also with the corresponding month a year ago, construction and maintenance and farming being mainly responsible for the gain under the first comparison and logging and services under the second. A marked decline in services from May also took place. Vacancies in June, 1939, numbered 36,013; applications, 65,291; and placements in regular and casual employment, 34,634.

83242—1½

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was practically unchanged at $16.93 for July as compared with $16.92 for June. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.45 for July, 1938; $17.24 for July, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.26 for July, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined gradually week by week during the month and for the week ended July 28 was 72·1 as compared with 73·3 for the week ended June 30 and 73·5 for the week ended June 2. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 73·3 for June; 78·6 for July, 1938; 87·6 for July, 1937; 74·3 for July, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years) and 97·2 for July, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page . The index number of the physical volume of business in June was at the same level as in May following the upward movement since February. The level in June, 1939, was about 12 per cent higher than in June, 1938. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index number mineral production was at somewhat lower volume than in the preceding month but about 30 per cent greater than in June, 1938. The index of manufacturing indicated a slight reduction in volume in June as compared with the previous month but about nine per cent greater than in June, 1938. In the latter comparison there were important increases in the manufacture of textiles and forestry products. Of the other principal groups, construction, the output of electric power and exports were substantially higher in the month under review both as compared with the previous month and with June, 1938, while trade employment, carloadings, and imports were somewhat lower in June than in May but higher than in June, 1938. Information available for July indicates improvement in employment, the number of cars of revenue

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	158,210,782	167,840,402	134,542,328	137,254,532	139,914,284
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	63,709,402	72,957,808	55,822,529	58,946,698	67,123,037
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	93,269,144	93,983,716	66,915,722	66,661,943	67,769,500
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,833,221	8,914,250	7,293,412	7,828,826	8,519,770
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,831,081,944	2,839,206,623	2,466,370,454	2,730,577,687	2,461,867,389
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	97,346,073	90,295,577	100,841,202	103,925,690	97,298,721
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,680,377,190	1,678,363,561	1,622,606,061	1,620,819,977	1,625,497,864
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	821,609,936	821,545,250	786,366,739	785,974,554	769,128,651
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	97·0	99·2	106·9	100·0	99·7
Preferred stocks.....	.....	81·9	79·0	87·2	81·8	80·1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	65·8	68·7	66·8	65·3	65·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†72·1	73·3	73·7	78·6	80·1	80·3
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	16·93	16·92	17·02	17·45	17·43	17·36
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	86·7	84·7	71·7	83·3	80·1
(2) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	85·1	80·8	80·3	82·2	78·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	115·8	113·1	106·2	113·5	111·9	107·4
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·6	11·7	13·9	13·5	13·2	13·1
Railway—						
(5) Carloadings, revenue freight cars	188,839	172,556	192,862	174,702	166,942	176,211
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	15,563,648	15,189,521	16,842,266	14,176,717	13,702,244	13,909,678
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,300,239	12,373,831	12,594,699	12,465,773
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,354,157	11,994,295	11,090,026	10,144,944	10,562,621
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,290,839	10,087,339	10,582,689	9,633,535	10,140,502
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,431,109,000	1,689,247,624	1,525,279,269	2,059,060,970
Building permits..... $	.....	7,581,492	6,390,779	6,230,254	6,577,474	6,599,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	22,129,700	25,196,300	18,360,200	21,158,200	20,928,100	18,590,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	59,587	52,805	57,746	51,238	64,375	71,602
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	111,149	107,902	121,413	83,927	109,401	114,859
Ferro-alloys..... tons	6,475	10,015	4,925	4,129	4,068	6,441
Lead..... lbs.	.....	32,751,469	31,815,181	38,724,783	37,934,740	32,408,798
Zinc..... lbs.	.....	36,879,673	29,141,711	28,367,785	31,549,136	35,163,472
Copper..... lbs.	.....	54,581,869	55,364,021	49,607,247	48,489,958	48,429,000
Nickel..... lbs.	.....	20,103,880	21,595,362	17,404,131	16,327,169	18,620,908
Gold..... ounces	.....	436,783	432,359	420,778	390,693	381,089
Silver..... ounces	.....	2,864,040	1,809,789	2,584,296	2,821,218	1,571,437
Coal..... tons	.....	1,070,984	1,124,433	823,223	930,971	1,021,360
Crude petroleum imports..... gals.	.....	155,320,000	127,530,000	142,330,000	137,600,000	133,040,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	5,427,972	6,733,998	6,015,000	7,264,000	5,701,000
Cotton, raw, imports..... lbs.	.....	15,309,000	13,113,000	7,588,000	9,546,000	11,860,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.	.....	2,769,000	2,576,000	1,530,000	916,000	1,839,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft...	.....	366,764,257	344,682,956	211,650,687	.....	286,181,871
Flour production..... bbls.	.....	1,187,875	1,191,778	928,722	969,207	977,740
(6) Sugar, manufactured..... lbs.	85,837,830	94,105,028	98,295,223	86,266,450	94,408,309	95,504,010
Foot wear production..... pairs	.....	1,850,673	2,038,517	1,626,772	1,714,770	1,923,773
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.	.....	74,844,000	75,265,000	64,121,000	65,772,000	67,159,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	35,415,000	33,144,000	29,775,000	34,767,000	29,902,000
Newsprint production..... tons	.....	.....	250,020	202,550	201,690	207,680
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	10,585	11,585	5,273	11,014	13,641
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	121·4	121·4	109·1	108·4	110·7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	124·4	123·3	109·8	109·3	112·5
Mineral production.....	.....	228·9	232·7	192·1	176·6	199·4
Manufacturing.....	.....	112·9	113·3	101·3	103·5	107·4
Construction.....	.....	59·4	48·6	50·6	49·7	48·9
Electric power.....	.....	238·8	235·5	212·3	209·8	210·2
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	112·9	115·9	107·0	105·7	105·5
Trade employment.....	.....	137·5	138·0	133·7	133·4	132·8
Carloadings.....	.....	71·3	81·1	71·5	68·7	71·8
Imports.....	.....	87·7	91·2	79·8	79·8	81·7
Exports.....	.....	145·8	138·0	104·3	100·1	86·4

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended July 28, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 29, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 15, June 17, and May 20, 1939; July 16, June 18, and May 21. 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

freight and in the earnings of the Canadian National Railways both as compared with June, 1939, and with July, 1938, while the value of contracts awarded and the amount of sugar manufactured were both lower than in June but higher than in July, 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during July was nine, involving 4,170 workers with time loss of 14,960 man working days. Most of the workers involved and the time loss were accounted for by six strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia but there was also a two weeks' strike of 325 rubber workers at Guelph, Ont. In June, 1939, there were 11 disputes, involving 2,023 workers with time loss of 8,963 days, due chiefly to strikes of rubber workers at Kitchener and Toronto, Ont., and a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In July, 1938, there were 16 disputes involving 1,428 workers with time loss of 9,768 days, due chiefly to strikes of hat factory workers at Guelph, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant workers at Toronto, Ont. Of the nine disputes recorded for July, 1939, eight were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, one was partially successful, three resulted in compromise settlements and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. One dispute, involving 1,200 workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of July. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of July the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various coal mining companies at Bienfait, in the Estevan district of Saskatchewan, and their employees. The text of the Board's findings appears on page 782.

One Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour during July, and two applications for boards were withdrawn. Further details concerning these proceedings under the Act will be found on page 782.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for June

According to preliminary figures from the National Registration, the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid across Canada in June this year was 848,000. This is a decrease of 8·7 per cent from the May figure, over 4 per cent less than in June a year ago, and almost 6 per cent less than in June, 1937.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in June this year was 150,000, a decrease of 11·2 per cent from the revised May total of 169,000. The figure for June this year, although it showed an increase of 8·6 per cent over June a year ago, was down by 17·4 per cent from June, 1937.

A total of 563,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid last June, a decrease of over 10 per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of 8·1 per cent from the figure for June, 1938, but was over 11 per cent lower than the figure for June two years ago.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from a year ago. A total of 62,500 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 285,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in June. Of these, 243,500 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion total on agricultural aid in June showed a decrease of 5 per cent from the May figure, was 21·6 per cent less than in June, 1938, but was 7·8 per cent greater than in June, 1937. The total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, June showing a decrease of over 23 per cent in this comparison, and a decrease of 3·4 per cent from May, 1939. However, due to crop conditions in 1937 and 1938, Saskatchewan this year showed 41·6 per cent more on agricultural aid than in June, 1937.

Projects for rehabilitation of older unemployed persons

In a statement issued on August 2, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced that agreements have been concluded with 5 out of the 9 provinces, and are nearing completion with two others, under which projects for the rehabilitation of unemployed persons in the upper age groups will be operated.

It will be recalled that Parliament at its last Session voted $500,000 for the rehabilitation of older persons. This was in addition to $1,500,000 for the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, and $1,000,000 for the National Forestry Programme, both of which are designed to assist the younger age groups. As in the case of youth training, the upper age rehabilitation programme calls for con-

tribution by the provinces on a dollar for dollar basis. Thus, if the entire amount of federal money is taken up, $1,000,000 will be utilized for projects to assist older people.

Agreements have been completed with New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba and are in the final stages in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Quebec at the moment has under consideration the establishment of a hard rock mine training plan to which study is being given.

Selection of the undertakings is in the hands of the provinces, subject to approval by the Dominion. Projects will be of a character designed to meet conditions existing in each province. In British Columbia, forestry work is being provided for a special group. Alberta has a farm chore plan, and training is being given in making furniture and brushes. The farm chore plan is contemplated in Saskatchewan and is in operation in Manitoba in addition to a rustic furniture training class.

The farm chore plan is designed especially to take care of the older age group at present on relief in the urban centres.

In Ontario the placing of families on improved land is in operation as an initial experiment. The placement of 100 families is contemplated. New Brunswick plans classes and instruction for persons in the upper age group in agricultural subjects leading to improved farm technique. Hard rock mining training is to be given to the miners of Thorburn district, Nova Scotia, where the coal mines have been closed down.

Defence Purchasing Board appointed

On July 14 The Defence Purchasing, Profits Control and Financing Act, 1939, was proclaimed and the Defence Purchasing Board provided for in the Act was appointed.

The Board is to have exclusive power to negotiate, to recommend for the approval of the Governor in Council and to execute all contracts for the Department of National Defence for the manufacture of defence equipment and the construction of defence projects involving an expenditure in excess of $5,000; also to supervise the performance of such contracts and those previously made. The Act provides for the limitation of costs, the control of profits, the borrowing of moneys necessary to pay for expenditures designated as capital expenditures and for an annual sinking fund.

Tenders are to be invited for all contracts wherever practicable and the lowest tender in each case is to be recommended for acceptance except for reasons not in the public interest, in which case the facts are to be reported to the Minister of Finance. In respect to any proposed contract for the purchase of defence equipment outside Canada the reasons are similarly to be reported to the Minister of Finance, for submission to the Governor in Council with recommendations. Except for contracts awarded as a result of competitive tender and contracts performed outside of Canada the maximum net profit is limited to five per cent per annum on the average capital employed, any excess as determined by the Board to be collected as a tax by the Department of National Revenue.

The Board consists of a chairman and three other members appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office "during good behaviour" for five years. The Chairman as the chief executive officer of the Board, is to devote his whole time to the business of the Board and is to receive a salary determined by the Governor in Council. The other members of the Board are entitled to receive travelling and living expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Board and a per diem allowance fixed by the Governor in Council.

As Chairman of the Board during the period of organization the Government arranged to secure the services of Robert Charles Vaughan, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways in charge of purchasing and stores. The other members are C. W. Sherman, president and managing director of Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton; C. E. Gravel, Montreal, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, director of the Bell Telephone Company, La Banque Canadienne Nationale, and several other corporations; and Howard B. Chase, Montreal, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Defence Purchasing Board is charged with duties in regard to contracts and purchases formerly assigned to the Interdepartmental Committee for the Control of Profits on Government Armament Contracts provided for by Order in Council on March 5, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, p. 818).

Review of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme

According to a report issued recently by the Department of Labour, 71,812 young persons took advantage of various training courses made available under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme during the fiscal year April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939. Of this total, 15,878 received training in courses designed to train for wage-earning employment, while 55,934 were registered in agricultural and rural, and physical training courses.

Of the 15,878 who commenced training under various projects with a view to fitting themselves for wage-earning employment,

2,735 discontinued before the completion of their courses and of the remaining 13,143, there were placed in employment 4,747, or over 36 per cent, and 5,178 persons were still in training at March 31, 1939.

The programme was carried on by means of agreements with each Province which were completed between July 21 and August 6, 1938. (Labour Gazette, August 1938, page 863). The agreements provided for a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the Province for projects submitted by the Province and approved by the Dominion, with each Province bearing its own administrative costs. Under these agreements plans were submitted and approved which involved Dominion commitments as follows: Prince Edward Island, $17,000; Nova Scotia, $80,000; New Brunswick, $76,500; Quebec, $325,000; Ontario, $127,500; Manitoba, $149,000; Saskatchewan, $115,000; Alberta, $120,000; British Columbia, $155,000.

Those eligible to participate were young people, male or female, between the ages of 16 and 30, who were not gainfully employed and who were in necessitous circumstances.

Provincially the numbers participating in the training courses provided were as follows: British Columbia, 21,893; Quebec, 17,352; Alberta, 10,714; Saskatchewan, 9,848; Manitoba, 5,292; New Brunswick, 2,712; Ontario, 2,029; Nova Scotia, 1,383; Prince Edward Island, 589, making a Dominion total for all projects of 71,812 for the period April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.

The report also contains information concerning the various training projects which were operated during the period; placement; average age of trainees in different projects; number of classes held, and other details of the programme.

Working Hours of juveniles in factories in Great Britain

In Great Britain, the Factories Act of 1937 (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1059) contained specific provisions governing the working hours of juveniles in factories. Some revision of the regulations pertaining to certain industries have recently taken place and inquiries are being conducted into others. Concerning these revisions and inquiries, the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July reports, in part, as follows:

The Factories Act of 1937 provided that the hours worked by young persons who have not attained the age of 16, and who come within the provisions of the Act, shall not, from 1st July, 1939, exceed 44 in any week, exclusive of intervals for meals and rest. The Act, however, gave the Home Secretary power to extend this limit to a number not exceeding 48 in any particular class or description of factory, or in a process carried on therein, should he receive representations to that effect, and should he be satisfied, as the result of a public inquiry, that a limit of 44 would seriously prejudice the carrying on of the industry; that the longer hours would not be injurious to the health of the young persons; that the work is particularly suitable for young persons, and that their employment familiarises them with, and helps to train them for employment in processes in which older persons are employed in the industry, and is likely to lead to their permanent employment in the industry.

Under the foregoing provision the Home Secretary appointed Commissions to hold inquiries concerning various classes of factories in respect of which representations had been made. As a result of the reports already received from the Commissioners, he has issued Draft Regulations which will have the effect of increasing the permitted limit of hours to 48 in the following classes of factories, viz.: factories in which the sole or principal industry carried on is the spinning of cotton, woollen or worsted yarn, or the weaving of cotton or woollen or worsted cloth or carpets.

The Draft Regulations propose that the increased hours shall have effect from 3rd September, 1939, and shall apply to young persons under the age of 16 employed in processes in or incidental to the industries specified, but shall not apply to those who have not attained the age of 15 and who were not so employed prior to 3rd September.

The reports of the Commissions appointed to hold inquiries respecting three other classes of factories have been issued. In each case the Commission advised that there should be no increase in the number of hours provided for in Section 71 of the Act. The Home Secretary has refused the applications accordingly. The factories concerned are:—(1) those in which is carried on the spinning of ramie yarn; (2) those in which is carried on the manufacture of paper or paper board, or the process of paper coating; (3) those in which is carried on the spinning or weaving of jute.

Prior to 1st July inquiries had been directed to be held in respect of several other classes of factory, but the results of those inquiries are not yet published.

Revision of regulations by United States Labour Relations Board

Reference has been made from time to time in the Labour Gazette to the establishment and functioning of the United States Labour Relations (Wagner) Act, administered by the National Labour Relations Board.

Under date of July 11 it was reported that the National Labour Relations Board had revised its rules to permit employers to ask for collective bargaining elections when two or more labour unions claim to represent a majority of their workers.

The board also announced other changes which it said were designed to liberalize the procedure under which it administers the Wagner Act. The revisions became effective on July 14.

The National Labour Relations Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1935, page 343) guarantees workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. It forbids employers to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of that right. Employers also are forbidden to dominate any labour organization or contribute financial or other support to it. The act further states that it shall be unfair for an employer to encourage or discourage union membership by any condition of employment, or to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he files charges or gives testimony under the act.

The National Labour Relations Board, established by the act, is empowered to conduct elections among employees when a dispute arises as to which of two or more labour organizations represents a majority of the employees.

For several months the United States Congress has been studying a series of amendments to the National Labour Relations Act, which, it is understood, were sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and business interests. On July 22, the House of Representatives voted an extensive inquiry into the operations of the Board.

Survey of comparative living costs in U.S.A.

A survey of comparative living costs in five small Southern cities and five Northern cities of similar size, just completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, found the average was 3·1 per cent lower for the five Southern cities.

The study was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of Mr. Andrews, who wanted all pertinent information on questions that may come before him in conducting hearings and passing upon the minimum wage recommendations of the various Industry Committees. The questions of wage differentials in favour of the South and of living costs in the South, as compared with the North, have already come up before some of these committees.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that while, on the average, rents in the five Southern cities surveyed are 7·6 per cent lower than for similar housing in the North and fuel costs are 34·2 per cent lower, there was no essential difference in food costs. The cost of clothing was 2 per cent higher in the five Southern cities surveyed; furniture, furnishings and equipment 3.8 per cent higher, and miscellaneous items 3 per cent higher.

Families in both regions have adapted their expenditures to local prices, consuming more of the goods which are relatively cheap in the locality, and less of those goods and services which are relatively more expensive. Thus, based on the prices of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage earner in the North, the Bureau of Labor Statistics finds that the cost of such a Northern budget is one per cent less in the five Southern cities surveyed than in the Northern cities surveyed. In dollars, the cost is $1,387 in the Northern cities and $1,374 in the Southern cities. Wage-earner families in the five Southern cities, on the average, would have to spend $13 less annually than wage earners in the five Northern cities to live on the same standard.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, the cost of goods consumed by an average family of an employed wage earner in the South was found to be 5·3 per cent less in the five Southern cities than in the five Northern cities.

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

Quarterly statistics, appearing in the July 3 issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* published by the International Labour Office, show that industrial employment was decidedly better in the months from February to June, 1939, than in the preceding quarterly period.

Of the 18 countries for which statistics of industrial employment are available, the number of persons in employment increased in 15 compared with a year ago and declined in three (Australia, Canada, and Latvia).

With regard to unemployment, reports from 23 countries show that five (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Hungary) registered an increase as compared with a year ago, 16 a decrease and one no change. In most cases, the increases are very small and the decreases fairly considerable.

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states that they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1938 ranging from 5·8 in Denmark to 2·1 in the United Kingdom. Other declines were registered in the Netherlands, 4·3, and Switzerland, 2·7, while the only increase recorded was that of 1·1 in Belgium.

Returns from trade unions show that unemployment had decreased 1·8 per cent in Sweden and 5·5 per cent in the United States. An increase in unemployment in Australia was reflected in figures from this source the percentage change being 1·8 compared with the same period a year ago.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained from the operation of social insurance schemes register improvement in all countries so reporting with the exception of Latvia where a decrease of 1·0 is recorded. The increases in employment range from 7·9 in the Netherlands and 7·3 in Germany to 4·4 in Great Britain, 5·0 in Hungary and 4·7 in Yugoslavia.

Returns from selected establishments for the quarterly period register declines in employment in Australia 3·8, and Canada 1·1. Increases in employment were indicated in statistics obtained from this source in Estonia, 2·4, France, 1·9, Italy, 10·4, Japan, 12·6, Luxemburg, 2·1, Norway, 2·0, Poland, 8·6, South Africa, 1·4, Switzerland, 0·9, and the United States, 5·3.

Note.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in June, 1939" to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Silicosis and Lead Poisoning Among Pottery Workers in U.S.A.

Under the title of *Silicosis and Lead Poisoning Among Pottery Workers,* the Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department has published a bulletin (No. 244) reporting the results of the second field study of the pottery industry made by the Public Health Service.

In the introduction to the report it is stated that the two studies made are an example of the way in which the relative importance of industrial health hazards change during the course of technological progress. In 1919, it is stated, most of the 92 pottery plants surveyed by the Public Health Service were housed in badly constructed buildings, ware was fired almost exclusively in intermittent kilns of the bee-hive type, and, because the use of fritted glazes was relatively restricted, the glazes then in use contained large quantities of lead carbonate and lead oxides. The principal health hazard then recognized was lead poisoning, although numerous publications show that many industrial hygienists were aware of the excessively high death rates from respiratory diseases in the pottery industry. In the intervening 17 years great changes have been made in working conditions. Most of the factories studied in 1937 were housed in recently built structures with better sanitary facilities, lighting, and ventilation than before. Most potteries use continuous or tunnel kilns, although many intermittent kilns are still in use. Fritted (the lead contained in a fritted glaze is in the form of a silicate) glazes are in general use, reducing the lead hazard. Advances in radiological technique and interpretation have made industry and the medical profession aware of the dangers of the dust diseases. It was found that in almost every plant some equipment for reducing the dust hazard has been, or is being, installed.

In a summary to the report it is stated: "In occupations in which the dust concentration exceeded 4 million particles per cubic foot, the proportion of workers found to have silicosis increased with increasing dust concentration and increasing length of employment. Nine of the twelve workers exposed more than 30 years to more than 16 million particles per cubic foot, for instance, had silicosis. Approximately three-fourths of the workers employed more than 30 years in the clay shop were found to have silicosis and about half of the slip house and kiln workers employed more than 30 years were found to have silicosis. On the other hand, no cases of silicosis were found in workers whose only employment in the pottery industry had been in the decorating department or mould shop.

"It appears that if the dust concentration in potteries could be brought below 4 million particles per cubic foot new cases of silicosis would not develop."

Concerning lead poisoning the report states that "it is gratifying to be able to report that lead poisoning, formerly a major health hazard in this industry, can be, and is being, controlled largely as a result of the widely practiced substitution of fritten glazes for glazes containing large amounts of readily soluble lead compounds. Only one case of lead poisoning was found, a dipper who worked in a factory where soluble lead compounds were added to the glaze. A few persons exposed to lead in their working environment showed signs of lead absorption but the usual signs and symptoms of lead poisoning were not common.

The report also makes suggestions as to effective means of preventing the development of new cases of silicosis by the installation and maintenance of dust-control equipment. The engineering control measures required for this purpose are described in a special section of the bulletin.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour during July to deal with a dispute between SMT (Eastern) Limited and its motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. An application for a board had been received in the department from the employees on June 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 551). Officers of the department endeavoured to bring about a settlement of this dispute but their efforts at conciliation were unsuccessful. The personnel of the board is as follows: Rev. H. E. Thomas, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. L. McC. Ritchie, of St. John, nominated by the company, and Mr. J. A. Whitebone, also of St. John, nominated by the men.

Two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which were received in the Department of Labour during April from stevedores, coopers, sealers, etc., in the employ of the Canadian National Railways, at Port Arthur, Ontario, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Fort William, Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 462), have been withdrawn, an adjustment of the basic rate of pay having been reached as a result of departmental mediation and arrangements having been made for direct negotiations to take place concerning certain outstanding matters.

Report of Board in Dispute between Various Coal Mining Companies at Bienfait in the Estevan District, Saskatchewan, and their Coal Miners

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour in November last to deal with a dispute between various coal mining companies at Bienfait, in the Estevan district of the province of Saskatchewan, and their employees, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour during July. For details of this dispute see the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, pages 1201 and 1219, and December, 1938, page 1331.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman, Professor A. R. Greig, and the member nominated by the men, Mr. Angus J. Morrison. Mr. B. D. Hogarth, the board member nominated by the companies, submitted a minority report.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company Limited, Bienfait Mines Limited, Lignite Mines Limited, Eastern Collieries of Bienfait Limited, Baniulis Brothers Limited and Wilson Coal Company, (Employers), and their Employees, the majority of whom are represented by The United Mine Workers of America, (employees).

Regina, Sask., June 30, 1939.

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Further to the interim report, dated January 18, 1939, of the Board appointed to deal with the above-mentioned dispute, we beg to report that the Board reconvened at Estevan on Tuesday, May 16, 1939, and held public sessions at the Court House in the town of Estevan, and heard evidence from 27 witnesses as well as receiving considerable documentary evidence. The mine-workers were represented by Mr. Patrick Conroy, of Calgary, and the operators by Mr. C. L. Grant, of Saskatoon. The case for each of the parties had been prepared and presented with meticulous care, and the Board at the outset wishes to compliment both Mr. Conroy and Mr. Grant for the able manner in which they presented their evidence to the Board.

The output of coal in Saskatchewan has increased from 580,189 tons in 1929 to 1,017,128 tons in 1938. The last three years have not shown any increase in tonnage, being, 1936—1,020,792 tons; 1937—1,049,348 tons; 1939—1,017,128 tons. The realization has dropped from $1.78 per ton in 1929 to $1.42 per ton in 1937. This is due, according to Mr. R. L. Sutherland, to the large increase in the sale of small coal. The coal industry is suffering from an excess of labour, particularly during the months from March to September, inclusive. Coal shipments show that 70·5 per cent of the coal shipped annually is mined in the five months of October to February and less than 29·5 per cent in the other seven months.

PERCENTAGES OF COAL MINED EACH MONTH OF THE COAL MINED DURING THE YEARS 1932 TO 1936

June	2·16
July	2·28
August	2·88
September	6·95
October	14·68
November	14·70
December	14·55
January	14·71
February	11·90
March	8·01
April	4·31
May	2·77

The result is that about 60 per cent of the men employed have to find other work for seven months of the year in order to get a reasonable annual income. Evidence has been produced that some find work on the farm at $25 to $30 per month and their board; others get work on the railroads as section hands. Due to the depression in recent years all have not been able to get summer work and they have had to go on relief. From the evidence given by two merchants of Bienfait it seems to be the normal thing for the miners to go into debt during the summer months to the storekeepers and to pay up during the winter months. Some do not always succeed in doing this.

The realization per ton for Estevan coals has dropped since 1929 from $1.78 to $1.42. Evidence was given that a 25 cent increase in the realization per ton, of which ⅔ would go to increase wages, would give the men a satisfactory wage. Evidence from one of the larger mining companies was that their selling price on the Winnipeg market was set 25 cents per ton above the strip mine price. It being recognized as a higher value coal, it could command that advance in price so that as far as the underground mines were concerned they had to set their prices to suit the competition from the strip mine. On the other hand, Estevan coal is being sold on the Winnipeg market below Alberta coals on a heat value basis. According to Mr. R. L. Sutherland, expert witness, who apeared on behalf of the operators, Alberta coals should sell for a higher price than the Estevan coal on a BTU basis on account of their acceptability value. This is granted, but we do not believe that there should be such a spread as at present existing.

Since 1929 there has been a general reduction in the wages paid the men. Machine runners used to get 7 cents per ton; they are now getting 2¾ cents. Loaders who used to get 45 cents per ton in rooms and 60 cents per ton in entries are now getting 29 cents in both places. General labour used to get 40 cents to 45 cents per hour; it now gets 30 cents to 33⅓ cents. There has been a speed-up system put into operation and a reduction in wages to meet the price set by the stripped coal. Although the Saskatchewan Government has set the prices at the mine at which the coal shall be sold, there has been no control of the prices on the Manitoba market.

Mr. Sutherland supplied the Board with additional information, including a paper presented at the semi-centennial meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada at Montreal, June, 1937, and appearing in the July issue of the *Engineering Journal,* published monthly by the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Sutherland sums up the matter very concisely as follows: "Comparing production and employment figures for the underground mines for 1929 and 1935, production increased 19·4 per cent with an increase of 20·4 per cent in man days worked. Total value of production increased 3 per cent, with a decrease of 14·8 per cent in earnings of workers. Average realization per ton decreased twenty-three cents, while labour costs decreased twenty-six cents." Mr. Sutherland's paper also contains the following tables, which contain statistical information clearly showing the earnings of the men in the Estevan field:—

TABLE 2

Month	Underground Mine Section						Strip Mine Section	
	1925-26		1928-29		1934-35		1934-35	
	No. of men	Av. days per man	No. of men	Av. days per man	No. of men	Av. days per man	No. of men	Av. days per man
June	309	14·0	298	10·7	339	8·0	51	20·2
July	324	15·7	304	11·9	351	9·1	48	22·4
August	309	15·5	318	15·6	460	11·3	47	26·4
September	431	17·6	457	15·2	1,031	17·3	63	23·6
October	731	22·7	738	21·2	1,339	19·4	69	29·1
November	768	20·9	773	17·9	1,254	17·5	65	25·4
December	727	17·0	719	15·6	1,158	19·3	67	25·2
January	650	16·3	711	19·8	1,084	20·2	68	29·4
February	614	14·7	691	17·6	946	13·3	62	19·1
March	537	16·1	592	15·1	777	14·6	57	20·5
April	366	13·4	413	22·7	505	13·1	51	21·6
May	336	13·9	373	17·4	397	10·6	46	20·9
	.....	197·8	.....	200·7	.....	173·7	.....	283·8
Max. men	768	.....	773	.....	1,339	.....	69	.....
Min. men	309	.....	298	.....	339	.....	46	.....
Ratio max.—min	2·48	.....	2·59	.....	3·96	.....	1·5	.....
Average earnings per man per day	$4.39	.....	$4.46	.....	$2.96	.....	$4.18	.....
Tons per man day	4·34	.....	4·65	.....	4·45	.....	14·2	.....
Tons prod	453,732	.....	513,843	.....	694,544	.....	235,685	.....

83242—2½

TABLE 3.—Underground Section

No. of months worked	1925-1926				1928-1929				1934-1935			
	No. of men	Per cent of max. number	No. of days	Annual earnings	No. of men	Per cent of max. number	No. of days	Annual earnings	No. of men	Per cent of max. number	No. of days	Annual earnings
		%		$		%		$		%		$
12	309	40·3	197·8	868	298	38·6	200·7	895	339	25·3	173·7	515
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0·8	190·0	848	12	0·9	165·7	491
10	15	2·0	168·3	739	14	1·8	178·1	795	46	3·4	156·6	464
9	11	1·4	152·6	670	55	7·1	162·5	726	63	4·7	146·0	432
8	31	4·0	138·7	609	40	5·2	145·1	648	45	3·3	134·7	399
7	65	8·5	125·3	551	44	5·7	122·4	546	272	20·3	121·6	360
6	106	13·8	107·7	473	135	17·4	108·2	484	169	12·6	107·0	317
5	77	10·0	91·6	402	99	12·8	92·1	410	85	6·4	93·7	277
4	36	4·7	76·9	337	20	2·6	74·5	332	53	4·0	76·4	226
3	63	8·2	60·6	266	8	1·0	54·7	244	74	5·5	56·2	166
2	14	1·9	37·9	166	19	2·5	39·1	174	96	7·2	36·9	108
1	41	5·2	20·9	92	35	4·5	17·9	80	85	6·4	19·4	57
	768	100·0	.....	.....	773	100·0	.....	.....	1,339	100·0	.....	.....

An examination of the above table shows clearly the reduction in wages suffered by the mine-workers. The Board has made an examination of the wages earned by the mine-workers in Estevan and district for the years 1937 and 1938 and finds them totally inadequate. We believe that, having regard to the increased cost of living, as well as to the nature of the work itself, wages should be increased in the Estevan coal fields. The following table gives the classification and the rates now being paid, and the rates which the Board recommends as the minimum rates that should be paid to the workmen in and around the mines:—

Classification	Rates paid	Rates asked	Rates recommended	
			Contract	or per hour
Loaders	18c. per ton	30c. per ton	22½c.	45c.
Unloading mud	25c. per car	35c. per car	30c.	45c.
Loading, shooting and timbering	50c. per car	80c. per car	65c.	45c.
Loading, shooting and timbering entries	90c. per car	$1.20 per car	1.00	45c.
Ditto off the solid	1.35 per car	1.55 per car	1.45	45c.
Box car loader	10c. per ton	14c. per ton	12c.	40c.
Machine runners	60c. per room	90c. per room	70c.	75c.
Machine runners entries	32½c. per entry	55c. per entry	40c.	75c.
Loading foreman	45c. per hour	.....	.....	50c.
Tipple checker	40c. per hour	.....	.....	40c.
Hoist engineer	45c. per hour	.....	.....	55c.
Loco. engineer	50c. per hour	.....	.....	60c.
Loco. fireman	33⅓c. per hour	.....	.....	40c.
Brakeman	40c. per hour	.....	.....	45c.
Teamsters	33⅓ c. per hour	.....	.....	40c.
Blacksmiths	50c. per hour	.....	.....	60c.
Carpenters	40c. per hour	.....	.....	50c.
Electrician	50c. per hour	.....	.....	60c
Machinist	50c. per hour	.....	.....	60c.
Other labour	33⅓c. per hour	.....	.....	40c.

Living Conditions.—Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company Limited, and Bienfait Mines Limited, No. 2, have good boarding houses with ample shower baths with a good supply of hot and cold water and individual lockers, or hangers, for the men, and an attendant in charge for which the men pay a dollar per month service charge. These washhouses are made available to the families of the miners at certain periods of the week. In one mine, Baniulis Bros., the bunkhouse we found not fit for human habitation and the evidence shows that the water supply at this mine was never adequate. This had been condemned by both the Provincial Mine and Sanitary Inspectors. The Saskatchewan statutes call for a washhouse where twenty or more men are employed underground. We believe that this number should be reduced to 12.

In some of the bunkhouses the men all slept in one large room. While there were sufficient cubic feet of space per person and a sufficient number of windows, there was not adequate ventilation. The opening of the windows concentrated the flow of air over one or more persons so as to make it objectionable; as a result, the windows were kept closed. We would recommend that a number of small intake air openings could be made and so distributed as to give everyone an

ample supply of fresh air without putting anyone in a draft. This would, of course, have to be accompanied by an adequate exhaust ventilator. In these large dormitories there is no privacy and the companies should be urged to partition them off into rooms.

Working Conditions.—According to the Saskatchewan Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act a workman shall not be employed at his working place below ground in a mine for more than eight hours a day, but by mutual consent of the employee and his employer longer hours may be worked. During the winter months when the rush season is on it has been the practice of all the mines to work longer hours. In some of the mines petitions or circulars have been sent around the mines for men to sign consenting to the longer hours. Where loaders do their own shooting and timbering the men go back into the mine after supper and do the shooting. This is in order that they may have coal ready to load in the morning. In many cases, this brings the working hours up to ten to twelve hours per day. This is not necessary as the shooting could be done the last thing before leaving the mine.

In every case of poor ventilation reported, the practice has been to shoot the coal at noon as well as after supper. The result has been a smoky condition in the mine for two to three hours after shooting. In one case reported, the fan motor was overloaded, and the fan was frequently stopped. The mine inspector ordered them to put in a larger motor and this has recently been done. In another case, a drop in voltage caused the fan motor to trip out. It seemed to be nobody's duty to restart it. Here again, the mine inspector has taken the matter up. Ventilation in all the mines would be better if all the shooting was done at night by a special crew. This is the case in the larger mines.

Water in the Mines.—Evidence was given of water in some of the mines. Water only a few inches deep in the working places will cause a loader to be wet up to the knees. The result was that where there was no washroom for the men to change their clothes and boots, these would be frozen on him going home on a cold day. This is a case where a little co-operation between the men and the management would soon put it right. An adequate allowance should be made to a workman for working in a wet place as well as for pumping water, and sufficient water tanks should be provided.

Unions.—The evidence clearly shows that many efforts have been made by the mine workers to organize in a union of their choice in the Estevan field and on each occasion without success. About the middle of August, 1938, the United Mine Workers of America was invited to come into the field and on August 20 an organizer was put in charge of this work by that organization, which culminated in a local union of the United Mine Workers of America being formed on September 11, 1938. The Saskatchewan Coal Mine Union was organized at a meeting held at Taylorton on September 18, 1938, which later affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. Cessation of operations occurred at the Western Dominion Coal Company's plant at Taylorton due to an attempt to establish a closed shop in favour of the Canadian Federation of Labour. On October 1 Bienfait Mines Limited, No. 1 Mine, was called out on strike because it was alleged they were filling the Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited orders, and on October 8, 1938, the remainder of the mine party to this dispute went out on strike, which lasted four days. It is clear from evidence before the Board that the United Mine Workers of America had a clear majority of the employees who were members of their union. This is further borne out by the fact that later in November, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the federal Department of Labour, took a poll of the miners employed in the district, which resulted as follows:—

Number of men voting..	653
Spoiled ballots..	27
Leaving a net vote of..	626

In favour of a Board of Conciliation, 589, or 94 per cent of the net vote. For the United Mine Workers of America, 504, or 80·5 per cent. All witnesses who gave evidence testified to the fairness of the ballot and the impartial manner in which it was administered by the representative of the Department of Labour. Evidence was given that at the Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited plant, where the Canadian Federation of Labour had their largest membership, that a number of men had signed the Canadian Federation of Labour check-off in order to hold their jobs with the coal company, and also later these men had sent in a petition asking that their names be removed from the Canadian Federation of Labour list. Two companies, the Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, and Bienfait Mines Limited, No. 2, signed agreements with the Canadian Federation of Labour and refused to deal with any other union, in spite of the fact that a large majority of their employees belong to the United Mine Workers of America. The president of the Canadian Federation of Labour local union, Mr. Frank Peverelle, gave evidence before the Board and testified that only thirty out of a total of one hundred and thirty employees had authorized him to sign such a

wage agreement, and that upon the contract being signed it was referred to a meeting of the Canadian Federation of Labour with only thirty men present, while one hundred of the employees had no voice in any way whatsoever, in the making of or the ratification of the agreement. At the Bienfait Mines Limited, No. 2, the evidence shows that the organization campaign of signing men up for the Canadian Federation of Labour was conducted by one of the company's foremen, and that at no time was the contract ever referred for ratification to the men employed.

We are of the opinion that legislation should be introduced in the province of Saskatchewan the same as that in the province of Alberta (the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Chapter 57, Paragraph 5), which states that an employer must deal with a committee of a majority of his employees.

The Board is of the opinion that proper employer and employee relationship can only be established in the Estevan area by the employers recognizing a *bona fide* miners' union chosen by the majority of the employees. Such action, we believe, would be beneficial to both employers and employees and to the community as a whole. We, therefore, recommend that the operators' and miners' representatives convene a conference for the purpose of arriving at an amicable agreement, and recommend the acceptance of the rates recommended herein for their favourable consideration. It has, unfortunately, not been possible for the members of the Board to arrive at a unanimous report, and Mr. B. D. Hogarth, K.C., is submitting a minority report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Alex R. Greig,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. J. Morrison,
Board Member.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this 30th day of June, A.D. 1939.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 112, and in the matter of a Dispute between Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, Bienfait Mines, Limited, Lignite Mines, Limited, Eastern Collieries of Bienfait, Limited, Baniulus Brothers, Limited, Wilson Coal Company, Limited (Employers), and the Employees of the above named Companies, majority of whom are Members of United Mine Workers of America.

REPORT OF B. D. HOGARTH, K.C., MEMBER OF BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in December last to investigate a dispute between the Western Dominion Coal Mines Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Western Dominion), Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company Ltd. (hereafter referred to as M. & S., by which title it is generally known), Bienfait Mines Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Bienfait Number 1), Lignite Mines Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Lignite Mines), Eastern Collieries of Bienfait Ltd. (hereafter referred to as the Eastern Mine), Baniulus Brothers Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Baniulus Brothers), Wilson Coal Company Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Bienfait Number 2, by which it is now generally known in the field), and the employees of the said mines.

The application for the Board was made by the United Mine Workers of America, and sets forth the nature and cause of dispute as follows:—

(1) That the U.M.W.A. be recognized by the operators as the sole bargaining agency for all the employees.
(2) That the 8-hour day from bank to bank be strictly adhered to.
(3) That the machine men's wages be increased to $6 per day.
(4) That the miners' and loaders' wages be increased to $4.75 per day.
(5) That the day wage rates for common labour be increased to $4.50 per day, and the day wage rates for all classified labour in and around the mines be increased proportionately.
(6) That all contract rates be increased in proportion to above mentioned increase in the day wage rates.
(7) That the inequalities now existing, also the conditions requiring to be adjusted, be considered in joint conference with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement to the end of consummating a uniform contract for all the mines.

The application also requests a full investigation of the circumstances, the manner and way in which an alleged agreement between the operators and a labour union known as the Canadian Federation of Labour was brought about.

The application further states that the number of employees affected or likely to be affected directly is as follows: males 21 years or over, approximately 500; males under 21 years, approximately 75; total, 575.

All the mines in question are located in approximately ten to fifteen miles east of the town of Estevan in the Province of Saskatchewan in the neighbourhood of the villages of Bienfait and Taylorton.

Under date of January 18 last, the Board, after sitting for two weeks, endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the dispute, for-

warded to you an interim report setting forth the efforts made to bring about a settlement, and advised you of the fact that such efforts had failed. The Board did not convene again until May 16, when sittings of the Board were resumed for the purpose of hearing evidence, which extended over a period of four weeks. In our deliberations on the evidence I found myself unable to agree with the Chairman and Mr. Morrison, in certain of their findings, and in their recommendations, with the result that it becomes my duty to advise you of my observations and conclusions, which are hereinafter set out.

The Chairman of the Board has very kindly furnished me with a copy of his report, in which I believe Mr. Morrison, the representative of the men, has concurred, which report I will hereafter refer to as the majority report. I perused the majority report carefully, in the hope that I might find some reason in the grounds for their findings that would, on further consideration, enable me to concur. There are portions of the majority report in which I could concur, but in the major findings, and recommendations, I regret that I have not been able to find anything that would enable me to reach the conclusions my fellow members have arrived at.

In view of the fact that I have not been able to come to the same conclusions as the other members of the Board in the major matters in dispute, I feel that wherein I differ with them I should state the reasons or grounds for holding a contra opinion. In doing so I hope my observations and conclusions will not be construed as being in any sense a criticism of their report, or of their reasons for reaching the conclusions they have.

A Brief History

In order to properly approach the matters in dispute, I think it is necessary to review, briefly, the history of the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan. It has existed as an industry for more than forty years, but has made its most marked progress during the last ten years, during which period, as the majority report states, production has increased from 580,189 tons in 1929 to 1,020,792 tons in 1936. The production in the last three years has remained practically stationary, being 1,017,128 tons for the year 1938. There was no evidence as to what the production is for the current year 1939. Apparently the figures for 1939 are not yet available. The production figure of 1,017,128 tons, stated in the majority report as being for the year *1939* obviously is an error, as, according to tables 2 and 10 compiled by the expert, Mr. R. L. Sutherland, that tonnage was produced in the year 1938.

This is the third investigation into the coal mining industry in the Bienfait and Estevan areas since 1930, all involving wage schedules and rates of pay. The first investigation was in 1931, when His Honour Judge Wylie was commissioned to conduct an inquiry following a strike which culminated in a riot on the streets of Estevan, when three men were killed. Peace in the field followed for three years, when, by Order in Council approved by the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, now Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, was appointed and empowered to inquire into all matters having to do with the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan.

We had before us the report of Mr. Justice Turgeon, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1935. It indicates that a very thorough and complete inquiry was made into all phases of the industry at that time. This inquiry resulted from the posting of the following notice by five of the large mines on October 22, 1934:—

> Owing to the very low average sales price of our coal and to the very destructive business practices within the Saskatchewan field, the Bienfait Deep Seam Mines are compelled to reduce wage schedules 15 per cent effective November 1, 1934.
>
> We may be forced to make a further substantial reduction in December in order to retain our market, meet our pay-rolls and give employment throughout the season to the same number of men as were engaged last year.
>
> We regret very much that this action is forced upon us by trade conditions over which we have no control.
>
> October 22, 1934.
>
> The Eastern Collieries, The Crescent Collieries, Bienfait Mines Limited, Man. & Sask. Coal Company, Western Dominion Collieries, Ltd.

Following the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Turgeon, the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, was enacted in Saskatchewan, being Chapter 73 of statutes of Saskatchewan, 1934-35. This Act empowered the Lieutenant Governor in Council to fix the price of coal sold by the mine operators, with a view to maintaining a price that would enable the operators to maintain their wage schedules and so obviate the necessity of a reduction in wages to the miners. The policy of controlled or fixed prices by the government has continued and is still in effect insofar as the Province of Saskatchewan is concerned. It is contended, and seems to be admitted, that the Government of Saskatchewan has no jurisdiction to control the price of coal sold in the Manitoba market. Sixty per cent of the coal produced by the mines involved in this dispute is sold in the Manitoba market.

Following the inquiry by Mr. Justice Turgeon the wage schedules seem to have been main-

tained, and there is evidence that some slight increases have been made by the M & S mine, and, at the beginning of July, 1938, increases in the wage schedule were granted, voluntarily, by the Western Dominion. In the meantime, however, two of the original mines investigated by Mr. Justice Turgeon had gone out of business. The Crescent Collieries ceased operations shortly after the Turgeon inquiry. The Western Dominion Collieries Ltd. in liquidation at the time of the Turgeon inquiry, ceased operation altogether early in the fall of 1935, when the tipple of that mine was destroyed by fire. The Liquidator, who resides in England where the property had been owned prior to the liquidation, declined to rebuild the tipple, and sold all the property holdings remaining, except the briquette plant, to Western Dominion Coal Mines Ltd., which reopened the mine in the fall of 1936. One new mine was opened by The Wilson Coal Company Limited in 1938. This was the situtation at the time the present dispute arose in October last year.

Beginning of the Trouble

The trouble really began when two men by the names of John Stokaluk and Joe Krkosky, employees of the United Mine Workers of America, from the Province of Alberta, arrived in Estevan, in the latter part of August, 1938, and commenced holding meetings with the miners in the village of Bienfait, and elsewhere, with a view to forming a union of miners to be affiliated with U.M.W.A., District 18, with headquarters in Calgary, in the Province of Alberta. About the same time organizers representing the Canadian Federation of Labour appeared in the field with a view to organizing the men into a union to be affiliated with that body.

The feeling in the field has been intensified as a result of the efforts of the above named unions in trying to get control of the men. The Canadian Federation of Labour is a Canadian institution, and we have some evidence that there are men who desire to belong to a union affiliated with that body because it is a Canadian union. Both the Canadian Federation of Labour and the U.M.W.A. seem determined to remain in the field. This is unfortunate because I am certain that as long as the two organizations remain there will be trouble. There does not appear to be room for both of them.

Shortly after the arrival of Stokaluk and Krkosky, a local union, affiliated with the U.M.W.A., was formed, and notices in writing, signed by the officers of the local union and Stokaluk, were sent to the operators requiring them to meet Mr. Stokaluk and the representatives of the union in the Town Hall in Estevan. It seems to me that this method of approach showed an utter lack of tact in handling a matter that obviously required the utmost tact and diplomacy. A more tactful method of approach would have been for the officers of the local union to have gone to the operators in a spirit of good will and discussed their problems and desires, and, in a friendly way, endeavoured to obtain their co-operation.

The operators ignored the notice.

Agreements with C.F.L.

We have been asked to investigate the circumstances, the manner and way in which an alleged agreement by the Canadian Federation of Labour and some of the mines, parties to the dispute, was entered into.

The evidence shows that two of the mines in question, namely, the Western Dominion and Bienfait No. 2, entered into closed shop agreements with the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. These agreements were produced and contained a recognition of that union, with closed shop privileges, or, in other words, an agreement on the part of the operators to employ only men who belonged to that union. (Such an agreement is lawful under Section 6 of the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938.) These agreements also provide for recognition of what is known as the 'check off system,' being a deduction from the wages of the men of the dues payable to the union each month, and payment over of those dues by the company to the secretary of that union.

I will deal first with the agreement with the Western Dominion. On September 18, 1938, there was a meeting of the employees of the Western Dominion held in the community hall at Taylorton, which is on Western Dominion property. This meeting was held following notices posted in the store in Taylorton and at the mine. At the time there were approximately one hundred and thirty men employed at the Western Dominion. Seventy-three men attended the meeting, when it was decided, as a result of a vote taken by ballot, to form a union known as Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union. Officers of that union were elected at the meeting, and a wage scale committee was appointed.

The evidence shows clearly that a substantial majority of the men employed at the Western Dominion expressed a desire to have a union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. Mr. Turner, the secretary of the company, placed the number at approximately 100 out of about 125 or 130 men employed. This number, he said, had signed an authorization for the company to pay union dues to

the union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. Mr. Peverelle, one of the men employed at the Western Dominion Mine, and president of the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, placed this number at between 110 and 130.

Following the organization meeting of the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, a notice was posted at the Western Dominion, in the usual place where notices to the men are posted, of a further meeting to be held at the pit head of the mine on September 26. The number in attendance is rather indefinite. One of the employees, a witness called by the men's representative, placed the number at 42, but said that men were coming and going all the time during the meeting. At this meeting it was decided to affiliate with the Canadian Federation of Labour, and the union thereupon became known as the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, Local No. 1. Negotiations with the officials of the Western Dominion for recognition of the Canadian Federation of Labour, with closed shop privileges, institution of the check-off system and an increase in the wage schedule demanded by the union, followed, and an agreement was entered into, and on September 28 the following notice was given to the men:—

To the employees of the Western Dominion Coal Mine Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the Saskatchewan Lignite Mine Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour of Ottawa, Canada, has now been recognized by the Company and that our agreement with the Company provides that all employees are required to be members of the Saskatchewan Lignite Mine Workers' Union. The Union has intimated to the Company that it will give the Company only until October the first to implement the provisions of the Agreement.

Western Dominion Coal Mine Limited.
A. E. Turner,
E. Pierce.

The agreement entered into, verbally at first, was not reduced to writing until October 8. Before entering into this agreement, there were meetings of the men held at the International Hotel, Estevan, and at the mine, which do not seem to have been largely attended. Only about thirty men were in attendance at the meeting when it was finally decided to enter into the closed shop agreement.

When the company attempted to carry out its agreement with the union by permitting only men who belonged to the union to go to work, some of the men refused to join the union and consequently were refused the right to work. Work in the mine thereupon ceased, and the mine remained closed for between two and three weeks.

From the inception of this union there seems to have been a determined effort made by Mr. Stokaluk and U.M.W.A. members, and supporters from other mines, together with some of the Western Dominion men, to break up the union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. Evidence of violence and threats of violence to Western Dominion men was given before us as well as evidence of picketing and demonstrations in the form of large gatherings on Western Dominion property, for no other purpose in my opinion than that of intimidating employees of the Western Dominion. These tactics on the part of the U.M.W.A. seem to have been successful, as they kept the Western Dominion closed. Mr. Turner, the secretary of the Western Dominion, told us that a number of men, employees of the mine, wanted to work, and this statement is borne out by the fact that a large delegation of men travelled to Regina to ask the Government for police protection to enable them to go to work. The Government declined to give them police protection, and Mr. Turner did not open the mine because he feared there would be trouble.

The U.M.W.A. contended that they had a majority of the men in the Western Dominion Mine favourable to that union. If this were true, it seems to me that the way to have defeated organization and affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour would have been for that majority to have attended the organization meeting, or the pit head meeting where the closed shop agreement was authorized, and by their majority voted it down. The Canadian Federation of Labour would then and there have been at an end. The fact that this was not done convinces me that the U.M.W.A. did not have a majority of the Western Dominion employees, and that the estimate given Mr. Turner and Mr. Peverelle of the numbers favourable to affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour is correct.

With reference to the agreement between Bienfait No. 2 and the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, Local No. 3, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, the evidence is that a meeting was called by one Ernie Philips, an employee of this mine, at the noon hour on September 19, 1938. All the men employed at the mine, approximately thirty, attended that meeting. Mr. Philips presided and told the men that the purpose of the meeting was to form a union to be affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The meeting decided to form a union known as Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, Local No. 3, and officers were elected, and a committee formed. The union became affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Mr. Wilson, the manager of the mine, told us that he was interviewed several times by a committee of the men and officers of the Canadian Federation of Labour, and that he had heard the Canadian Federation of Labour were very reasonable people and would not do anything that would cripple the industry. Representatives of the union and of the Canadian Federation of Labour finally presented an agreement that Mr. Wilson said was satisfactory to him, and he signed it. This agreement is dated September 28, 1938, and provides for a recognition of the union with closed shop privileges, and the check-off system. Twenty-one men signed it, and they also signed a further authorization to the Company to deduct $1 a month union dues from their wages, and to pay the same to the secretary of the union. Mr. Wilson also produced a further authorization signed by forty-two at a later date.

The Bienfait No. 2 mine is a new mine just opened last year. It is the most highly mechanized mine in the district, having in use and operation a mechanical loader, which does away with loading coal by hand labour, with the result that fewer men are required. Two of the employees of this mine, called as witnesses by the representative of the men, Mr. Conroy, said they had been told by Mr. Philips that if they did not sign up with the union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour they would not be employed. One of them said he signed under the belief that, if he did not do so, he would lose his job. If Mr. Philips made any such statement to these men there is no evidence that he had any authority from the Company to do so, and Mr. Wilson, the manager of the mine, said that there was absolutely no coercion. This mine closed down about the end of October and did not reopen again until April, 1939.

Under date of January 2, 1939, a petition bearing fifteen signatures was presented to Mr. Wilson as manager of the mine. This petition reads as follows:—

Estevan, Sask.,
January 2, 1939.

Bienfait Mines Ltd. No. 2,
Bienfait, Sask.

DEAR SIRS—Owing to the developments which have cropped up during the last few weeks we, the undersigned, being former employees of the Bienfait Mines Ltd., No. 2, are anxious to see the mine started to work again. We are perfectly satisfied with the wage rates and working conditions set forth in our contract with the Canadian Federation of Labour and the Bienfait Mines Ltd., No. 2.

We also pledge ourselves not to join or have any connection with any other union or organization during the life of this agreement. We want the check-off system to be enforced and every person employed at this mine must be a member of our union before he commences to work. We also request that dues and assessments be deducted from our wages each pay day and turned over to our secretary.

When we are not needed on our own jobs we are quite willing to do other work at the rates of wages set forth in the agreement and will co-operate with the management to make the mine a success.

In conclusion we respectfully ask you to reopen the mine immediately and if you do we in turn assure you of our whole-hearted support, loyalty and co-operation. We realize the extent of your investment in this property and that it is only by loyal co-operation and honest endeavour that it can be made successful.

Yours very truly,

(Fifteen signatures are attached to this document.)

May I here repeat what I have said regarding the union at the Western Dominion, namely, that if the U.M.W.A. had a majority here why did they not use their superior numbers and vote down the C.F.L.

In explanation of the fact that twenty-eight out of thirty-one employees at Bienfait No. 2 voted in favour of the U.M.W.A., their representative before the Conciliation Board, Mr. Wilson, stated as follows:—

> "They did not vote for another union, they voted for a Conciliation Board. That is what they were doing. It was a case of, if you want a Conciliation Board then vote for the organization clamouring for that board. They were not voting for the U.M.W.A. You can interpret it any way you like."

Even Frank Peverelle, undoubtedly a C.F.L. man, said in the course of his evidence:—

> "I thought if there was anything to be gained by a Board of Conciliation it would be a good thing."

At the time of the visit of your officer, Mr. Harrison, it was agreed that the men should return to work pending an application for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation, and to facilitate matters the C.F.L. agreed to waive the enforcement of their closed shop agreement for the time being.

U.M.W.A. as Sole Bargaining Agency

The applicants for the Board asked that the U.M.W.A. be recognized by the operators as the sole bargaining agency for all the employees. It seems to me that this is impossible in view of the closed shop agreements between the Western Dominion, Bienfait No. 2 and the Canadian Federation of Labour.

My view is that it is not in the best interests of either the men or the operators for the U.M.W.A. to have control of the Estevan field. That union is serving the men in the coal fields of Alberta, where there are many more men employed than in the Saskatchewan field.

Coal produced by Alberta miners is in direct competition with Saskatchewan lignite. There is therefore a direct conflict of interest between the two fields. Control of both fields should not be given to one union. As pointed out above, there are many more men engaged in coal mining in Alberta than in Saskatchewan, consequently much more money goes into the treasury of the U.M.W.A. in the form of dues paid by the miners of Alberta than would be paid by the Saskatchewan miners. The Alberta field is therefore more important to the U.M.W.A. than the Saskatchewan field, and, if in control, the U.M.W.A. could, by continually harassing Saskatchewan operators, reduce production in Saskatchewan and so increase production in Alberta to the benefit of members of the union there. Where there is this possibility of conflict of interest, I would not think that control in Saskatchewan should be given to the U.M.W.A.

I observe that the majority report contains a recommendation that legislation should be introduced in Saskatchewan to provide that an employer must deal with a committee of a majority of his employees. This recommendation follows upon a finding that the U.M.W.A. has a clear majority of the employees in the Bienfait-Estevan area, who are members of the U.M.W.A. Consideration should be given to the methods employed and tactics adopted by the organizers of the U.M.W.A. in obtaining that so-called majority.

That there was intimidation and coercion employed by the U.M.W.A. there seems to be no doubt. Observe the following answers made by Mr. Wilson, manager of Bienfait No. 2, to questions put to him by Mr. Morrison:—

> Q. They were all members of the Canadian Federation of Labour at Bienfait No. 2, how then does it come they were out on strike?—A. I do not get you at all about a strike. As far as a strike is concerned, at that time the miners were being intimidated all over the field and they would go out any place.
>
> Q. Intimidated by whom?—A. Your men, the C.I.O.
>
> Q. What do you mean by intimidated?—A. I mean they were threatened their blocks would be knocked off if they did not go.

Also the following evidence given by Mr. Turner, the secretary of the Western Dominion, in answer to questions asked by me:—

> Q. During the time the strike was on, had you anything that would lead you to believe there was any intimidation or fear put into any of the men, employees of the Western Dominion?—A. I took four men down to Mr. Lynd's office after they had some trouble. They complained to me about having been assaulted down there.
>
> Q. Have you any other knowledge of any other men being molested?—A. It would be pretty hard, there are instances, but it would be pretty hard for me to give the full story without going back and doing some work on the subject.
>
> Q. Was there any picketing done at your mine?—A. There was lots of picketing down around the mine.
>
> Q. I asked one of your employees about a gathering of men on the streets of Taylorton one morning, during the time the mine was not operating, in the vicinity of the boarding house. He told me there was no gathering. Do you know anything about that?—A. Certainly there was. For about two days we operated the mine with C.F.L. labour, there were demonstrations. There was a very substantial demonstration one Saturday morning.
>
> By Mr. Morrison.
>
> Q. Do you recall how many men you had at work during those days of operation with C.F.L. labour?—A. From 35 to 45.
>
> By Mr. Hogarth.
>
> Q. This demonstration of men, do you know what brought it about?—A. I think it was to intimidate the men who were working.
>
> Q. That is your conclusion?—A. That is my conclusion.
>
> By Mr. Morrison.
>
> Q. It would be reasonable to draw the inference that there was no violence?—A. I did not say there was.
>
> Q. Held at high noon, in broad daylight?—A. Yes, and the mine not working. As a demonstration I think it was successful.
>
> Q. Let's hope it will continue to be.
>
> By Mr. Hogarth.
>
> Q. Why say it was successful?—A. I believe it influenced the men to keep them from coming back to work.
>
> Q. Was there any evidence on the part of the men to show that they desired to work?—A. There were 35 or 40 men always willing and ready to go back to work if we opened the mine for them.
>
> Q. Why did you not?—A. The feeling was high and the demonstrations indicated there would be trouble if we opened the mine, and when we did open the mine you remember the picketing when we re-opened. They just moved in. The company closed the mine in the interest of preventing trouble.
>
> Q. Did any of these men ask for police protection to enable them to go to work?—A. Oh, yes, they asked for protection.
>
> Q. Protection from what?—A. From fear of violence.

Further Frank Peverelle, employee of the Western Dominion, told us:—

> "Some men told me they would sign anything as long as they worked. Stepanski said he was afraid something might happen to him if he did not sign up. There were others. I was personally threatened three times. Several of the men said they had been threatened. I was told they would crack my head open."

The foregoing shows a flouting of the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan, wherein is provided, by section 6 of the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938, that any person who, by intimidation, by threat of loss of position or employment, by causing actual loss of position or employment or by any other threat, seeks to compel any person to join or refrain from joining a trade union, shall be guilty of an offence.

The U.M.W.A. in calling a strike in October last did so in utter disregard of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, section 57 of which provides that it shall be unlawful for any employee to go on strike *prior* to or during a reference of a dispute to a board under the provisions of the Act.

A majority obtained by such methods and tactics does not impress me, and any legislation that would give power to a union employing such methods to obtain a following would be decidedly ill advised.

The U.M.W.A. is a body with head office in the United States of America, and is not a Canadian controlled union. It is well known that it is a branch of the C.I.O., an organization against which the Government of the Province of Ontario felt obliged to take a strong stand a short time ago to prevent interference with industries in that province.

The U.M.W.A. requires payment of $5 a month from each man as dues to the U.M.W.A.: $2,500 each month would therefore be taken from the wages of the men, and from the district. The only evidence of any return of this money would be $125 a month to a local secretary. The Canadian Federation of Labour requires only $1 a month as union dues from each man.

For these reasons I find myself wholly unable to agree with the recommendations of the other members of the Board that legislation be enacted in Saskatchewan to compel an employer to deal with a committee of a majority of his employees, when there may be a possibility of that majority being obtained by the use of such methods as were employed by the U.M.W.A. in Estevan, in September and October last.

I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to collective bargaining. If the men want a union they should be entitled to have a union and approach their employers with their grievances through their union. The mine inspector, Mr. Holly, when asked about the necessity of a union in the Estevan field, said he thought if they had a good committee a lot of complaints could be taken care of that way.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

A further matter in dispute is the request of the U.M.W.A. that the eight-hour day from bank to bank be strictly adhered to.

With reference to hours of labour, I would direct attention to section 4 of the Saskatchewan Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act, which provides that a workman shall not be employed at his working place below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours, except by the mutual consent of the employee and the employer, and that no person shall be employed above ground at, or about, a mine for a longer period than eight hours in any twenty-four hours, except by the mutual consent of employer and employee.

It will be noticed that, with reference to employment below ground, the Act stipulates eight hours at *his working place,* which is different from eight hours *bank to bank.* There seems to be good reason for the provision in the Act that a man may work more than eight hours by mutual consent of him and his employer.

Coal mining in Saskatchewan is a seasonable occupation. The majority report correctly states that 70·5 per cent of the coal shipped annually is mined in the five months from October to February, and less than 29·5 per cent in the remaining seven months of the year. Sixty per cent of the men employed will have to find other work elsewhere during those seven months or remain idle. The late fall and winter months are therefore the coal miners' harvest months, when he must make as much as he can to help him through the months when there is little or no work going on in the mines.

In February, 1938, 130 men employed in the M & S mines signed an expression in writing of their willingness to work ten hours a day if necessary, at any time, in order to fill orders during the rush season. At the same time, only seven men in that mine signed a statement in writing to the effect that they did not want to work more than eight hours a day. Mr. Thomson, the manager of the M & S, told us, in the course of his evidence, that men employed in the M & S had voluntarily requested to be allowed to work longer, when necessary, and he produced figures to show that in the year 1937 the average hours of work per day throughout the year was 5·54, and the average hours of work per day for the months of September to March, both inclusive, was 8·1.

Mr. Thomson further stated, in the course of his evidence, that during the shipping season the demand for Saskatchewan lignite and M & S coal in particular, is such that sufficient cannot be produced in eight hours. He said that his reasons for this statement were that the coal cannot be mined and stored during the off or summer season, and that market conditions, and the conditions under which the coal is sold, have changed considerably during the past ten years. Where formerly large stocks were carried by dealers, now they are buying practically on a hand to mouth basis, for immediate requirements. This necessitates shipment, at the latest, the day following the receipt of order, or the business goes elsewhere to competing mines within the field, or is lost to competition.

without the field. This would only result in the tonnage being permanently lost to the field. If requirements cannot be filled when ordered during the cold weather, dealers and consumers would have to purchase substitute fuels. The final result of this would be lost earnings to the employees.

Mr. Turner, the secretary of the Western Dominion, told us that the men were always glad to work extra hours in the winter time, as the rush of business demanded, and that they knew in the ordinary course of events they would lose work in the summer time.

Mr. Turner further said there was no force or compulsion directed towards the men to work more than eight hours a day, and that they tried to work the mine to keep the hours of employment to a reasonable number.

Edward North, an employee of the Eastern Mine, called as a witness by the U.M.W.A. representative, told us it was the practice of the men to make as much as they could in the winter season.

If the eight hour day bank to bank were adhered to, the companies would have to put on sufficient men to produce the coal required to fill the orders in that time. The men would then earn less, because the amount to be earned would be distributed amongst a greater number.

In my opinion the complaint about the long hours is mostly in those mines where the miners do their own timbering and shooting. That is, they blow the coal out of the seam with charges of powder. It seems to be the practice for these men to go back in the evening for that purpose, instead of taking the time off from loading coal to do their shooting before they leave the mine for their evening meal. In such cases it seems to me the only remedy is for the company to stop them going back in the evening, or employ what is known as shot firers, on a night shift, to do the shooting. I am of the opinion that the Saskatchewan Legislature took the correct view of working hours per day when it enacted section 41 of the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act establishing an eight hour day, with the privilege of extending that time if the men and the operators so agree. Under the provisions of this Act, if the men want to work only eight hours a day they need not work more.

Wages

The U.M.W.A. ask for a substantial increase, in fact a very substantial increase in wages.

In view of the fact that I am unable to agree with the other members of the Board in the recommendation that wages be increased, I want it clearly understood that I am not opposed to the men getting more money, and would heartily concur in a recommendation that the wages be increased, if I thought the companies concerned were financially able to pay higher wages.

I have come to the conclusion, after careful consideration of the matter, that the companies concerned are not in a position to pay higher wages, nor can I see any hope in the near future of them being able to pay the men more money and meet their obligations and remain in business. Some of these companies are flirting with liquidation. They are carrying on their operations at a loss. Their position to-day is much the same as it was when Mr. Justice Turgeon conducted his inquiry in the fall of 1934. A thorough and complete investigation was then made into the financial position of these same companies. I cannot do better than to quote here his findings at that time. The following appears on page 22 of the report.

> The industry is in a perilous condition, and action ought to be taken to assure its survival, in the interests, not only of the various companies concerned, but of the men whom they employ, and of the consumers of Saskatchewan Lignite in this province.

Further on page 35, Mr. Justice Turgeon states:—

> But on the other hand the facts show that the companies in question have been carrying on their operations at a loss with no other prospect, in all cases save perhaps that of the Bienfait Mines, Ltd., than of closing their mines at an early date. Coal Mines cannot continue to run on indefinitely piling up losses.

Since Mr. Justice Turgeon made the above statement, one of the mines, namely, the Crescent Collieries Ltd., a party to the dispute at that time, has gone out of business.

Since this inquiry began, three of the mines, namely, Western Dominion, Bienfait No. 1, and Bienfait No. 2, have amalgamated with the Truax-Traer Coal Company Ltd., under the name of Western Dominion Coal Mines Limited, and are now operating by the strip method. The underground operations of the Western Dominion and Bienfait No. 1, have been discontinued. Bienfait, No. 2 still continues underground operations. The Truax-Traer Coal Company, not a party to the dispute, has ceased operations.

One of the other mines, a party to this investigation, namely, the Eastern Collieries, suffered a disastrous fire when their tipple was completely destroyed. The president of that mine, Mr. Wallace, appeared before us on May 16, and advised us of his loss as a result of the fire, and that he had no plans for reopening, and, under the circumstances, he did not feel that he had anything to conciliate.

The present situation is that, of the larger mines which Mr. Justice Turgeon had in mind when he made the statement quoted above,

four of them are not now in operation, three of them having passed out of the picture as underground mines since this inquiry began. How long, I wonder, will the remaining labour employing mines, namely M & S, Lignite, Baniulus Bros., and Bienfait No. 2, be able to continue if the U.M.W.A. persist in their demand for higher wages.

Financial statements were presented to us by the M & S and Baniulus Brothers. The financial statement of the M & S shows that that company is operating on a small *operating* profit, but when depreciation of equipment and depletion of coal reserves are taken into consideration, it is operating at a loss. The manager told us that the company had never in its history been able to pay a single cent in dividends to any of its shareholders.

The financial statement of Baniulus Brothers shows that their mine last year suffered an operating loss; expenditures were more than the receipts, without making any allowance for depreciation.

The manager of the Lignite Mine was not in Estevan when the Board called for information from his company, and consequently we were without any actual figures, but there is no reason to believe that the Lignite Mine is in any better shape, financially, than any of the others. In fact the mine inspector, Mr. Holly, told us that the manager, Mr. Johnston, had informed him that he intended to build a new bath house as soon as he *could afford it.* This gives us some indication that the financial position of this company cannot be strong, if it is not able to build a bath house for the accommodation of the men.

No evidence was given that the cost of management of any of the mines is too high, nor was there any evidence given before us to show wherein the operators had any hope of obtaining any increased revenue. A suggestion was made that the price of coal is too low, but there was ample evidence to show that a higher price cannot be obtained. Two retail dealers were interviewed in the City of Regina, and they both told us, definitely, that lignite coal will not stand a high price. They told us they tried to get an increase of 10 cents a ton last winter but could not do it. One of these dealers told us of an advertisement in a Regina newspaper on January 4 this year, offering Imperial Lump Lignite for $4.75 a ton delivered, and that another dealer advertised Premier Lignite Cobble at the same price. This is a definite cut of ninety cents a ton under the price other dealers were trying to retail it for. With such price cutting by retailers, it seems to me that there is no hope of the operators being able to obtain a higher price than they are now getting.

Wages can only be paid with the money realized from the sale of coal, and the money so realized depends upon the price for which coal can be sold. Estevan coal is of the lignite variety and must be offered for sale at a very attractive price, because it is a low ranking fuel, dull in colour, high in moisture and ash, and the lowest in heat content of any coal being sold in the same market. More lignite coal is required to be burned to produce the same amount of heat as the higher ranking fuels, with the result that more labour must be expended in handling it. It does not weather or store well, and disintegrates rapidly if stored. The result is a prejudice on the part of the consumer. To overcome that prejudice an attractive price seems necessary.

It must be kept in mind that the reason given by the Western Dominion and Bienfait Mines for changing their method of mining, and amalgamating with the Truax-Traer, is that the lower price realized for coal made it imperative for these companies to adopt a more economical method of mining, namely, the strip method. In other words these companies are not able to carry on the business of underground mining with the prices received for coal, and meet the demands that are made upon them. It is well known that the number of men required in the strip method of mining is a great deal less than the number required in underground mining, consequently the cost of production is less.

I listened very attentively to the evidence for some suggestion that would point the way to a better sales price, or some other source from which more revenue could be obtained by the operators, and so enable them to meet the demands of the U.M.W.A. for more wages. I have scanned the majority report for the same purpose, and I cannot find any suggestion as to how it can be done, except the suggestion that Estevan coal is selling for a lower price than it should, when compared with Alberta coal on a heat value basis. Even if that is so, it does not follow that a higher price can be obtained. Coal cannot always be sold solely on the basis of mathematical calculation of heat units. It is not sufficient simply to say that the operators should get a higher price; after all, the consumer is the man who says what he will pay. He does not have to pay a higher price just because the operators ask it. It is the consumer's privilege to buy elsewhere.

We were told by everyone who appeared before us that knew anything about coal markets and the sale of coal, that a higher price for Saskatchewan Lignite cannot be obtained. How, therefore, when the mines are facing losses and experiencing actual losses, can they pay higher wages and remain in business.

Mr. R. L. Sutherland, who gave evidence, and unquestionably qualified as an expert, has

had years of experience in the matter of marketing lignite coal. His opinions should therefore be given very serious consideration. He told us of the effect of different sales policies since 1921, and gave us his conclusions thereon. I do not think I can do better than quote what Mr. Sutherland said.

"1. 1921-1924

Production in Saskatchewan increased 42·9 per cent and average realization decreased 21·9 per cent. Production in Alberta decreased 24·9 per cent and realization decreased 16·3 per cent. *This was a period of open competition in the sale of Saskatchewan coal.*"

"2. 1925-1929

Production was practically stationary, increasing only 4·5 per cent, while average realization dropped 3·8 per cent, all in the last two years. *During this period Alberta production increased 37·8 per cent and realization dropped 12·0 per cent. During this period 82 per cent of the total tonnage, and a larger proportion of the shipped tonnage, was marketed by one sales agency.*"

"3. 1930-1932

Production increased 74·5 per cent and average realization decreased 21·9 per cent, part of which decrease was due to an increase in the proportion of smaller sizes sold. Production in Alberta decreased 31·9 per cent and realization decreased 13·4 per cent. This was a period of open competitive sales effort. The mechanized mine of the Truax-Traer Company began operations in 1930. A regrouping of the sales agencies was made in that year. The number of mines represented by the original sales agency was reduced from six to four. A second sales agency took over the sales of the coal from the mines leaving the original group and added a third mine. The Truax-Traer Company marketed its own production.

4. 1933-1934

Production was again nearly stationary, increasing only 4·0 per cent over 1932. Average realization decreased only 1·4 per cent, which was due to the increase in the proportion of smaller sizes coal. Alberta production decreased 2·4 per cent and average realization decreased 5·0 per cent. This was a period of partially controlled prices. The second sales agency operating in the preceding period dropped out. Approximately 79 per cent of the total production was sold by the two remaining sales agencies under a price and quota understanding. This period was marked by a reduction of 5·1 per cent in the output of the mines operating under the sales understanding, and an increase of 46·4 per cent in production of the smaller mines operating on a basis of unrestricted competition.

5. 1935-1937

During this period production increased 12·7 per cent and realization increased 3·6 per cent. Alberta production increased 17 per cent and realization decreased 0·8 per cent. *Control of prices in Saskatchewan was under* a Provincial Coal Administration set up by legislation resulting from the Turgeon Commission investigation of 1934.

The above analysis indicates that price control with the object of maintaining or increasing per ton realization has retarded the normal growth of the industry and, therefore, has retarded the reductions in operating costs that result from increased production. It has also encouraged the opening of new mines, further dispersing production and tending to increase operating costs. It has not been effective in preventing reductions in realization when prices were falling in competitive fields. *It also indicates that any further increase in prices, however small, will result in stagnation or actual loss of tonnage, which will react to increase cost of production and decrease employment.*

Here we have a very clear warning of what will happen if prices are increased. Coming from a man of Mr. Sutherland's knowledge and experience this warning should not go unheeded.

To assist Mr. Justice Turgeon in his inquiry, the government appointed counsel in the persons of Colonel J. A. Cross and Mr. D. A. McNiven, K.C., and, by arrangement between them, Mr. McNiven devoted his attention to questions concerning the interests of the miners, such as rates of wages, hours of labour, etc. On page 25 of Mr. Justice Turgeon's report, there is to be found the following statements:—

> All the subjects discussed during the 1931 inquiry were gone into again before me. There are two points of difference between the situation brought before Judge Wylie in 1931 and the situation as I found it: (1) the men employed in the Group mines would not have taken action at this time if they had not been faced with a reduction in wages, and (2) living and working conditions have greatly improved since the 1931 inquiry, the recommendations then made by the Commissioner appearing to have been carried out satisfactorily. Insofar as these men are concerned the general attitude in respect to wages is not that the schedules of wages are too low, but that the number of working days in the year are too few to allow them to make a fair annual living wage.
>
> Mr. McNiven, who, as I have said, acted as counsel for the mine workers, brought their case before me in a manner which seemed to cover completely and satisfactorily all the questions involved. Nineteen working men gave evidence, and each of them spoke, not only for himself, but principally as a representative of his co-workers acquainted with their views and authorized to speak for them.

On page 26 of the report Mr. McNiven is quoted as saying:—

> The wage earner concedes to his ally 'capital actually invested' the right to a fair return.

Under the guidance of the U.M.W.A. in this investigation the wage earners are silent in so far as shareholders being entitled to anything is concerned.

For the year ending May 31, 1938, the M & S paid $127,817.10 in wages, and not a single cent was available for shareholders. In that year this mine suffered a net loss of $10,944.79, and the manager told us that from an operating point of view the situation this

year is worse than last year. In the face of this evidence I cannot understand how a recommendation for an increase in wages can be justified.

Let us view for a moment some of the evidence given by the manager of the M & S as to the earnings of men employed in that mine. The following is a statement of wages paid in various occupations in the M & S for the months of November and December, 1937, and was submitted as being typical winter months:—

Occupation	November 1937	December 1937
Labourers	$ 75 32	$ 94 78
Drivers	72 73	86 16
Tracklayers	98 17	11 44
Trackhelpers	86 13	96 49
Timberers	82 98	88 00
Timberhelpers	89 43	80 03
Shotfirers	109 49	129 83
Loaders	74 25	91 01
Machinemen	108 18	123 03
Machinehelpers	90 60	109 72

The work in any one of the above classifications, with the possible exception of shotfirers and machinemen, can be done by any labourer. It does not require any particular skill.

The manager of the M & S submitted a further list of wages paid the first fifty employees on the basis of the amount earned during the calendar year, 1937, as follows:—

Position	Amount earned	Months worked
Loco. Engineer	$1,570 50	12
Engineer	1,513 30	12
Pit Boss	1,461 70	12
Mechanic	1,435 50	12
Blacksmith	1,369 75	12
Carpenter	1,361 00	12
Electrician	1,348 50	12
Machineman	1,345 80	12
Stoker	1,293 65	12
Machineman	1,222 95	12
Shotfirer	1,221 20	12
Machineman	1,217 90	12
Tracklayer	1,217 15	12
Loading Foreman	1,211 00	12
Face Boss	1,193 35	11
Tipple Operator	1,189 80	12
Machineman	1,188 90	11½
Engineer	1,178 10	12
Face Boss	1,159 85	12
Shotfirer	1,144 30	12
Brakeman	1,138 50	12
Shotfirer	1,106 00	11½
Machineman	1,093 45	11½
Pumpman	1,093 20	12
Machineman helper	1,074 75	11½
Machineman helper	1,043 95	12
Brakeman	1,024 10	12
Shotfirer	1,003 30	12
Tracklayer	1,002 85	12
Machineman helper	997 60	12
Tracklayer helper	995 05	12
Motorman	981 00	12
Weighman	981 70	12
Labourer	958 95	12
Loader	953 75	12
Motorman	951 15	11½
Loader	947 60	12
Tracklayer	946 55	12
Loader	936 15	11½
Timberer	930 35	11½
Tracklayer helper	923 15	12
Tracklayer helper	921 00	11½
Fireman	916 70	12
Timberer's helper	909 25	11
Loader	904 00	12
Trip rider	891 65	11½
Loader	882 70	11½
Hitcher Helper	880 25	12
Loader	848 65	12
Machineman helper	841 45	12

There are of course men who earn less money than that shown in the above statement, but they are men who work intermittently, or for short periods, particularly during the winter season.

I find that the men in the better organized and equipped mines who obtain employment for ten months or more do earn, and receive, wages that compare favourably with wages paid for a similar class of work elsewhere in the province, when living cost is considered.

In the matter of living cost, I would like to point out that men employed at the M & S pay from $4 to $8 a month for house rent. The houses are electrically lighted, for which of course they pay the same rates as paid in the village of Bienfait. They get their coal delivered for $1.50 a ton, as compared with $5.65 a ton for the same coal in the city of Regina.

The president of the local union of the U.M.W.A. gave evidence. He has been employed at the Western Dominion for a number of years as a machine-runner. This man for twelve months' work in 1937 earned $1,182.90, and for the same number of months in 1938 he earned $1,187.75. The absence of a transcript of the evidence makes it difficult to accurately state just what the evidence is, but my recollection is that this man pays $2.25 for a load of a ton and a half of coal delivered, and $6 a month rent for one of the Company's houses in the village of Taylorton. This man drives an automobile, and he told us that he was satisfied with the money he was making if he could earn it in what he called 'a decent day's work.'

One of the witnesses called by the U.M.W.A. told us there were a lot of automobiles around Taylorton. (Taylorton is a small village composed almost entirely of the families of men employed in the Western Dominion mine). I do not wish my remarks to be construed as suggesting that these men should not have automobiles; far from it. I am pleased to see them get all the enjoyment they can, but what I do want to point out is that if they can afford automobiles they are not suffering any hardship on account of the wages they receive.

The secretary of the local union of U.M.W.A. also gave evidence. Prior to his appointment as secretary he was employed as a machine-runner at the M & S. His earnings for the last three years were given as follows:—

1936, 12 months..	$1,418 75
1937, 12 months..	1,361 70
1938, 11¼ months..	1,163 45

He told us that he could have earned more in 1938 if he had wanted to.

While employed at the M & S this man lived in one of the company houses, for which he paid $8 a month. The house is lighted with electricity, and he has an electric washer, radio, iron and electric refrigerator. He also owns and operates a motor car, and does not seem to have suffered any hardship as a result of his employment in the mine. He told me that he took over the operating of a cutting machine, after watching it operated during one shift by his predecessor, which would lead one to the conclusion that there cannot be a great amount of skill required.

These two men to whom I have just referred were amongst the higher paid men. Those employed in the lesser occupations, such as drivers, loaders, etc., receive less money, but their earnings will compare favourably with men employed as a labouring class of work elsewhere within the province when the advantages they derive from lower living expenses, such as house rent and fuel, are taken into consideration.

There are men who earn small sums, such as $300 to $400 and upwards, but it must be kept in mind, as stated above, that these men are only employed for a short period in the year.

During the inquiry evidence was given to show that wage rates and annual earnings had been reduced during the last 10 years, but that is not a situation peculiar to the coal mining industry. There have been wage reductions in other industries, trades and occupations. The operators have been obliged to suffer a reduction in the amount for which their coal has been sold. As stated in the majority report, the realization on the sale of coal has declined steadily from $1.78 a ton in 1929, to $1.42 a ton in 1937,—a reduction of 36 cents a ton (incorrectly though unintentionally stated in the majority report as 23 cents a ton), in the revenue to the operators. While the operators have suffered this loss in realization, labour costs have dropped only 26 cents a ton during the same period.

An attempt was made to justify a demand for increased wages on the ground that the cost of living has gone up in recent years, but the evidence of a merchant in Bienfait, called as a witness by the U.M.W.A., does not support this contention. This merchant told us that the price of articles in his store is about the same as in 1934, and that $10 would buy as much now as it did five years ago.

Inequalities

Particulars of inequalities were pressed before us; some of them without foundation, and others not of sufficient importance to warrant time being taken up to deal with them. I will deal with the more important ones, as follows:—

A proper bath house should be installed in the lignite mine without delay and there should be better ventilation in this mine. The manager of this mine apparently agrees that these matters should be attended to, as a new air shaft is already under construction, and lumber is on the premises with which it is intended to construct a bath house. A special effort should be made to have this air shaft completed, and the bath house constructed before the mine opens again this fall. The law requires a bath house and it should be constructed without delay.

The living conditions at the Baniulus mine are not satisfactory. This company seems to be suffering from lack of capital, but, even so, if the management intends to continue operating a mine and employ men they should furnish them with reasonable accommodation. The chief complaint at the Baniulus Mine is the bunk house. It should be cleaned out and refurnished. The water supply is not sufficient at this mine, either for drinking or washing purposes. More strict supervision should be exercised by either the inspector of mines or by the health authorities.

The M & S, Western Dominion, and Bienfait No. 2 are to be commended for the interest they take in the welfare of their men. These mines are well equipped and well managed.

In the M & S camp there are thirty-six dwelling houses, mine office, a general store, boarding house, bath house, and a community hall 50 feet by 60 feet, kept up by the company for the use of the men and their families. There is also a two room public school in the camp under the Department of Education. All these buildings are attractively painted and there is an orderly arrangement of the buildings throughout the camp. The bath house is equipped with shower baths, and an ample supply of hot and cold water is available. There are individual lockers for the clothing of the men, and their families have the privilege of using the bath house on certain days each week. For this service the men pay $1 a month.

The Western Dominion is equipped in much the same way as the M & S.

The Bienfait No. 2 is now owned and controlled by the Western Dominion. It is, as

has been stated, a new mine. The buildings are all new. There is a splendid boarding house, and bunk house with individual rooms, and all new furnishings.

CONCLUSION

What future there is in store for the mines still operating, and the men employed therein, remains largely with the men themselves. Of the seven mines, parties to this dispute when our investigation began, only four are continuing with underground operations now. These mines when in operation produced about sixty per cent of the coal output in the province. The balance was produced by the Truax-Traer and a number of small mines. Altogether there is a total of forty-two mines in the Estevan area, of which twenty-seven are shipping mines, and fifteen are what are known as Wagon Mines. The smaller shipping mines and the wagon mines were not subject to our investigation.

Large sums of money are invested in the mines, parties to this dispute. To date in the operation of these mines those who benefited most have been the men employed. It is to be hoped there will be nothing done that will drive the remaining underground mines along the way of those that are apparently now definitely closed. If the remaining mines operating are forced to close or employ the strip method of mining, such as the Western Dominion has done, the result will not be of any benefit to those who are making demands that seem impossible for the employers to meet.

In concluding these observations, I wish to join with the other members of the Board in expressing appreciation for the assistance of Mr. C. L. Grant, representing the operators, and Mr. Patrick Conroy, representing the men. I would also add a word of appreciation for the services of Mr. Inch in the capacity of secretary to the Board. Mr. Inch discharged his duties in a very courteous and efficient manner, which was indeed appreciated.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) B. D. Hogarth,
Member of Board of Investigation and Conciliation.

To:

Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

I.L.O. Year Book 1938-1939

The I.L.O. Year Book 1938-39, published by the International Labour Office has recently been received. As in previous issues, the present volume sets out the outstanding events in industry and labour during the period under review, which is, in the main, the year 1938, though as far as possible mention has also been made of events in the first quarter of 1939.

A few changes have been made in the general plan of the work.

First, the former "General Introduction," which used to fall into two distinct parts, now forms the subject-matter of the first two chapters. Chapter I deals with the strictly official aspect of the International Labour Organization; it gives the changes in the membership of the Organization and the state of ratification and application of international labour Conventions and briefly mentions the work performed during the period under review by the Organization's constituent bodies, the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Chapter II, under the general title of "Industrial Organizations and Social Movements," describes the chief events in the life of all the bodies throughout the world which, through the aims that they pursue or the tasks that they perform, help to forward the work of the International Labour Organization: employers' and workers' organizations, private international organizations and the great religious movements.

Secondly, the former chapter on "Living Conditions," which had long been a feature of the *Year-Book* but was discontinued in last year's issue, has been revived. In addition to the three sections which used to form this chapter—"Housing," "Workers' Spare Time" and "Co-operation"—a new section on "Nutrition" has been added.

Apart from these two changes, it may be noted that the section on scientific management has been included in the chapter on "Conditions of Work," under the title "Social Aspects of Management," to emphasize the angle from which the Office approaches this question.

The *Year-Book* 1938-39 is arranged under the following chapter headings: (I) The International Labour Organization; (II) Industrial Organizations and Social Movements; (III) Economic Developments; (IV) Conditions of Work; (V) Social Insurance; (VI) Remuneration of Labour; (VII) Employment and Unemployment; (VIII) Migration; (IX) Labour Law; (X) Living Conditions; (XI) Special Problems of Certain Categories of Workers.

An appendix contains, as usual, a number of tables and the available statistics on the membership of trade union organizations.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
* July, 1939	9	4,170	14,980
* June, 1939	11	2,023	8,963
July, 1938	16	1,428	9,768

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts in July was slightly lower than in June, the figures for workers involved and for time loss showed substantial increases, due chiefly to the occurrence of six strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia which accounted for nearly 4,000 workers and nearly 12,000 days in time loss. A strike of rubber workers in Guelph, Ont., for two weeks was the only other dispute of importance. In June the important disputes included two strikes of rubber workers in Kitchener and one in Toronto, Ont., as well as a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In July, 1938, strikes of hat factory workers at Guelph, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., accounted for two thirds of the time loss for the month.

One dispute, involving only five workers, was carried over from June and eight disputes commenced during July. Of these nine disputes, eight were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, one was partially successful, the result of one was recorded as indefinite and three resulted in compromise settlements. At the end of the month, therefore, there was only one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., June 2, 1938, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowance for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute on July 18 at Moncton, N.B., involving five truck drivers in a strike of a few hours, against a reduction in pay from $1.50 per hour to $1.00, has been reported in the press but particulars as to the stoppage have not yet been received. It appears that work was resumed pending negotiations between the General Workers National Union and the employer.

A stoppage of work by members of the United Garment Workers' Union in a number of sportswear manufacturing establishments in Toronto, Ont., on July 3 in connection with negotiations for new agreements has been reported in the press. The information secured by the Department is that new agreements were reached on that day and that the stoppage was to permit employees to discuss the terms under negotiation with the employers and was not the result of a dispute.

A stoppage of work at Toronto, Ont., by members of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union on July 5, to ratify a new agreement with employers, has been reported in the press. The Department was informed that the stoppage was not the result of a dispute.

A dispute early in June involving lathers on one construction job in Vancouver, B.C., has been reported. It appears that young men with very little experience were employed at less than the rates of pay under the provincial minimum wage act and that following an investigation by provincial officers the proper rates were paid and qualified lathers employed.

In connection with the two strikes of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., from April 25 and May 9, respectively, to June 10, it has been reported that the charges of intimidation against sixty-seven pickets were dropped on July 17. Five others were convicted of obstructing police and were fined.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in progress prior to July

CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Negotiations, reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, resulted in a settlement providing that the dismissed workers would be placed in other shops and work was resumed on July 11. The employing firm had been reorganized.

Disputes commencing during July

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—The miners on one shift in a colliery ceased work on July 3 in support of the demand of chain runners for contract rates of pay as a result of extra work in connection with removing coal left from the previous shift. Miners on the other shifts were affected by the stop-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1939.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	5	35	Alleged lockout of union members, commenced May 3, 1939; terminated July 10, 1939; negotiations; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1939.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	150	150	Commenced July 3; for contract instead of datal rates for five chainrunners; terminated July 4; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	150	525	Commenced July 7; for change in method of wage payment; terminated July 12; negotiations; partially successful.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	70	140	Commenced July 10; for extra pay for extra work following mechanical breakdown; terminated July 11; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	1,150	2,300	Commenced July 18; disagreement as to sale of company house; terminated July 19; return of workers; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	1,200	5,000	Commenced July 26; against discharge of worker; unterminated.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	1,100	3,300	Commenced July 27; against suspension of worker; terminated July 29; return of workers; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Guelph, Ont.	1	325	3,500	Commenced July 5; against reduction in wages and for recognition of union; terminated July 17; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway, Etc.—				
Labourers (paving), Guelph, Ont.	1	20	10	Commenced July 25; for increased wages; terminated July 25; negotiations; compromise.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

page. Work was resumed on July 5, without change in conditions.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—The miners in the colliery affected by the strike on July 3 again ceased work on July 7 in support of the demand of loaders and chain runners for changes in pay for removing the coal left from the previous shift. Work was resumed on July 13 pending negotiations. Later the wages were reported to be adjusted. A number of other miners were indirectly involved so that altogether about one thousand miners were affected.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—A number of miners in one colliery ceased work on July 10 owing to a disagreement as to the rates of pay for moving coal left in the workings as a result of the failure of an engine. The coal having been moved by other employees at day rates, work was resumed next day.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on July 18 as a result of a disagreement over the purchase of a double house by a miner from the company. The company and the miner concerned agreed to cancel the sale and work was resumed after two days.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—Miners in all of the colleries of one company ceased work on July 26 against the discharge of one worker for alleged inefficiency. The miners resumed work on July 30, pending investigation, with the understanding that the worker affected would be employed in the meantime. After one shift the miners again ceased work on July 31 because the worker had been given another job and not reinstated. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on July 27 against suspension of one worker as a result of a fight with an official, the miners claiming that both should have been suspended. Work was resumed after three days, pending investigation.

Rubber Factory Workers, Guelph, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 5 against a reduction in wages of twelve and one-half per cent, no wages to be reduced below 30 cents per hour. Owing to financial difficulties the plant had been closed for two weeks and reopened under the management of a firm of auditors. It was announced that hours per week would be raised from forty to forty-four and bonuses given to supplement wages as business improved. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for a decrease in wages of only five per cent and a closed shop agreement with a local union chartered by the American Federation of Labor, organized during the strike. The settlement was delayed for some days owing to negotiations as to the recognition of the union. The provincial auditors are to investigate the finances of the company and wages are to be adjusted later according to the results. Work was resumed on July 18 by some employees and by the others on July 19.

Labourers (Paving), Guelph, Ont.—A number of labourers, variously reported at from fifteen to thirty, ceased work on July 25, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents to 40 cents per hour. Work was resumed after one-half day, a scale at 40 cents for shovellers and 35 cents for others being accepted. The employer reported that this was the scale intended to be paid and that there had been a misunderstanding as the men had been working only a short time.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones. These details which are pub-

lished after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during June was 81 and 21 were unterminated at the end of May, making a total of 102 in progress during the month, involving 39,300 workers with a resultant time loss of 130,000 man working days.

Of the 81 disputes which began during June, 22 arose out of demands for increased wages, 2 were against proposed wage reductions and 17 were over other wage questions; 2 were over questions of working hours; 25 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 were over questions of working conditions, and 6 were over questions of trade union principle. One dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during June numbered 80. Of these, 23 were settled in favour of the workers, 35 were settled in favour of the employers and 22 resulted in compromises. In the case of 11 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute which involved the largest number of workers during June occurred in an aircraft manufacturing plant at Liverpool on June 14, when 3,734 employees ceased work in sympathy with a workman who was discharged for refusing to do work alleged to be below that of his grade. Work was resumed two days later when the workman over whom the dispute had originated was re-employed and transferred as originally proposed; it was agreed that he should resume his former duties when the urgency of the new work had been overcome.

During the month there were numerous intermittent stoppages of work in various tinplating establishments in Wales arising out of demands for increased wages for cold roll operatives. Most of these strikes were settled by the adoption of a district agreement which increased wages by introducing an output bonus. The most important of these strikes occurred at Llanelly, Gorseinon and Briton Ferry. In the last named place there was a two-day strike of workers who objected to the terms of the agreement and demanded an alternative method of increasing wages; work was resumed pending negotiations.

At Abercynon, 2,200 colliery workpeople ceased work on June 5, refusing to work with non-unionists. Work was resumed the next day when the non-unionists joined the union. A similar strike occurred at a colliery at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, when, 1,380 workers ceased work on June 26 for the same reason and with the same result.

At Belfast, 1,800 dockworkers refused to accept a new agreement which had been negotiated between their union and the employers' association and went on strike on June 30; 700 workers were indirectly affected. The provisions of the agreement to which the workers objected dealt with arrangements regarding "signing on" and payment for waiting time. On July 6 the men returned to work, accepting the agreement for a trial period up to October 31, 1939, subject to certain concessions by the employers in regard to waiting time and "dirty" money.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reported 23 strikes as having begun during April, which with one unterminated at the end of March, made a total of 24 in progress, involving 13,551 workers and resulting in a time loss of 42,241 man working days. All the strikes which began during April were in the coal mining industry and with one exception they were all in protest against wage reductions. Of the 23 strikes terminated during the month only one was settled in favour of the workers, the remainder being settled in favour of the employers.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in May, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 235 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 140 unterminated at the end of April made a total of 375 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 405,000 with a resultant time loss of 3,400,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 350 strikes in progress, involving about 410,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 5,000,000 man working days.

On July 5, the United Automobile Workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Detroit called a strike of tool and die makers employed by the General Motors Corporation. The union sought a contract for these skilled workers supplemental to that which it had already secured for workers on the assembly line. Among the union demands were (1) union labels on all auto parts; (2) uniform hiring rate; (3) wage increases of at least 10 cents an hour; (4) increased rates for overtime; (5) a standard apprentice system.

While the strike began when about 800 men in one plant at Detroit ceased work, it spread rapidly until about 7,500 skilled workers at plants in Flint, Pontiac and Cleveland were directly involved. As a great part of the industry is dependent on the tool and die makers for materials about 100,000 workers,

a large part of whom were in sympathy with the strikers, were indirectly affected. Disorders occurred at Detroit, Pontiac and Cleveland.

On August 4, it was announced that a settlement had been reached by representatives of the employers and the union and the following day the terms of this settlement were agreed to by the strikers and work was resumed on August 7. While the employers stated that no general wage increase had been granted, the union claimed that since all wage scales had been adjusted to conform with those paid in the plant in which rates were highest the settlement had the effect of a general increase. The union also stated that for the first time the General Motors Corporation had signed a general wage agreement whereas previously wage rates had been subject to negotiations in individual plants and that the bargaining position of the United Automobile Workers affiliated with the C.I.O. was greatly strengthened. The workers also received concessions in regard to overtime rates.

At the time of the settlement of the strike of bituminous coal miners in the Appalachian coal fields in May (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 557) some employers in Kentucky refused to accept this settlement and the strike continued in certain districts of that state. Negotiations were continued throughout May, but were broken off on June 9 without an agreement conceding the demands of the United Mine Workers for a "union shop" clause in employment contracts. Picketing led to disorders, the most serious of which occurred near Harlan on July 12 when strikers attacked troops who were taking 250 arrested picketers to jail; one miner was killed and several soldiers and miners were wounded. On July 15 representatives of the employers' association and the union met at Knoxville, Tennessee, with a conciliator from the Federal Labor Department, assisting. On July 20 it was announced that an agreement had been reached which was to run until March 31, 1941. The union gave way on its demand for a "union shop" and the employers waived the "strike penalty" clause objected to by the union, agreed to drop all eviction proceedings against miners, agreed to recognize the United Mine Workers as the bargaining agent for all but certain exempted classes of employees, made certain concessions in regard to securing meeting places for the union and in regard to the settlement of disputes arising out of the collection of union dues and agreed to return strikers to employment without discrimination or prejudice as soon as possible.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases settled recently by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, April 1939, page 383, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board, was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "clerks and other classes of employees herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. The ruling of the arbitrator becomes the decision of the Board.

Case No. 187 (Supplementary).—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto District.—This was a supplementary case to one reported under the same number on page 1346 of the December, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, and dealt with the claim for the assignment of eight sleeping car

porters to certain trains operating between Toronto and Sioux Lookout, effective May 8, 1937.

When last reported, the case had been dismissed by the Board in view of the fact that subsequent to the submission of the claim, the Toronto-Sioux Lookout assignment was discontinued.

On representation being made to the Board that this run had been re-established on a seasonal basis with the request that the Board should render a decision on the case as submitted, the Board arranged for the parties thereto to appear and reviewed the presentations made.

The employees contended that the porters on this run were in service approximately the same hours as the porters on the long-established Toronto-Winnipeg run, and that in order to maintain a relation between similar working conditions, eight porters should be assigned to the service, and the employees on the run be compensated on that basis retroactive to May 8, 1937. The railways claimed that the terms of the employees' schedule had been fully carried out in regard to making an endeavour to reach a mutual agreement and that the seven porter assignment provided very reasonable running conditions for the employees concerned.

Having reopened the case and upon reviewing the presentations made by the parties concerned, the Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 206.—Operating Department, Central Region.—This case concerned a claim submitted in September, 1938, in which it was set forth that a labourer at the rate of 42 cents an hour was performing the duties of a wheel roller and should therefore be classified as such and compensated at the wheel roller's rate of 48 cents per hour.

The employees contended that the claimant performed the work of rolling mounted wheels and was engaged on this work eight hours a day, and occasionally rolled unmounted wheels. It was further stated by the employees that the schedule does not differentiate between wheel rollers who roll unmounted wheels and those who roll mounted wheels, and that at no time had an understanding been reached between the representatives of the railway and those of the employees, that the wheel roller's rate of 48 cents per hour would only apply to men engaged to roll unmounted wheels. Therefore, the employees contended that the claimant should be paid at the rate of 48 cents per hour, retroactive to August 1, 1938, which was 45 days prior to the date upon which the claim was submitted in writing to the General Superintendent of Motive Power and Car Equipment in Toronto.

The railway in presenting its contention referred to the fact that at shops where car wheels are mounted on axles, men classified as wheel rollers, roll the unmounted wheels from the car to the boring mill or from the press to a storage plant. The handling of these unmounted wheels takes considerable strength and skill, and when the schedule was negotiated, it was agreed that the nature of the work justified a higher rate than that paid common labourers. At some shops, the volume of work is such that wheel rollers are able to handle the mounted wheels as well as the unmounted wheels, but in other shops such as London, Transcona, Port Mann and Montreal, where the volume of work is such that wheel rollers are constantly employed in handling unmounted wheels, common labourers rated at 42 cents per hour are used to roll the mounted wheels as this work does not require skill and can be performed by any ordinary labourer.

It was pointed out by the railway that the claimant was classed as a wheel roller at 48 cents per hour prior to April 1, 1938, and that effective from that date he had been reclassified as a common labourer at 42 cents per hour and has not since been required to roll any unmounted wheels. As the rolling of mounted wheels has been performed by common labour for many years the railway requested that the claim be denied.

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in support of their contentions and the Board in denying the claim of the employees expressed its opinion that it had not been established that the claimant was employed at the time at what is termed in the schedule as a "wheel roller."

The accidental death record for the United States in 1938, compared with the 1937 record, shows the greatest improvement ever made in a single year. There was a 10 per cent decrease. The number of non-fatal injuries and the economic loss were also reduced. The dollars-and-cents saving was around $400,000,000. The decrease in number of disabling but not fatal injuries was about 700,000.

The improvement was general in all types of accidents except those occurring in the home. There was a 19 per cent reduction in traffic deaths, a saving of more than 7,000 lives. There were 2,000 fewer occupational deaths, an 11 per cent decrease. Public accidents not involving motor vehicles claimed some 1,500 fewer lives, an 8 per cent saving.

But fatal accidents in the home increased 2 per cent. For the first time in ten years more people were killed at home than on the streets and highways, 32,500 at home against 32,000 on streets and highways.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at June 30, 1939

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at June 30, 1939. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,374	12,726	12,330	11,597	14,252	58,249
Average monthly pension	18·45	19·22	18·64	14·27	14·75	18·50
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·32	1·67	1·71	2·61	2·60	1·56
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·59	3·12	4·22	5·00	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	56·11	46·64	54·84	61·78	52·00	35·45
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1939	$425,189 79	$541,961 17	$509,490 54	$371,945 48	$469,708 74	$2,405,313 71
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$10,137,898 35	$14,525,987 46	$15,203,497 98	$4,014,281 15	$9,148,323 88	$70,870,426 24

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1938—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,901	47,879	12,321	7	181,636
Average monthly pensions	11·05	17·86	16·60	20·00	
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·02	1·51	1·31	·07	
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total poulation	6·23	3·04	2·36	1·21	
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·48	49·61	55·60	5·79	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1939	$46,801 45	$1,911,629 73	$465,175 27	$429 79	$7,147,645 67
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$905,768 78	$20,279,986 42	$13,728,272 66	$15,371 23	$158,829,814 15

*Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1938—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effecitve Oct. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	160	251	228	549	506
Average monthly pension	19·57	19·16	19·46	19·63	19·13
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1939	$6,746 71	$10,638 92	$9,553 50	$24,582 54	$21,576 79
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$26,036 52	$50,987 88	$49,472 66	$120,093 24	$107,979 70

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,211	102	1,494	221	4,722
Average monthly pension	19·54	14·07	19·52	19·88	
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1939	$53,632 43	$3,155 28	$66,226 30	$10,103 03	$206,215 50
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$291,330 45	$14,333 63	$386,706 32	$48,047 77	$1,094,988 17

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1938

Nineteenth Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

A "decided improvement in industrial conditions in Ontario during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938," is recorded in the nineteenth report of the Ontario Department of Labour. The improved situation is reflected in a general advance in the index numbers of industrial activity, the greatest gains being reported in the logging, construction and mining industries. This improvement was evident in all thirteen divisions of industry, manufacturing maintaining a high level of activity particularly in the iron and steel group.

As a result of expanding industrial activity, a decrease in the volume of unemployment among members of trade unions in the province is reported, the percentage of unemployment averaging 8·4 for the fiscal year compared with 11·4 per cent for 1937. An increase of 10·7 per cent in the value of building permits (amounting in value to $25,531,628) issued in Ontario during 1938 indicated greater activity in the building trades than in the preceding year.

The annual report, as usual, deals in detail with the administration of the following branches of the provincial Department of Labour: the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Private Employment Agencies; Factory Inspection Branch; Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers; Conciliation and Negotiation Branch; Industry and Labour Board; and the Industrial Standards, Apprenticeship and Minimum Wage Branches.

Industrial Disputes.—In an appendix to the report, the strikes and lockouts occurring in Ontario during the fiscal year are classified according to industries, the number of disputes in progress, number of employees involved, and aggregate duration in working days. A total of 127 disputes are reported with 22,749 employees involved and time loss of 294,906 working days during the year.

The report states that approximately 35 per cent of the time-loss or 102,812 working days was due to 23 strikes in the textile and clothing industry, and approximately 24 per cent, or 71,904 days, to 9 strikes in the metal products industry, which includes the automobile firms.

The report records that the settlement of 52 strikes involving 13,912 workers in a loss of 222,921 days, was effected through compromise; 37, involving 3,833 workers in a loss of 23,056 days, were settled in favour of the workers; and 25, involving 2,894 workers in a loss of 42,388 days, were settled in favour of the employers. Of the remaining strikes, 9 were indefinite in the outcome, and 4 remained unterminated at the end of the fiscal year.

Conciliation and Negotiation.—Concerning the work of the Chief Conciliation Officer and other officials of the provincial Department of Labour the report states that negotiations were conducted which resulted in the settlement of strikes involving approximately 75 per cent of the total number of workers involved in strikes in the province.

In this regard the report states that "the conciliation service has been greatly extended since the appointment of a chief conciliation officer."

Employment Service.—Dealing with the work of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, reference is made to the improvement in employment conditions during the year reviewed by the report. This improved situation resulted in an increase of 22 per cent in the number of vacancies reported to the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, and approximately 92 per cent of them were filled. The vacancies totalled 156,506; the applications 311,188 and the placements 143,462. Approximately 70 per cent of the placements were for work of a regular nature, that is work lasting at least two weeks, as compared with 58 per cent last year. Of this total number of placements, 1,969 were handicapped ex-service men.

The current report completes the record of twenty years of service of the Ontario Offices and in that time, from 1919 to 1938, the number of placements totalled 2,867,839.

Factory Inspection.—During the year 27,425 inspections and investigations were made by the inspectors of the Composite Inspection Staff, and 5,876 orders were issued relative to various requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In the total number of permits issued, 4,570, there was an increase of 712 as compared with the previous year, and the number of permits in connection with homework increased 848. In 1936 the section of the Act dealing with homework was amended and it now requires all homeworkers throughout the Province, instead of only those in the larger centres, to hold permits, as well as all employers giving out this class of work and who formerly were not required to have permits. The report states that remuneration for this work is now nearer

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factory wage rates for similar work, because of the requirement that pay for homework must be in accordance with rates set by the Industry and Labour Board.

The estimated value of buildings for which plans were approved in the Branch totalled $9,405,225 for the year, or an increase of $2,615,375 as compared with 1937. Twenty of the 292 plans, having a value of $655,600 were for new companies, which fact indicates a favourable expansion in industry in the Province.

Boiler Inspection.—In a summary of the work of the Boiler Inspection Branch the report indicates an increase in the demands for service from that branch.

The number of designs and specifications of steam boilers and other pressure vessels to be constructed for use in the province which were surveyed in the Boiler Inspection Branch totalled 418, or an increase of 135 as compared with last year. New pressure vessels which are required to be inspected during construction received 700 first inspections, 521 second and 629 final inspections, or an increase in the total of 476. Used pressure vessels being extensively repaired, sold or exchanged were given 1,310 inspections, or 269 more than in the previous year, and the number of certificates issued by the branch totalled 2,802, as compared with 2,507 in 1937.

As a result of these operations $19,599.87 was transmitted by the Boiler Inspection Branch to the Provincial Treasurer, an increase of $4,345.32 over the amount so collected in the preceding fiscal year.

Operating Engineers.—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers reported that 17,195 (an increase of 800 over last year) certificates were issued to engineers and firemen. During the fiscal year 2,305 candidates (661 more than in 1937) were examined. Of these 997 were examined at the Toronto office of the Board where examinations are held daily, and 1,308 were examined at outside centres, chosen for the convenience of the candidates. The net revenue for the fiscal year amounted to $29,314.14, an increase of $3,251,61.

Apprenticeship Act.—The registration of apprentices during the year totalled 665, as compared with 310 the previous year, and the active apprentices at the end of the year numbered 1,023, as compared with 518 in 1937. Examinations were held for 786 candidates, 673 of whom were engaged in the motor vehicle trade, 99 were hairdressers and 14 barbers. The certificates issued totalled 14,942, as follows: 7,633 in the motor vehicle repair trade, 3,423 in hairdressing and 3,886 in the barbering trade. Revenue on account of this work of the Department amounted to $17,132.83.

Industrial Standards.—Fifty-four official conferences were held during the year and 49 schedules were approved pursuant to The Industrial Standards Act, making a total of 56 schedules in force at the end of the fiscal year. The Board collected a total of $3,069.50 arrears of wages from 43 employers on behalf of 242 employees and the sum of $1,297.53 arrears of wages was paid direct to employees by their employers after intervention of the Board on their behalf.

In one case the sum of $52.80 arrears of wages collected for one employee was ordered forfeited to the Treasury because of evidence that the employee was equally guilty with the employer.

Minimum Wages.—The new Minimum Wage Act became effective March 25, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 504) and provided for the establishment of minimum rates of wages for all employees and minimum hourly rates of wages for overtime work, provided that such hourly rates shall not be less than one-fortieth of the weekly minimum wage. The Act further provides that the maximum number of hours of labour with respect to which a minimum weekly wage is established shall not exceed,—

(*a*) 48 hours in a municipality having a population of more than 50,000;

(*b*) 50 hours in a municipality having a population of from 10,000 to 50,000;

(*c*) 54 hours in any other municipality, or in any locality which is not a municipality.

A minimum wage order covering the textile industry was issued and became effective on March 1, 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, page 292). It established the minimum wage for men at $16.00 per week and for women at $12.50, with lower rates for juveniles and beginners.

Permits are issued by the Industry and Labour Board authorizing lower wages than the specified minimum rates. These permits, issued on the signed application of the employer and employee, are issued for one year or less but renewals are granted without investigation in the case of workers over sixty years of age or where disability is permanent and handicaps the employee in the work performed.

Homework permits are issued by the Factory Inspection Branch for both employers and homeworkers, but the rates to be paid for each type of work performed outside the factory must first be approved by the Board. In every case where the same work is done in the factory, the factory rate is set for the homework. The report states that where the homework is of a kind not done in factories,

the policy of the Board is to raise the rates gradually until they reach the level of rates that would be paid if the work were performed in factories.

During the year, 18 permits were issued for handicapped workers and at the end of the year 106 permits for employees in this group were in force.

Homework permits were issued to 77 employers during the year, 107 permits were in force at the beginning of the year, 36 were cancelled during the year and 148 homework permits were in force at the end of the year.

The minimum wage orders, issued by the former Minimum Wage Board and which apply to female workers only, remain in force until replaced by orders under the new Act. During the year the sum of $21,180.18 was collected as arrears of wages from 448 firms on behalf of 646 female employees and the wages of 2,183 employees were adjusted to bring them into line with minimum wage orders.

Complaints received by the Industry and Labour Board either directly or indirectly from employees concerned or from interested parties numbered 707. All complaints where names were given were investigated and a report made to the complainant if action was not taken against the employer.

During the fiscal year adjustments of wages were effected involving 2,183 employees and 1,222 employers. There were 62 prosecutions made during the fiscal year for failing to comply with the terms of the Act. As a result 20 convictions were obtained, 32 cases were withdrawn, 8 were dismissed, in one case no judgment was given and another case was adjourned. The court ordered arrears of wages totalling $3,259.97 to be paid, and imposed fines amounting in all to $435.00 in these cases.

EMPLOYEES' THRIFT PLAN OF IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

FROM time to time the Labour Gazette has contained reviews of various plans introduced by the Imperial Oil Company in the progressive evolution of its present industrial relations policy (Labour Gazette, January, 1937, page 49; January, 1932, page 43; April, 1925, page 347).

The latest plan introduced by the Company is *The Employees Thrift Plan.* Effective since September 1, 1938, this plan is designed to provide "a program whereby employees may secure old age protection on favourable terms, and otherwise increase their economic security."

The plan applies to all employees of the Company—employees or groups of employees of any subsidiary or affiliated company designated by their employer and accepted by the Company. The Company undertakes to establish a trust fund designated as "The Thrift Fund" administered by five trustees appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company and selected from the participants in the fund. The trustees have full and complete management and control of the fund.

Eligibility for Participation.—All employees to whom the plan applies and who were credited on September 1, 1938, with one or more years of service are eligible to participate in the plan. All other employees, to whom the plan applies, become eligible to participate on the day following their completion of one year of service. The term "employee" under the plan does not include part-time, temporary or casual employees, nor agents or salesmen on a straight commission basis except under certain circumstances.

Basis of Participation.—Any eligible employee may become a participant in the plan by authorizing the Company in writing to deduct from the amount due him for each pay period as current compensation a sum of not less than three (3) per cent nor more than thirteen (13) per cent. Within these limits the rate of contribution may be changed by the participant at the beginning of any pay period following receipt by the Company of his written authorization. Employees' rates of contribution must be in multiples of one per cent.

The amounts so deducted are paid into the fund and credited to the respective accounts of the participants. A participant in active service may suspend his contributions on written request but becomes ineligible to resume contributions for a period of six months following the date of suspension. Contributions are suspended while a participant is on the inactive list where such inactive status extends beyond thirty days and is not due to industrial accident, unless upon written request such contributions are continued with the approval of the Company in accordance with certain regulations issued by the Administrative Committee.

Concurrently with the payment of a participant's contribution the employing company pays to the further credit of the participant

a regular contribution computed on the following basis:—

If the Participant contributes	The Employing Company will contribute	Making a Total of
3%	3 %	6 %
4%	3½%	7½%
5%	4 %	9 %
6%	4½%	10½%
7%	5 %	12 %
8%	5½%	13½%
9%	6 %	15 %
10%	6½%	16½%
11%	7 %	18 %
12%	7½%	19½%
13%	8 %	21 %

It is provided in the plan that this basis of contributions

shall continue in effect as long as the total annual cost thereof together with the cost of the Company's Benefit Plan in force from time to time, lay-offs and premature retirements and all Federal and Provincial payroll taxes intended to provide old age, unemployment and other employee benefits, does not exceed 11% of the aggregate payrolls concerned. Should such total annual cost exceed 11%, the basis of regular contributions shall be revised so as to limit the future annual cost to the maximum specified herein; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not be construed to limit or deny the right of the Board to modify or terminate the Plan...

Provision is also made whereby the company and its allied companies may make additional contributions to the fund.

Use of Fund Deposits.—The utilization of the fund is provided for in two sections of the plan—i.e., purchase of group annuities and purchase of company stock.

Provision for retirement income under the plan has been made through a group annuity contract between the Company and an insurance company. For the purpose of currently purchasing group annuities it is provided that a sum of not less than the employing company's regular contribution or 4 per cent of current compensation (whichever is greater) nor more than twice the employing company's regular contribution shall be allotted currently by each participant out of his credit balance in the fund. By written authorization a participant may change his group annuity allotment. The amount designated for group annuities consists of equal amounts of employee and company regular contributions, such amounts being paid to the insurance company, thereupon ceasing to be a part of the fund or of any participant's credit balance therein.

It is also provided in the plan that all or any part of the balance remaining in the fund to the credit of a participant at the time of his retirement may be allotted by him for the purchase of immediate life annuities at the group rate for such annuities prevailing for his age at that time. For this purpose the participant's credit balance may, if he so elects, include stock purchased through the plan.

A participant may currently allot the balance or any part of deposits in his account for the purchase of shares in the capital stock of the Company. Provision is also made for the payment of dividends to the participants holding stock.

The plan, which is outlined in detail in a booklet issued by the Company, also provides for withdrawals of cash from the fund; liquidation of accounts on account of death and for causes other than death; loans from the fund to employees; fund earnings; non-assignability of funds, and the reservation of the right by the Company "to amend, modify, alter, suspend or terminate this plan in whole or part, but such action shall not have retroactive effect."

The annual report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1938, shows that during 1938 employment was afforded to 2,962 persons in and about the coal mines of the province, a decrease of 191 persons compared with 1937.

During the year ten fatal accidents occurred and the ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 3·37. A similar number of fatalities were reported in 1937 when the ratio of fatal accidents was 3·17 per thousand persons employed. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced during 1938 was 7·63.

More than 3,800 Home Improvement Loans totalling $1,619,710.19 were reported to the Department of Finance in July, according to figures released by the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Acting Minister of Finance. This is a decided increase over the same period of 1937 and 1938.

In Ontario, an increase in the amount of loans of $748,128.70 brings the total of that Province to over $15,000,000. Quebec with an increase of $305,778.74 shows a total of $6,239,237.10 while Alberta is third for the month with an increase of $134,367.52 and a total of $2,551,939.85.

Since the inception of the Home Improvement Plan in November, 1936, and up to July 31, 1939, a total of 79,740 loans have been contracted amounting in value to $31,905,830.68.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR INSPECTION

Preparatory Technical Conference Held by International Labour Office

A Preparatory Technical Conference on the organization of labour inspection on industrial and commercial undertakings was held at the International Labour Office, Geneva, from May 29th to June 2nd. Represented at this conference were the following thirty-six countries: Afghanistan, United States of America, Argentine, Belgium, British Empire, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Governing Body of the I.L.O. was also represented by delegates from the three groups —Government, employers and workers.

Mr. Li Ping-Heng (China), as Government representative of the Governing Body, opened the first sitting.

The Director of the I.L.O., Mr. John G. Winant, outlined the object of the Conference, which had brought together at Geneva countries with a long history and experience of modern industrial production and those whose industrialisation was of recent date. The organisation of labour inspection services raised important administrative and technical problems. By endeavouring to place the experience of each country at the disposal of all the rest, the I.L.O. was fulfilling its duties in the sphere of international collaboration.

The Director pointed out that Legislation, whatever it might be, would remain a dead letter unless there was a properly organised system of inspection to ensure its enforcement, and this fact, which was explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, was yet again affirmed by the 1923 International Labour Conference when it adopted a detailed Recommendation concerning general principles for the organisation of systems of labour inspection. This Recommendation had been found a useful guide by a large number of States, and was generally agreed to have had extremely practical results.

With regard to International Labour Conventions themselves, it was well known that their effective application by ratifying States was ensured by a procedure of mutual information which was continuing. The success of this procedure largely depended on the efficient working of labour inspection in the various countries.

It was now proposed to embody in an international document containing more definite obligations than those of a mere Recommendation the main principles of effective organisation of labour inspection. With this in view, the question had been officially placed on the agenda of the 1940 International Labour Conference for the adoption of a Convention, the ratification of which by numerous countries would guarantee effective and uniform application of labour legislation in a large area of the civilised world.

The present Preparatory Technical Conference had been convened in order to express an opinion on the different provisions which such a Convention should contain.

The Conference unanimously appointed as President Mr. J. Verwaeck, Director-General of Labour Protection in the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Mr. W. D. Norval (Union of South Africa) was appointed Vice-President.

The Conference proceeded to examine the points on which Governments should be consulted with a view to the future international regulations.

The first of these points dealt with the desirability of adopting regulations and the form which they should take: the desirability of adopting international regulations on labour inspection in the form of a Draft Convention —should a single Draft Convention for both industry and commerce be prepared, or two Draft Conventions for industry and commerce respectively, or, again, should a Draft Convention be prepared for industry and a Recommendation for commerce?

The Conference then dealt with the scope of the proposed international regulations, the object of labour inspection, etc.

On its second day, the Conference examined a number of points on which Governments should be consulted before the regulations were framed.

The points concerning the organisation of inspection services include: the necessity of placing these services under the direct and exclusive control of a central authority, and the necessity of associating in the work of inspection, for the purposes of enforcing the provisions concerning health and safety, duly qualified technical experts and specialists in medicine, engineering, electricity and chemistry.

Members of the inspection service should be recruited solely in the light of their qualifications for the tasks to be entrusted to them. Methods of controlling their qualifications should be fixed by national laws or regulations.

The Conference was unanimous in thinking that provision should be made to ensure the absolute impartiality of inspectors, as well as for guaranteeing independence from all outside influence.

The Conference devoted considerable attention to the question of the powers of inspectors. In this connection, Governments are to be consulted on the necessity of granting labour inspectors, provided with proper credentials, the right to enter freely at any hour any premises in undertakings subject to inspection, to interrogate the employer and the staff, and to require the production of registers and documents the keeping of which is prescribed by law, etc.

At its third session, the Conference discussed the obligations of employers and workers in relation to the labour inspectorate, the penalties to be provided for obstructing inspectors in the performance of their duties, and the obligations of labour inspectors themselves, particularly in regard to the incompatibility of their duties with any direct or indirect interest in the establishments under their supervision, as well as in relation to professional secrecy.

The Conference examined the measures to be recommended in order to maintain collaboration between the inspectorate and the employers and workers concerned, and more particularly with their occupational organisations.

A thorough discussion also took place on the methods of organising labour inspectorates in order to ensure the maximum efficiency in the enforcement of social laws, the frequency of visits to undertakings subject to supervision, and the requirement that labour inspectors or local inspectorates should submit periodical reports on the results of their work.

The Conference appointed a drafting committee, consisting of Mrs. Clara Beyer (United States of America), Mr. H. H. C. Prestige (British Empire), Mr. Perrin (France), Dr. E. Dreyer (Denmark), Dr. Ramirez Macgregor (Venezuela), and Mr. L. Wisky (Hungary). This committee prepared a draft report for the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

On its final day the Conference unanimously adopted a report embodying the results achieved.

On the basic question before the Conference the report noted that agreement among the delegates was complete. It recalled that in 1923 a "Recommendation" on the general principles for the organisation of labour inspection services was adopted by the International Labour Conference. This Recommendation was to a great extent applied. Largely due to its influence substantial progress has been made in a number of countries, and the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers are more efficiently applied in consequence. The Conference considered that the time had come to adopt stricter international regulations on the subject in the form not merely of a Recommendation but of a Convention formally binding the States which ratified it.

When the International Labour Office has received the replies of the Governments on these various points discussed at the Conference it will use them as a basis for drawing up one or more texts for submission to the International Labour Conference in 1940, which will take the final decision.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN UNITED STATES

A comprehensive review of the administration and operation of the United States Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938, which became effective on June 16, 1939, is given by Mr. Murray W. Latimer, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, in the June issue of *Labor Information Bulletin* published by the United States Department of Labor. The following paragraphs have been extracted from Mr. Latimer's review:

Beginning June 16, 1939, unemployed railroad workers started registering for unemployment insurance benefits with the Railroad Retirement Board. This is in accordance with the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938*, which provides for a national system of railroad unemployment insurance to be administered by the Board, which also administers old-age annuities for railroad workers.

A national unemployment insurance system for railroad workers is better adapted to the inter-state nature of the industry than State unemployment insurance plans. Many railroad employees in the regular course of their duties perform work in more than one State. Under the State laws, these workers when unemployed had to establish their rights to benefits in each of the States in which they worked. This meant that they had to deal simultaneously with several State unemployment-compensation agencies. The difficulties in administration and the delays in payments of benefits to unemployed railroad workers inevitable in such an arrangement will be eliminated by a single Nation-wide system.

Workers Covered.—The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act covers, with insignificant exceptions, employees of the same group of employers as the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Both laws apply to employees of rail-

*This article was based on the assumption that amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act recommended by the Board and reported favorably from committees to both Houses in the present session of Congress will be enacted into law.

roads and sleeping-car and express companies, as well as to certain companies owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such carriers. Employees of railroad employer associations and of national railway labor organizations and representatives of a few other organizations with a railroad-labor membership are also included under the law.

Qualifications for Benefits.—Not all workers covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act will, however, be entitled to benefits when they become unemployed. The law limits the payment of benefits to employees who in a preceding calendar year have earned compensation from railroad employers of at least $150. Records of the Railroad Retirement Board indicate that of about 2,000,000 workers who in 1937 received wages from employers covered by the act, more than 400,000 earned less than $150 in the railroad industry.

Waiting Period.—No railroad employee can receive unemployment benefits unless he has completed a waiting period for which benefits are not payable. The waiting period consists of a half-month or a period of 15 consecutive days, which includes at least 8 days of unemployment. The waiting period must be served within 6 months of the first day for which benefits are payable.

Amount and Duration of Benefits.—Unemployment benefits to railroad employees are calculated on a daily basis and the actual amount of the benefit ranges from $1.75 to $3.00 per day, depending upon the total railroad earnings of an employee during the calendar year used to determine his eligibility for receiving benefits.

Annual Railroad Compensation	Amount of Daily Benefit
$150.00 to $199.99	$1.75
200.00 " 474.99	2.00
475.00 " 749.99	2.25
750.00 " 1,024.99	2.50
1,025.00 " 1,299.99	2.75
1,300.00 and over	3.00

Benefits are payable to qualified employees for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 within each period of a half-month or 15 consecutive days. The maximum number of days for which a railroad worker can draw unemployment compensation in any half-month is therefore 8. During a 12-month period beginning with the first day for which benefits are paid a worker may draw benefits for a maximum of 80 days of unemployment. Unemployment compensation is therefore payable for at least 10 half-months.

A somewhat different method of calculation is outlined in the act for employees in train and engine service, such as engineers, conductors, firemen, and brakemen, whose compensation is calculated on a mileage basis. Because labour agreements generally establish for these employees a maximum number of miles an employee can run during a calendar month, they regularly have lay-off days on which they are not in fact available for employment in their usual occupations. In order to meet this situation the law provides that in any half-month in which the employee compensated on a mileage basis earned at least eight times his basic daily rate of pay he will not be eligible for unemployment benefits. If he failed to earn this minimum amount the calculation for a mileage employee is the same as for other unemployed workers.

Contributions.—The fund from which railroad unemployment benefits are to be paid will be raised beginning July 1, 1939, by a 3 per cent tax on the pay rolls of carriers covered by the act. As in the Railroad Retirement Act, monthly earnings of an employee in excess of $300 are not taxable. Railroad workers are not required to contribute to the unemployment insurance fund. One-tenth of the total amount collected each year is to be set aside to cover the cost of administering the act. The States will also transfer to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Fund a proportionate share of the balances in their unemployment funds as of July 1, 1939.

Comparison With State Laws.—Many provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act differ substantially from those of the State unemployment-compensation laws. The variations for the most part are due to the fact that the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was specifically enacted to apply to the employment and unemployment conditions peculiar to the railroad industry. For example, the operation of seniority rules tends to produce greater frequency and severity of unemployment among employees with shorter service. Because seniority rules and practices are more thoroughly established in the railroad industry than in most other industries, there is a greater concentration of unemployment among junior and lower-paid workers on the railroads. For this reason the amount of compensation payable in railroad unemployment benefits in proportion to annual earnings is considerably higher for lower-paid workers than for the better-paid groups. Thus, the lowest railroad benefit payable to workers earning between $150 and $200 a year is equivalent to about $7 a week, which is higher than the minimum weekly benefit in most States. Moreover, the total possible amount of benefits payable to an unemployed railroad worker in the lower-wage brackets is larger than under most State laws.

State Benefits to Railroad Employees.—Railroad workers are not deprived of their right to benefits under State unemployment-compensation laws which are based on wages they may have earned from nonrailroad employers covered by the State act. However, any day for which such State unemployment benefits are received cannot after July 1, 1939, be counted as a day of unemployment for benefit or waiting-period claims with the Railroad Retirement Board.

During the 3 years of operation under the national social-security system in the United States, the number of aged persons given old-age assistance has increased by 60 per cent, according to an article appearing in the July issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor. Whereas in 1935, the last year under the old State systems, the sum of 65 million dollars was spent in 32 States which had this type of assistance in operation, by the end of 1938 the Federal system was nation-wide and nearly 391 million dollars were being spent annually. The immediate effect of Federal participation (1936) was nearly to triple the number of beneficiaries, while the average benefit remained almost stationary; but the next year payments per beneficiary increased nearly 20 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JUNE, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 11,760, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,126,216 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,951, having an aggregate membership of 244,323 persons, 11·6 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1939, as Reported by Employers

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July. The reported increase in employment slightly exceeded the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, and was considerably greater than that recorded at July 1 of last summer. Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,760 establishments whose employees numbered 1,126,216; this was an increase of 26,118 or 2·4 per cent over their June 1 staff of 1,100,098. Reflecting this expansion, the index advanced from 113·1 in the preceding month, to 115·8 at July 1, 1939, when it was higher than that of 113·5 at the same date of last summer. While the level of employment reported in industrial establishments was lower than at July 1 in 1937, it was generally higher than at the same date in other years since 1930.

Since the improvement at July 1, 1939, was rather greater than usual in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 113·6, compared with 113·1 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:—1939, 115·8; 1938, 113·5; 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slight slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were important gains over June 1 in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants, however, reported curtailment. The contractions in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last eighteen years.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases in mining and communications were above the average at July 1 in the years 1921-1938; that in construction approximated the usual seasonal gain, while the additions to the payrolls reported in services, trade and transportation was rather below average, following the exceptionally large increases recorded in these industries at June 1, 1939. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging as river-driving operations were completed, but the losses were smaller than usual in the experience of past years.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,791, and their employees had aggregated 1,086,773, an increase of approximately 14,650 over their June 1, 1938, staffs. A generally upward movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing reported curtailment.

Employment in Financial Organizations

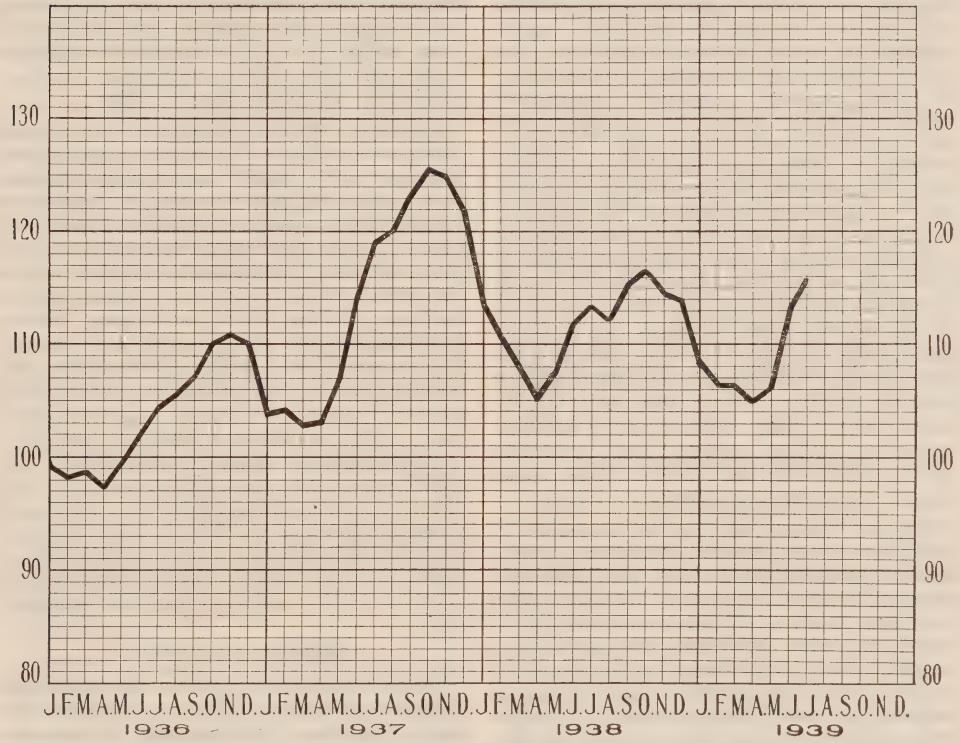
For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For July 1, 416 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,135 persons, compared with 33,008 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,159,351 in 12,176 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 115·8 in the industries above enumerated, to 115·6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 113·1 to 112·9. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in each of the provinces, the gains ranging from not quite one per cent in Ontario, to 7·7 per cent in Nova Scotia. Numerically, the largest increase was in Quebec, where 8,452 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The level of employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was higher than at July 1, 1938. The index in Quebec at the latest date was also above that for July 1, 1937; in the Prairie Area, it was the same, while elsewhere employment showed a falling-off in that comparison. However, the situation generally was more favourable than at July 1 in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 832 establishments employing 85,530 men and women, as against 79,982 at June 1, 1939. This increase, (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the index to 115·9 at July 1, 1939, when it was fractionally lower than at the beginning of July in 1938; the gain over the preceding month had then been much smaller. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under

review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, animal food and iron and steel plants, and in electric current production, mining, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, chemical factories and logging camps were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character.

The 791 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1938, had reported 85,302 workers, as compared with 81,107 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a falling-off in Quebec; increases in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in animal food, leather, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging released employees. The personnel of the 2,907 co-operating firms included 353,301 persons; as compared with 344,849 at June 1, this was an increase of 8,452, or 2·5 per cent. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding eighteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 124·0 at the latest date, the index was some four points higher than at July 1, 1938, when the 2,654 business enterprises making returns had employed 336,922 men and women, or some 1,700 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Further but smaller increases in employment were reported in Ontario, where the 5,140 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 455,570 employees, or 4,449 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain noted at the date under review was not quite equal to the average, and was also smaller than that indicated in the same month in 1938, when the index was, however, fractionally lower. The expansion at July 1, 1939, took place mainly in logging, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were of a seasonal character in the iron and steel and textile industries. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and many other industries.

The 4,711 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1938, had reported 445,081 workers, as compared with 438,951 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in work on the highways, but building and railway construction and maintenance services, trade, transportation and communications also afforded more employment. Manufacturing, however, was rather quieter. Data were compiled from 1,667 firms with an aggregate staff of 134,548 persons at July 1, as against 130,630 in their last return. This gain of 3,918 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last eighteen years, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 104·0 at the date under review, was a few points higher than that of 99·8 at July 1, 1938, when the 1,512 co-operating establishments reported 127,076 employees, as compared with 123,512 at June 1, 1938.

British Columbia.—Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 97,267 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,214 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 93,516 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1939, and logging, mining and transportation also reported improvement. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance showed curtailment, while little general change took place in services and trade. The employment situation was more favourable than at the same date in 1938, and activity was also at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,123 concerns reporting for July 1, 1938, had employed 92,392 men and women, an increase of 2,494 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made—Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, employment in these cities was more active than at July 1, 1938.

Montreal. — Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, textile and iron and steel plants reported the largest contractions. On the other hand, building and road construction and

wholesale trade recorded improvement. A combined working force of 167,666 men and women was indicated by the 1,694 co-operating employers, who had 168,371 workers at June 1. A greater decrease had been noted at July 1, 1938, when 1,530 firms had reported a staff of 162,089; the index then was rather lower, standing at 106·4, as compared with 108·3 at the latest date.

Quebec.—An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 213 establishments with 17,862 employees, compared with 17,423 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1938, although a larger increase in personnel had then been indicated by the 183 firms furnishing data, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,832.

Toronto.—There was continued but moderate improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and wholesale trade were somewhat brisker. The trend was downward, however, in retail trade, services, and, within the manufacturing division, in textiles. The 1,748 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 398 workers to 140,477 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,606 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 1,082 persons, to 134,634; the July 1, 1938, index stood at 107·4, compared with 109·4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 228 establishments with 15,134 men and women on their paylists, or 242 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in construction. A much smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1938, when 200 firms had reported 14,085 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 361 workers were added to the forces of the 330 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 34,410 at the beginning of July, 1939. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile division, and building, services and trade also reported moderately increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 298 returns were tabulated, showing a combined labour force of 35,185, compared with 34,134 at June 1, 1938; activity was then at a higher level than at the latest date.

In *Windsor,* a decline of 3,011 was recorded in the staffs of the 197 co-operating employers, who had 15,853 persons in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1938, when a smaller contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 188 firms then furnishing data had included 17,590 employees.

Winnipeg.—Communications, transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in other industries. An aggregate working force of 40,952 men and women was reported by the 521 firms making returns; this was a gain of 801 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was fractionally higher than that of 94·3 at the latest date. The 494 reports tabulated for July 1, 1938, had shown a combined staff of 40,913.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to information from 518 establishments employing 37,544 persons, as against 36,621 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing and transportation being most pronounced; within the former, the largest additions to the payroll were in food and lumber factories. Expansion on a greater scale had been recorded by the 467 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 36,128. The index then, however, was 1·6 points lower than that of 112·6 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed little general change at July 1, when 569,948 employees were reported by the 6,410 co-operating manufacturers, a falling-off of 352 from the preceding month. The index stood at 111·3, compared with 111·4 at June 1, 1939, and with 111·8 at the beginning of July in 1938; the latest index was several points lower than the July 1, 1937 figure of 119·0, but was generally higher than at that date in any earlier year since 1930, when it also stood at 111·3.

The movement at the first of July has been downward in eight of the eighteen years for which data are available; however, improvement over June 1 was recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been a very slight increase. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the date under review therefore slightly declined, standing at 109·0 at July 1, compared with 109·3 at the first of June.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1939, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power groups, with smaller gains in the fur, musical instrument, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:—1939, 111·3; 1938, 111·8; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 104·7; 1935, 98·5; 1934, 93·8; 1933, 83·0; 1932, 85·4; 1931, 97·2; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 120·3; 1928, 113·1 and 1927, 106·8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1938, had numbered 6,180, and their employees had aggregated 569,570, which was a decline of 2,551 from the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 813 persons being taken on by the 333 establishments making returns, which had 27,824 in their employ. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, and there were also gains in dairies. The index, at 143·2 at July 1, 1939, was slightly higher than at the same date of last year, when the indicated increase was on a similar scale.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 324 manufacturers in this division, employing 22,372 workers, as compared with 22,689 in the preceding month. Most of this seasonal decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec. The general situation was more favourable than that recorded at July 1 of last year, a rather larger decline having then been reported.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, and employment in container factories was somewhat brisker. The general increase in the lumber group considerably exceeded that noted at July 1, 1938, when the index stood at 89·9, as against 93·1 at July 1, 1939. A combined working force of 49,858 employees was reported by the 936 firms co-operating at the date under review; this was 2,590 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Quebec and British Columbia were greatest.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works considerably increased at July 1; 36 plants employed 1,461 persons, or 259 more than in the preceding month. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1938, although a smaller increase had then been noted.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in fruit and vegetable canneries caused an important advance, which, however, was smaller than that registered at July 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were received from 524 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 36,233 operatives, as against 34,132 in their last report. The improvement took place mainly in Ontario and British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a moderate advance in printing and publishing houses and in paper product manufacturing, while pulp and paper mills were decidedly busier. The 708 co-operating employers throughout the Dominion reported 68,520 workers, compared with 67,178 at June 1. A smaller gain had been indicated in the group as a whole at July 1, 1938; the index of employment was then nearly four points lower.

Rubber Products.—Curtailment was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was brisker than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 54 firms with 13,561 employees at the date under review, as compared with 13,396 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—A further and larger contraction was reported by the 1,167 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 100,439 workers, or 3,445 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in silk, headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller decline had been indicated at the corresponding date in 1938, and the level of employment was then slightly higher. The decreases were seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward at July 1 in fourteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

Tobacco.—Employment in this division showed an upward movement at July 1, according to data from 45 establishments employing 7,988 persons, compared with 7,917 in the preceding month. A falling-off had been noted at the same date last year, when the index was, however, fractionally higher.

Beverages.—Further improvement was recorded in the production of beverages; 147 manufacturers reported 9,356 workers, an increase of 185 over their June 1 staffs. Activity in those industries was at much the same level as at the corresponding date of last summer.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a decline in the personnel of chemical factories, 302 of which had 18,517 employees, compared with 18,833 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported most of the reduction in staffs. A greater loss had been shown at the beginning of July, 1938, and the employment index was then slightly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued improvement took place in building material plants, the 220 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 376 persons to 10,926 at the date under review. There were moderate gains in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The level of employment was above that indicated at July 1 of a year ago; the trend had then also been upward.

Electric Light and Power.—A pronounced increase was registered in electric current plants, 100 of which reported a combined working force of 16,960 persons, as against 16,058 at the beginning of June. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1938, when there had also been a large gain.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was an increase of 258 in the staffs of the 124 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 17,741 employees at July 1. Firms in Ontario reported most of the improvement. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much smaller than at July 1 in the preceding year, although the advance then indicated had not provided work for so many persons.

Iron and Steel.—The trend in iron and steel factories was seasonally downward; the losses were less extensive than those reported at July 1 of a year ago, but employment was then more active. Curtailment at the date under review was noted in crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile and shipbuilding plants, while there was moderately heightened activity in a number of divisions. Returns were compiled from 922 employers whose forces aggregated 122,655 workers, as against 128,472 in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A further increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products; the 187 co-operating manufacturers employed 24,614 operatives, or 143 more than in the preceding month. A loss had been noted at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was practically the same.

Mineral Products.—Continued improvement was shown in this division, in which the index stood at 160·5, compared with 160·0 at July 1, 1938. Statistics were received from 100 employers, whose staffs rose from 12,566 at June 1, 1939, to 12,788 at the date under review.

Logging

There was a moderate shrinkage in logging, 521 men being laid-off from the staffs of the 364 reporting firms, who employed 27,900 at July 1. The losses occurred in New Brunswick and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia heightened activity was shown. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1938, when the index of employment was about nine points lower.

Mining

Coal.—Little general change in employment was shown in coal-mines, 102 of which employed 22,524 men, as compared with 22,491 in their last report. There were gains in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while lowered activity was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A decline had been noted at July 1 of last year, but the employment index was then slightly higher.

Metallic Ores.—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 246 operators employing 43,579 persons, or 889 more than at June 1. The improvement occurred largely in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The general index, at 349·8, was over thirty points higher than at July 1, 1938.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—There was a further pronounced increase in the staffs of the 102 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 10,044 workers, or 769 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, when a smaller gain had been made.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had a personnel of 22,985 men and women, compared with 22,386 at June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was in greater volume. A rather larger increase, on the whole, had been recorded at July 1, 1938, and the index in this division was then slightly higher.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Activity in the local transportation group showed a gain, 282 firms having 28,945 workers in their employ, as against 28,774 in the preceding month. A much larger advance had been noted at the same date in 1938, but the index then was slightly lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 59,668 men at the beginning of July, or 759 more than in the preceding month; general improvement was recorded, except in Quebec. Expansion on a

smaller scale had taken place at July 1 of last year, and employment was then slightly below its level at the time of writing.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a further increase in the number engaged in water transportation, 125 companies having enlarged their staffs by 347 employees, bringing them to 17,540 at July 1. The index stood at 93·9, compared with 98·6 at the beginning of July, 1938, when the trend had also been upward. At the date under review, there were advances in Ontario and British Columbia, while the movement was unfavourable in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued improvement in employment was noted in building construction, the gain greatly exceeding that indicated at July 1, 1938; activity in this group was then at a slightly lower level. The 854 co-operating contractors employed 26,472 workers, as compared with 22,773 in the preceding month. There was expansion in all provinces except British Columbia, that in Quebec being most pronounced.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance substantially increased at the date under review, when the 409 employers furnishing data had 103,595 employees, or 16,535 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces except British Columbia, where practically no change was noted; the greatest gains were in Quebec. Employment in this group was brisker than at July 1, 1938, smaller increases having then been indicated.

Railways.—A combined working force of 30,495 persons was reported by the 34 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 29,253 employees at June 1. The largest advances were in Quebec. Curtailment had been noted at July 1 a year ago, and the index then was several points lower than that of 76·2 at the date under review.

Services

There was continued expansion in the service group, according to returns from 593 employers with 32,537 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,255 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer hotel season caused most of the improvement, which, following unusually large gains at June 1, was not so extensive as that reported at July 1, 1938; employment then, however, was in slightly less volume. The tendency at the date under review was favourable in all five economic areas, the largest increases being in Alberta.

Trade

The trend of employment in retail and wholesale trade was upward, the gain in personnel in the latter, especially, being marked. Statements were tabulated from 2,053 firms having 129,984 employees, as against 129,318 at the beginning of June, 1939. Employment was in somewhat greater volume than at the same date of last summer, when more pronounced improvement had been indicated by the co-operating trading establishments.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
July 1, 1928	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
July 1, 1929	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
July 1, 1930	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	109·4	103·2	102·7	108·9	97·9
July 1, 1932	88·7	96·4	86·6	89·2	90·5	83·7
July 1, 1933	84·5	89·9	83·0	85·0	85·0	81·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5
July 1, 1936	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
July 1, 1937	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
July 1, 1938	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1,	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1,	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
Apr. 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1939	100·0	7·6	31·4	40·5	11·9	8·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	50·6	111·3	111·4	111·8	119·0	104·7	98·5	93·8
Animal products—edible	2·5	143·2	139·0	139·0	142·3	134·4	125·7	132·7
Fur and products	·2	108·0	102·5	97·7	105·1	97·1	96·8	89·4
Leather and products	2·0	108·5	110·1	103·4	113·6	106·0	102·8	95·4
Boots and shoes	1·3	110·9	112·1	106·9	115·4	106·3	105·5	99·7
Lumber and products	4·4	93·1	88·3	89·9	99·4	86·8	80·8	74·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	88·7	80·4	84·6	94·8	81·3	75·8	68·1
Furniture	·6	81·7	83·8	81·6	89·3	81·8	73·3	72·5
Other lumber products	1·1	116·6	117·2	113·6	121·9	108·2	102·4	97·1
Musical instruments	·1	51·2	42·1	52·8	56·4	44·7	35·1	33·0
Plant products—edible	3·2	119·1	112·2	120·9	119·4	112·7	103·3	107·0
Pulp and paper products	6·1	110·4	108·2	106·7	113·7	102·4	96·6	95·8
Pulp and paper	2·7	100·1	96·4	97·5	110·5	95·0	87·8	88·9
Paper products	·9	130·3	128·0	130·9	135·4	120·6	108·8	105·2
Printing and publishing	2·5	116·8	116·5	110·4	110·3	105·8	104·2	101·9
Rubber products	1·2	108·5	107·2	97·8	109·2	97·3	91·8	95·0
Textile products	8·9	115·5	119·4	116·0	126·0	115·9	110·4	107·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	121·4	123·8	124·1	140·3	131·1	125·3	122·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	94·8	94·7	95·4	105·4	94·5	87·5	90·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	126·3	126·3	125·9	141·7	135·4	130·4	114·7
Artificial silk and silk goods	·6	386·6	427·6	425·5	523·1	507·8	502·8	481·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	121·5	121·3	118·9	127·6	122·3	118·8	118·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	109·5	116·0	112·3	118·3	104·4	98·5	93·3
Other textile products	·9	105·8	113·5	98·6	103·1	95·7	89·7	90·2
Tobacco	·7	96·8	96·0	97·4	100·2	93·6	106·3	99·7
Beverages	·8	175·3	171·8	174·7	154·1	137·9	129·5	123·3
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	159·1	161·8	155·6	154·6	139·5	132·0	121·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	97·4	94·0	94·9	101·5	87·9	81·2	75·6
Electric light and power	1·5	134·0	126·9	134·2	124·0	118·3	113·5	109·5
Electrical apparatus	1·6	131·0	129·1	138·0	149·2	128·4	110·6	103·1
Iron and steel products	10·9	93·7	98·1	100·0	111·1	89·3	83·4	74·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	126·5	129·9	124·8	142·8	104·6	100·7	85·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	112·5	115·7	122·1	133·2	105·6	91·2	80·5
Agricultural implements	·4	53·0	56·2	67·4	76·6	63·1	59·6	42·5
Land vehicles	4·5	83·8	91·9	92·3	102·6	86·4	82·7	75·1
Automobiles and parts	1·4	108·6	143·3	132·7	160·3	124·2	131·0	105·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	62·8	71·3	84·4	82·2	64·1	58·5	51·9
Heating appliances	·4	127·4	126·4	131·2	133·0	108·2	98·3	85·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	109·1	106·4	123·6	130·0	87·5	73·1	63·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	103·9	102·4	100·4	123·4	92·2	91·3	84·7
Other iron and steel products	1·8	102·2	101·6	99·6	111·9	90·3	81·8	76·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	156·4	155·5	156·2	161·3	135·1	122·6	111·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	160·5	157·7	160·0	155·5	142·2	138·1	137·3
Miscellaneous	·5	144·2	144·5	147·0	144·8	132·3	123·8	116·0
LOGGING	2·5	95·3	97·1	86·1	125·0	93·4	82·2	86·3
MINING	6·8	164·1	160·5	154·5	153·6	134·1	121·5	107·0
Coal	2·0	82·5	82·4	85·1	83·3	83·6	81·9	78·7
Metallic ores	3·9	349·8	342·7	318·4	312·9	258·0	223·2	179·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	151·2	139·7	137·3	146·3	115·1	101·7	93·7
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	86·0	83·8	87·2	88·0	82·4	80·8	80·1
Telegraphs	·5	98·7	94·8	100·9	99·9	94·7	92·4	89·3
Telephones	1·5	82·6	80·8	83·4	84·7	79·1	77·7	77·7
TRANSPORTATION	9·4	87·6	86·5	86·3	89·4	87·1	82·7	82·6
Street railways and cartage	2·6	125·9	125·1	121·5	120·1	117·5	114·2	112·0
Steam railways	5·3	75·0	74·1	73·4	78·1	76·0	72·5	73·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	93·9	91·9	98·6	100·6	98·7	89·9	89·5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14·3	133·1	115·3	124·9	128·5	97·4	101·1	140·6
Building	2·4	62·5	53·8	60·9	69·6	51·3	57·3	52·2
Highway	9·2	270·7	227·6	250·7	232·7	147·7	170·2	310·0
Railway	2·7	76·2	73·1	71·6	89·9	97·5	81·5	73·0
SERVICES	2·9	147·6	141·8	146·1	137·5	131·7	123·6	119·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·8	146·0	136·6	143·9	134·6	128·7	122·2	121·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	150·5	150·9	149·6	144·3	136·7	126·0	117·5
TRADE	11·5	137·4	136·6	133·3	133·4	127·3	122·1	119·1
Retail	8·7	143·4	143·1	139·4	140·6	134·4	128·9	126·5
Wholesale	2·8	121·3	119·5	118·9	117·1	111·0	106·4	102·0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	115·8	113·1	113·5	119·1	104·6	99·5	101·0

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 1.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions in Canada as a whole during June remained substantially the same as in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 11·6 as compared with a percentage of 11·7 in May. For the month under review reports

were received from 1,951 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 244,323 persons, 28,289 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Heightened activity on a rather small scale was apparent during June from the corresponding month of last year when 13·5 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. New Brunswick unions showed noteworthy employment recovery during June from the previous month, mainly due to advances in the pulp and paper industry, where a number of mills which had been either entirely or partially closed during May were in June operating at much greater capacity. Ontario unions showed a slight gain in work afforded, and a more favourable tendency was noted in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan though the variations from May were but fractional. Quebec members, however, indicated a slight falling off in activity from May, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, being largely responsible for this adverse movement, and in Manitoba nominal reductions in employment occurred. In Nova Scotia the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months of the comparison. When contrasting with the returns for June a year ago New Brunswick and British Columbia members registered improvement of rather noteworthy degree during the month reviewed, and moderate increases in activity were manifest by Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec unions. In Nova Scotia, however, some curtailment in employment was apparent while in Alberta the situation declined by less than one per cent.

Each month the records of unemployment from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these, Halifax and Edmonton were the only cities to record an upward movement of employment during June though the changes were quite slight. Montreal, due in large measure to quietness in the garment establishments, showed curtailment in employment of about 4 per cent, and in Saint John somewhat lesser contractions occurred. In Toronto, Vancouver and Regina the tendency was toward lessened activity though the variations from May were of minor importance. The percentage of unemployment among Winnipeg members remained identical with that of May. All cities used in this comparison showed improved conditions during June from the corresponding month last year, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver indicating employment recovery of over 5 per cent, and Saint John and Winnipeg gains of more moderate degree. In Halifax, Montreal and Regina the tendency was but slightly upward.

The chart appearing with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. During the first month of the present year the curve tended in a more favourable direction from the close of 1938, though the change in level was very slight. In February, however, an opposite trend was manifest, denoting curtailment in employment available. The March situation, as represented by the curve, again showed improvement and continued gains in employment, increasing in magnitude, were reflected during April and May. In June, the movement was also toward heightened activity, but the variation from May was merely nominal. The level reached at the end of June remained, however, below that of the corresponding month of last year when the situation was not so favourable for the members reported.

Workers in the manufacturing group of industries were less actively engaged during June than in the preceding month according to the reports tabulated from 582 local unions with 96,863 members. Of these, 13,064 or 13·5 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 11·6 per cent of unemployment in May. An outstanding feature in the less favourable situation shown during June was the curtailment evident in the garment trades. Marked increases in slackness were also indicated among metal polishers who, however, formed but a small group of the members reported in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Activity for general labourers, and hat, cap and glove workers was also considerably curtailed, and among printing tradesmen there was a fractional drop in work afforded. On the other hand, leather workers were much busier than in May and employment for wood workers showed a noteworthy rise. Conditions for papermakers, textile and carpet, and glass workers were moderately improved, and advances of lesser degree were apparent among gas, fur, iron and steel, brewery, and jewelry workers, meat cutters and butchers, mill and smeltermen, bakers and confectioners. The situation in the manufacturing industries showed improvement over June last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 16·7. In this comparison wood workers were decidedly more active during the period surveyed, and large increases in work afforded were noted by hat, cap and glove, and fur workers. Conditions for papermakers and garment workers were also substantially better than in June last year. Bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers showed employment expansion of much lesser degree and slight advances were reflected by cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers. On the contrary, metal polishers were much slacker than in June, 1938, and activity for general labourers, and textile and carpet workers was considerably restricted. Losses in employment, on a smaller scale, were ap-

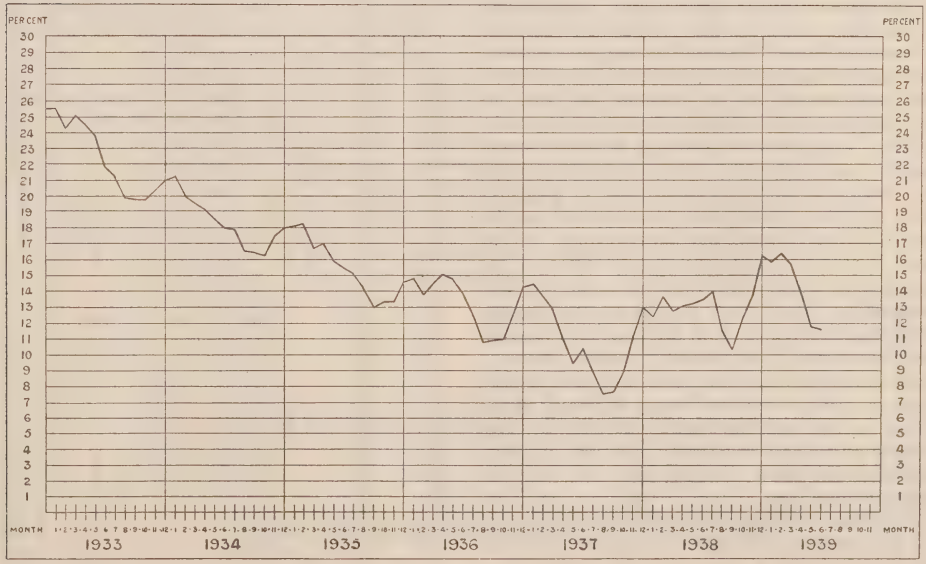
parent among leather, iron and steel, glass and jewelry workers, printing tradesmen, and mill and smeltermen.

Reports were compiled at the close of June from 60 unions of coal miners with a membership numbering 21,658 persons, 3,159 of whom or a percentage of 14·6 were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with 15·1 per cent of unemployment in May, and with 11·8 per cent in June last year. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all shared in the employment advancement noted from May, but the changes were not outstanding in any one province. A considerable falling off in the volume of work afforded in the British Columbia coal fields was apparent during June from the corresponding month of last year, and conditions were somewhat less favourable in both Nova Scotia and Alberta. A number of unions continued to show a noteworthy proportion of their working membership on short time.

The upward movement that employment in the building and construction trades has experienced for several months continued to be in evidence during June, the 209 local unions from which reports were tabulated, involving 25,686 members showing that 6,351 or a percentage of 24·7 were idle compared with 30·4 per cent in May. Carpenters and joiners reflected extensive gains in employment from May and decidedly better conditions prevailed for steam shovelmen and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Heightened activity, on a small scale, was apparent among plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stonecutters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Bridge and structural iron workers, on the contrary, showed a large falling off in employment, and moderate curtailment was indicated by hod carriers and building labourers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Among electrical workers the declines registered were but fractional. The level of activity in the building and construction trades as a whole was considerably above that of June, 1938, when unemployment stood at 31·2 per cent. In this comparison bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners were much busier during the month under review, and among granite and stonecutters noteworthy improvement was manifest. The trend for electrical workers and plumbers and steamfitters was toward heightened employment, though the changes from June last year were slight. A distinctly unfavourable situation, however, obtained for steam shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers, and heavy losses in employment were noted by tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers contractions in activity on a much smaller scale occurred.

The transportation industries showed only slight variation during June from the May conditions, the tendency being in a favourable direction. This was apparent from the reports furnished by 830 local unions, embracing a membership of 65,637 persons, 4,113 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6·3, contrasted with 6·6 per cent of inactivity in May.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Navigation workers showed moderate advancement from May, and among steam railway employees, whose returns included about 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs there was but a fractional rise in work afforded. In making a comparison with the returns for June, 1938, in the transportation industries when unemployment stood at 7·7 per cent, navigation workers indicated rather noteworthy improvement in conditions during the month reviewed, and slight gains were apparent among steam railway employees. A nominally better situation was reflected by street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, recorded some employment cessation.

Retail shop clerks were quite actively engaged during June as in both the preceding month and June a year ago, the 6 local unions making returns, with a membership total of 1,755 persons showing only 0·1 per cent of idleness as compared with a percentage of 0·2 in May and with a fully employed situation in June, 1938.

Among civic employees during June the tendency was less favourable than in May, though the change was very slight, as manifest by the 84 organizations forwarding reports, with a membership numbering 10,062 persons. Of these, 148 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1·5 as compared with 1·1 per cent in May. Minor contractions were evident also from June last year when only 0·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during June 139 reports were received covering a membership of 11,142 persons, 585 or 5·3 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 6·7 per cent in May. Unclassified workers showed noteworthy improvement in the situation from May, and conditions for barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen were but nominally better. Retarded activity on a small scale, however, was evident among theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees. A better level of employment was also noted in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, from June last year, when 9·3 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers all registered fair-sized gains in work afforded during the month under review. Barbers, on the other hand, suffered slight losses in employment, and the situation for theatre and stage employees remained approximately the same during the two months under comparison.

Fishermen during June showed some slowing up in employment from both the previous month and June a year ago, the contractions in the latter comparison being the more pronounced. This was apparent from the reports received at the close of the month from 6 local unions with 2,123 members, 155 of whom were unemployed, a percentage of 7·3 as contrasted with percentages of 4·0 in May and 0·6 in June last year.

According to the returns tabulated from 5 unions of lumber workers and loggers during June with a membership total of 2,155 persons, 218 were shown as idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 10·1 as compared with 9·0 per cent of inactivity in May. Conditions were also less favourable than in June a year ago when 6·2 per cent of unemployed members was reported.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, and for each month from June, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average	1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average	1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average	1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average	1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average	1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average	1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average	1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average	1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average	1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average	1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
June	1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
June	1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
June	1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
June	1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
June	1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
June	1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
June	1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
June	1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
June	1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July	1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug.	1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept.	1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct.	1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov.	1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·3
Dec.	1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan.	1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb.	1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar.	1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April	1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May	1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June	1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July	1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug.	1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept.	1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct.	1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov.	1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec.	1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan.	1939	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Feb.	1939	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	16·4
Mar.	1939	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	15·7
April	1939	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
May	1939	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June	1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	....	4·6	·8	0	·8	....	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	·0	·0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	....	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	.....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
June, 1931	1·5	27·9	13·1	18·4	7·1	14·2	26·3	8·7	....	33·7	41·5	11·3	43·2	37·9	12·4	12·5	66·5	19·8	0	22·6	38·6	9·5	17·0	10·8	1·2	6·6	6·7	0	·4	7·9	·4	17·2	16·3
June, 1932	7·6	48·7	12·4	24·2	10·3	13·3	13·6	13·1	0	44·6	31·3	22·1	32·5	17·5	27·8	26·8	24·6	14·4	0	34·0	60·8	11·8	35·4	13·0	1·4	10·8	11·0	0	2·3	11·4	5·1	21·2	21·9
June, 1933	1·2	24·1	14·6	24·5	8·4	14·0	12·7	14·5	0	26·8	18·9	10·6	20·7	·8	20·9	30·6	14·0	36·8	0	46·9	62·5	12·0	31·0	13·6	1·0	10·1	10·3	0	1·4	12·9	6·3	23·4	21·8
June, 1934	2·2	3·0	20·9	17·2	6·0	8·3	6·7	11·6	0	17·6	18·1	13·7	21·2	6·2	9·8	18·6	20·0	15·6	0	62·3	57·8	9·3	43·0	9·1	·9	12·3	12·6	0	6·2	7·1	3·0	14·9	18·0
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	15·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·46	9·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·	76·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6

(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1939

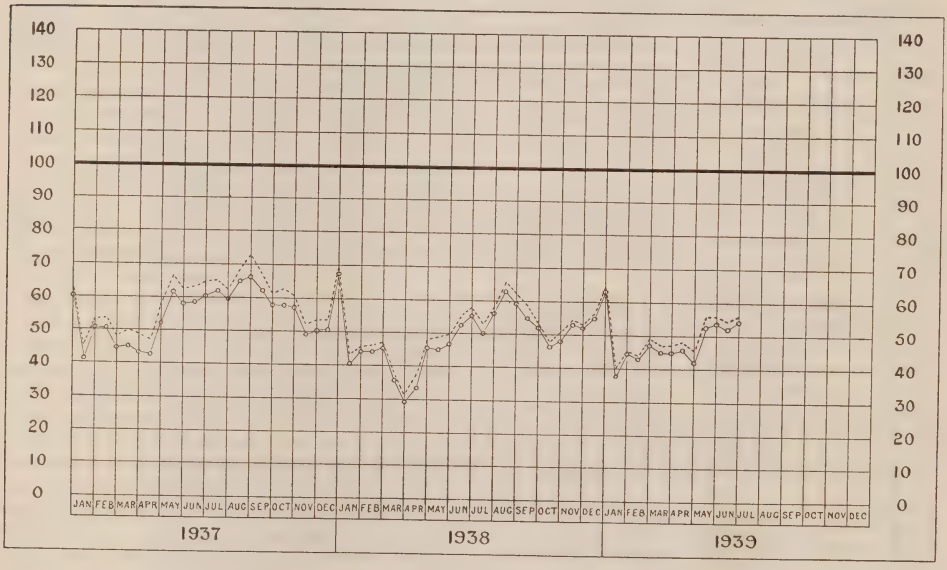
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1939, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was 7 per cent above that of the previous month and nearly 9 per cent more than that of the corresponding period a year ago. Substantial gains over the preceding month were recorded in construction and maintenance and farming, but these were largely offset by a heavy loss in services. Logging and manufacturing also showed moderate increases and mining one of smaller volume; trade recorded a slight decline and transportation remained practically unchanged. In comparison with June, 1938, all industrial divisions, except transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, reported increased placements, the greatest expansion occurring in logging and services, followed by advances, not so large, in farming, mining and manufacturing. Of the decreases registered, that in transportation was the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1937, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but made a recovery during the second half. At the end of the period under review, however, the levels recorded were still somewhat below those attained at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 54·3 during the first half and 56·1 during the second half of June, 1939, in comparison with ratios of 55·5 and 58·0 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the same periods were 51·9 and 54·2 in comparison with 52·6 and 55·4, respectively.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1939, was 1,441, as compared with 1,367 in the preceding month and with 1,340 during June of last year.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,612, in comparison with 2,436 in May and 2,359 in June, 1938.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,386, of which 895 were in regular employment and 491 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,296 during

the preceding month. Placements in June, 1938, averaged 1,274 daily, consisting of 798 placements in regular and 476 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 35,847 persons to positions and effected a total of 34,634 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 22,378, of which 17,079 were of men and 5,299 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,256. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,835 for men and 11,178 for women, a total of 36,013, while applications for work numbered 65,291, of which 49,144 were from men and 16,147 from women. Reports for May, 1939, showed 35,539 positions available, 63,320 applications made and 33,694 placements effected, while in June, 1938, there were recorded 33,485 vacancies, 58,975 applications for work and 31,828 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (6 months)	104,079	77,965	182,044

Nova Scotia

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during June, were 2 per cent below those of May and over 30 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with May, but a gain of more than 33 per cent in comparison with June, 1938. Except for a minor reduction in trade, all groups showed increased placements over June last year, the highest gains being in services and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—logging, 113;; construction and maintenance, 471, and services, 701, of which 472 were of household workers. During the month 331 men and 126 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

During the month of June, positions offered throughout Employment Offices in the Province of New Brunswick were 5 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but over 27 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. There was a decline of nearly 5 per cent in placements, when compared with May, but an increase of almost 27 per cent in comparison with June, 1938. The advance in placements over June last year was almost entirely made up of a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Moderate expansion was also reported in services and manufacturing and small losses in logging and trade. Changes in other groups were minor only. Placements by industrial divisions included 415 in construction and maintenance and 724 in services, of which 521 were of household workers. There were 46 men and 113 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Quebec during June, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were slightly lower than those of May and nearly 4 per cent fewer than in June, 1938. A heavy decline was noted in transportation, with others of smaller volume in construction and maintenance, trade and farming. Appreciable gains, however, were recorded in logging and services and a smaller one in manufacturing. Divisions in which employment was found for the majority of workers were:—manufacturing, 342; logging, 610; farming, 123; construction and maintenance, 3,170, and services, 3,173, of which 2,771 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 4,422 of men and 1,759 of women.

Ontario

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during June, was nearly 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 7 per cent greater than during the corresponding period last year. There was a decline also in placements of almost 3 per cent when compared with May, but a gain of about 8 per cent in comparison with June, 1938. All industrial divisions, except construction and

maintenance, logging and trade participated in the increased placements over June of last year, the most important gains being in services, farming and mining, but minor additions were registered, also, in transportation and manufacturing. Quite a marked loss was shown in construction and maintenance, but the declines in logging and trade were small. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were:—manufacturing, 588; logging, 679; farming, 2,506; mining, 183; transportation, 154; construction and maintenance, 4,373; trade, 299, and services, 4,335, of which 2,550 were of household workers. There were 5,865 men and 1,858 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during June called for 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 108 per cent more than during the corresponding period last year. There was a gain also in placements of almost 15 per cent in comparison with May and of nearly 114 per cent when compared with June, 1938. An outstanding increase in construction and maintenance was mainly responsible for the advance over June last year, although recovery in smaller volume was also registered in farming, logging and manufacturing. A nominal loss was shown only in trade. Placements by industrial groups included:—manufacturing, 64; logging, 217; farming, 613; construction and maintenance, 1,473, and services, 733, of which 571 were of household workers. During the month 2,365 men and 355 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during June, were nearly 14 per cent better than in the preceding month and 25 per cent in excess of the corresponding period last year. There was an increase also in placements of almost 13 per cent when compared with May and of 26 per cent in comparison with June, 1938. The only marked gains in placements, by industrial divisions, were those in construction and maintenance and logging, all other changes, which included an increase in transportation and declines in services, mining, farming and manufacturing were minor only. Groups in which the largest number of placements were made were:—logging, 244; farming, 303; construction and maintenance, 463, and services, 616, of which 391 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 909 of men and 323 of women.

ALBERTA

During June, orders were received at Employment Offices in Alberta for 14 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 15 per cent fewer than during the corresponding period of last year. Placements also were 14 per cent less than in May and 17 per cent below those of June a year ago. All industrial divisions, except logging, where a moderate gain took place, recorded declines, the highest being in construction and maintenance and farming. The majority of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industrial groups:—logging, 212; farming, 398; construction and maintenance, 307, and services, 573, of which 452 were of household workers. There were 879 men and 382 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment Offices in British Columbia were notified of 30 per cent more vacancies than in the preceding month, but recorded over 3 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. A noteworthy gain in logging was more than offset by heavy loss in construction and maintenance. Changes in other groups were very small, except for a moderate increase shown in services. Placements by industrial divisions included:—logging, 1,452; farming, 213; mining, 98; construction and maintenance, 2,245, and services, 808, of which 595 were of household workers. During the month 2,262 men and 383 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 22,378 placements in regular employment, 11,188 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 321 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 264 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 57 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted

(Continued on page 830)

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,449**	**52**	**1,791**	**1,408**	**457**	**949**	**2,836**	**363**
Halifax	337	18	417	323	55	268	1,172	96
Kentville	223	0	508	223	143	80	745	48
New Glasgow	392	34	368	364	205	158	337	188
Sydney	497	0	498	498	54	443	582	31
New Brunswick	**1,235**	**7**	**1,339**	**1,240**	**159**	**1,081**	**1,326**	**206**
Chatham	387	0	387	387	11	376	33	10
Moncton	453	7	460	458	112	346	461	111
St. John	395	0	492	395	36	359	832	85
Quebec	**8,518**	**812**	**18,304**	**8,518**	**6,181**	**1,346**	**8,765**	**5,892**
Bagotville	53	2	182	63	63	0	75	139
Chicoutimi	620	0	1,231	619	619	0	363	392
Hull	743	9	1,266	750	740	7	335	636
La Tuque	419	0	559	419	413	6	112	250
Matane	338	13	401	372	338	29	409	178
Montreal	4,119	429	9,295	4,020	2,235	1,073	5,063	1,995
Quebec	1,077	282	2,827	1,040	670	170	1,245	1,331
Rouyn	538	23	1,395	533	483	47	641	360
Sherbrooke	217	22	318	271	227	4	46	217
Three Rivers	269	28	551	282	267	10	160	261
Val d'Or	125	4	279	149	126	0	316	133
Ontario	**13,378**	**314**	**25,553**	**13,287**	**7,723**	**5,417**	**51,509**	**8,804**
Belleville	149	0	287	149	105	44	599	127
Brantford	431	4	439	430	379	51	1,333	501
Chatham	343	0	405	343	96	247	468	153
Ft. William	616	0	644	618	569	49	1,395	144
Guelph	211	23	388	217	166	36	946	70
Hamilton	686	68	1,278	628	39	257	4,423	396
Kenora	383	0	491	380	335	45	194	169
Kingston	211	4	643	207	185	22	869	629
Kitchener	177	32	491	180	112	62	1,056	156
London	856	37	1,165	896	333	529	1,850	439
Niagara Falls	219	6	228	217	147	67	928	114
North Bay	178	0	240	183	154	29	1,376	844
Oshawa	317	45	515	317	120	197	2,096	62
Ottawa	2,153	2	3,100	2,153	534	1,619	2,723	661
Owen Sound	178	1	244	179	74	103	283	.....
Pembroke	198	0	789	196	120	76	242	265
Peterborough	171	0	238	171	123	48	632	336
Port Arthur	873	0	643	807	797	10	761	516
St. Catharines	412	12	495	380	159	221	2,321	125
St. Thomas	72	0	96	70	49	21	194	114
Sarnia	301	7	331	296	149	147	432	232
S. S. Marie	291	13	599	280	202	75	519	103
Simcoe	362	0	362	362	249	113	0	.....
Stratford	134	0	307	134	111	23	1,202	257
Sudbury	161	0	564	155	75	80	326	99
Timmins	639	0	1,537	639	401	238	1,439	242
Toronto	1,882	36	7,875	1,861	1,170	691	17,350	1,589
Welland	76	9	172	128	57	28	678	.....
Windsor	485	15	749	490	256	234	4,330	257
Woodstock	213	0	238	212	157	55	544	204
Manitoba	**3,086**	**23**	**4,551**	**3,144**	**2,720**	**415**	**14,035**	**966**
Brandon	276	18	271	195	181	11	431	79
Dauphin	67	2	66	65	59	6	1	43
Portage la Prairie	51	0	51	51	38	13	0	40
Winnipeg	2,692	3	4,163	2,833	2,442	385	13,603	804
Saskatchewan	**1,768**	**107**	**2,149**	**1,728**	**1,232**	**496**	**2,838**	**957**
Estevan	99	5	103	98	94	4	102	22
Moose Jaw	292	25	356	300	205	95	556	156
North Battleford	56	1	50	35	28	7	149	16
Prince Albert	165	16	110	97	76	21	116	117
Regina	486	3	701	561	373	188	833	288
Saskatoon	193	0	418	252	204	48	787	213
Swift Current	101	33	73	62	49	13	240	34
Weyburn	145	7	138	115	105	10	14	53
Yorkton	231	17	200	208	98	110	41	58
Alberta	**1,668**	**86**	**4,029**	**1,557**	**1,261**	**296**	**7,203**	**1,494**
Calgary	634	44	1,681	552	460	92	2,919	492
Drumheller	59	2	304	65	32	33	165	111
Edmonton	601	0	1,286	599	514	85	3,111	645
Lethbridge	134	29	470	113	101	12	692	154
Medicine Hat	240	11	288	228	154	74	316	92
British Columbia	**4,911**	**18**	**7,575**	**4,965**	**2,645**	**2,256**	**15,247**	**1,265**
Kamloops	106	2	188	105	40	63	275	37
Nanaimo	472	1	478	461	459	2	696	314
Nelson	183	0	184	171	13	158	39	47
New Westminster	80	1	115	79	53	26	751	50
Penticton	72	3	138	74	37	37	249	73
Prince George	6	3	21	3	3	0	5	8
Prince Rupert	75	0	86	75	48	27	150	7
Vancouver	3,486	8	5,490	3,565	1,724	1,779	11,817	448
Victoria	431	0	875	432	268	164	1,265	281
Canada	**36,013**	**1,419**	**65,291**	**35,847**	**22,378**	**12,256**	**103,759**	**19,951***
Men	24,835	204	49,144	24,912	17,079	7,732	87,807	15,158
Women	11,178	1,215	16,147	10,935	5,299	4,524	15,952	4,793

* 4 Placements by offices since closed.

by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during June were of bushmen, 2 in number, who secured their certificates at the Hull office for transportation to employment in the Pembroke zone. In Ontario during June 228 persons took advantage of the reduced rate, 227 of whom were destined to provincial situations and one outside the province. The latter, a farm hand, journeyed from Ottawa to a point in the Rouyn zone. Within the province the Port Arthur office was instrumental in transferring 124 bush workers, 20 construction workers, 11 mine employees, one fisherman, one saw mill worker and one cook to various sections of the Port Arthur zone. To points within their respective zones also, the Fort William office despatched 55 bush workers, 2 highway construction workers, one machinist and one domestic and the Sudbury office 3 bush workers and one mine carpenter. The Sudbury zone received, in addition, 4 saw mill workers from North Bay and one sawyer from Ottawa. At Toronto one hotel clerk was granted a certificate for transportation to Peterborough. The movement of labour in Manitoba during June comprised the transfer of 56 persons, 2 of whom were destined to provincial employment and 54 to centres in other provinces. Within the province the transfers were of farm hands sent from Winnipeg to rural sections in the same zone. All persons going outside the province were shipped from Winnipeg, 51 of whom were bound for the Port Arthur zone. Included among these were 38 bush workers, 8 mine workers, 2 restaurant employees, 2 domestics and one cook. The remaining 3 were farm hands conveyed at the reduced rate to Yorkton. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during June 3 miners proceeded to employment in the Yorkton zone on certificates issued at Regina. Reduced transportation vouchers granted in Alberta during June were 28 in number, all provincial. These were effected by the Edmonton office, which was instrumental in the transfer of 11 highway construction workers, 4 transportation company employees, 3 miners, 2 fishermen, 2 saw mill workers, 2 cooks, 2 labourers and one hotel waiter to employment at various centres within its own zone, and of one farm hand to Lethbridge. Those who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in British Columbia during June numbered 4. These secured their certificates for transportation at Vancouver, from which centre one salesman went to Kamloops and 2 hotel employees and one mine worker within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 321 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June 166 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 152 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during June, 1939

The value of the building represented by the permits for construction taken out in 58 cities during June was greater than in the same month in any other year since 1931. Amounting to $7,581,492, the authorizations showed an increase of $1,190,713, or 18·6 per cent over the May, 1939, figure of $6,390,779, and exceeded by $1,004,018 or 15·3 per cent, the aggregate for June, 1938, when the permits issued were for construction work estimated to cost $6,577,474.

The value of the building authorized in these centres in the first six months of the present year was estimated at $26,861,062, or $1,008,493 more than in the same period of 1938; the 1939 total was also higher than in the first half of any other year since 1931, with the exception of 1937. The aggregate for the months, January-June of each of these years, however, was considerably less than in preceding years of the record. The wholesale prices of building materials have been lower in the first half of 1939 than in the same period of 1938 or 1937; while the average index was higher than in January-June in any of the preceding six years, it was below the average for the years since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for June, 1939, showing that they had issued nearly 800 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,200,000 and some 3,000 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost almost $4,700,000. In May, authority was given for the erection of about 750 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $2,800,000 and $3,000,000, respectively.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with the preceding month, the largest gain, of $451,299, or 129·5, taking place in Manitoba.

As compared with June, 1938, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Al-

berta reported increases, of which that of $1,135,734, or 113·7 per cent in Quebec was largest. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, there were reductions in this comparison, the greatest, of $181,621, or 14·5 per cent, being in British Columbia.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Winnipeg recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits taken out in June as compared with the preceding month, and with the same month of last year. Vancouver showed a gain in the first, but a decrease in the second comparison, while in Toronto, the June total was smaller than in either May, 1939, or June, 1938. Among the other centres, the following showed improvement in each of these comparisons; Sydney, Saint John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Brantford, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Kamloops, New Westminster and Victoria.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

Table I

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939.....	7,581,492	26,861,062	34·1	87·5
1938.....	6,577,474	25,852,569	32·8	90·4
1937.....	6,005,958	28,056,942	35·6	94·9
1936.....	4,656,689	18,322,884	23·3	84·4
1935.....	5,104,855	24,640,511	33·8	81·2
1934.....	2,411,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8
1933.....	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9
1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	100·0	101·0

The value of the building represented by the construction permits issued by 58 cities was 3·9 per cent higher than in 1938, and

PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES IN THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1935-1939

Provinces	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	26,550	38,310	101,140	70,600	96,325
Nova Scotia	681,910	847,668	827,709	597,255	324,295
New Brunswick	458,075	360,316	287,433	85,011	141,017
Quebec	7,557,160	4,725,189	5,418,604	3,894,008	5,873,941
Ontario	10,003,079	10,344,723	13,901,771	7,883,866	12,678,819
Manitoba	1,646,933	1,517,750	1,058,013	664,830	2,355,065
Saskatchewan	368,128	303,984	469,005	238,832	233,030
Alberta	1,509,114	1,787,462	923,590	1,095,038	1,162,981
British Columbia	4,610,113	5,927,167	5,069,677	3,095,038	1,775,038
Canada	**26,861,062**	**25,852,569**	**28,056,942**	**18,322,884**	**24,640,511**

The following shows the January-June aggregate for the four leading cities in the last five years:—

City	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	4,038,084	3,185,464	3,923,810	2,297,855	4,421,415
Toronto	3,529,258	3,816,855	4,219,755	3,166,190	5,315,395
Winnipeg	1,449,250	763,350	963,400	618,100	2,262,450
Vancouver	3,491,680	4,684,760	4,377,055	3,050,825	1,331,880
Total	**12,508,272**	**12,450,429**	**13,484,020**	**9,134,970**	**13,331,140**

was also greater than in the same period in other years since 1931, except 1937. As already stated, the aggregate for January-June in each of the last eight years has been decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920, being also much below the nineteen-years' average. As compared with 1938, there has been a decline of 2·9 points in the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, the mean for the first half of 1939 being also below the average for the period, 1920-1938.

The provincial totals for the first half of the years, 1935-1939, are shown in the accompanying table. The aggregates in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were higher in 1939 than in 1938, while the New Brunswick and Quebec figures were also greater than in the same months of any other year since 1931. The Manitoba total in 1939 was only twice exceeded in this period, by the January-June aggregate in 1935 and in 1932; that for Saskatchewan was higher than in other years since 1931, except 1937, 1933 and 1932. In Ontario, the estimated cost of the building authorized in the first half of the present year was lower than in 1938, 1937, 1935 and 1932, but was greater than in 1936, 1934 and 1933. Alberta showed improvement over the corresponding months in any year in the period, 1937-1933, but the 1939 figure was lower than in 1938 or 1932. In British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the value of the building represented by the permits taken out was lower than in either 1938 or 1937, but the totals for the first six months of 1939 considerably exceeded those for any other year since 1931.

The estimated value of the building represented by the permits granted in Montreal and Winnipeg during the first six months of 1939 was larger than that for the same period of 1938, while Toronto and Vancouver showed decreases as compared with last year. Approximately 47 per cent of the total value of the building permits issued by the 58 cities in the months, January-June, of the present year was reported by the four largest centres, practically the same proportion as in 1938 and 1937.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during June, 1939, and June, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II

Estimated Value of Construction Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities

Cities	June 1939	June 1938
	$	$
P.E.Island—		
Charlottetown	9,050	13,210
Nova Scotia	184,522	255,453
*Halifax	97,907	207,998
New Glasgow	3,275	4,410
*Sydney	83,340	43,045
New Brunswick	175,405	117,080
Fredericton	1,900	22,325
*Moncton	†	71,205
*Saint John	173,505	23,550
Quebec	2,134,283	998,549
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,139,215	686,734
*Quebec	204,013	136,295
Shawinigan Falls	45,200	41,795
*Sherbrooke	144,500	61,600
*Three Rivers	537,390	53,075
*Westmount	63,965	19,050
Ontario	2,676,643	2,654,515
Belleville	18,100	8,815
*Brantford	22,835	19,890
Chatham	28,375	18,575
*Fort William	61,353	228,465
Galt	30,289	29,192
*Guelph	26,532	48,510
*Hamilton	281,559	165,994
*Kingston	67,779	86,055
*Kitchener	48,018	50,330
*London	85,890	99,315
Niagara Falls	23,890	154,830
Oshawa	24,905	8,215
*Ottawa	232,790	195,575
Owen Sound	4,235	8,585
*Peterborough	42,921	35,820
*Port Arthur	68,557	151,269
*Stratford	6,342	9,938
*St. Catharines	28,536	45,463
*St. Thomas	31,640	21,800
Sarnia	35,407	29,813
Sault Ste. Marie	77,550	24,340
*Toronto	762,989	1,052,893
York and East York Tps	339,070	93,524
Welland	22,792	17,867
*Windsor	60,524	26,279
Riverside	30,550	6,025
Woodstock	213,215	17,138
Manitoba	799,805	868,755
*Brandon	2,100	2,850
St. Boniface	67,605	663,905
*Winnipeg	730,100	202,000
Saskatchewan	149,370	115,395
*Moose Jaw	5,125	9,155
*Regina	83,655	100,010
*Saskatoon	60,590	6,230
Alberta	383,926	304,408
*Calgary	174,401	58,388
*Edmonton	143,175	230,795
Lethbridge	66,225	13,675
Medicine Hat	125	1,550
British Columbia	1,068,488	1,250,109
Kamloops	16,403	2,575
Nanaimo	5,954	30,475
*New Westminster	73,910	45,700
Prince Rupert	1,175	116,169
*Vancouver	864,265	989,940
North Vancouver	5,615	9,625
*Victoria	101,166	55,625
Total— 58 cities	7,581,492	6,577,474
Total—*35 cities	6,510,587	5,240,841

† Report not received in time for tabulation.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1939

REPORTS received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1939, indicated an increase of nearly 13 per cent in vacancies listed and of over 14 per cent in placements effected, when a comparison was made with the business transacted during the corresponding quarter of 1938. All groups, except transportation, in which a fairly heavy decline was reported, and trade, in which a more moderate loss occurred, showed increased vacancies and placements over the second quarter of 1938, the highest gains being in construction and maintenance, services and logging, much smaller increases being registered in farming, manufacturing and mining. Provincially, the Maritimes, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported a larger volume of work effected than during the corresponding quarter last year, while Quebec and Alberta recorded declines, Ontario showing the highest gain, of which the greater share took place in the construction group, and Quebec the greatest loss for which decreased placements in that same section and in transportation, also, were chiefly responsible.

From the chart on page 826 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, 1939, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed numerous fluctuations throughout the period. The trend of both curves was upward during the first half of April and of May and of the latter half of June and downward during the latter half of April and the first half of June, while during the latter half of May the curve of vacancies remained stationary and that of placements was slightly upward. At the close of June, however, the levels attained were between one and two points below those recorded at the end of the same period a year ago. During the quarter April to June, 1939, there was a ratio of 53·0 vacancies and 50·2 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 49·7 vacancies and 46·4 placements during the corresponding period last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,332, of applications registered 2,515 and of placements effected 1,264, as compared with a total daily average of 1,184 vacancies, 2,383 applications and 1,106 placements in regular and casual employment during the second quarter of 1938.

During the three months April to June, 1939, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 97,254 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 93,474 placements, of which 55,023 were in regular employment and 38,451 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 39,708 were of men and 15,315 of women, while casual work was found for 23,768 men and 14,683 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1938 showed that 81,780 placements were then effected, of which 52,207 were in regular employment and 29,573 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 137,552 men and 48,528 women, a total of 186,080, in comparison with a registration of 176,287 persons during the same period of 1938. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of 1939 of 98,546 positions, of which 63,632 were for men and 34,914 for women, as compared with 87,590 opportunities for employment offered during the corresponding period of 1938.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1939.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**78**	**75**	**3**	**82**	**8**	**74**	**718**	**576**	**101**	**1,702**	**1,298**	**389**
Animal products, edible	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	23	41	42	21	21
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	45	.....	2	1	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	45	40	6
Lumber and its products	50	50	.....	2	.....	2	125	116	6	150	119	25
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
Pulp and paper products	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	81	43	34	125	85	39
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36	31	2
Textile products	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	25	3	263	205	36
Plant products, edible	3	2	1	16	2	14	33	25	4	164	125	41
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	3	.....	12	10	2
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14	10	1	54	31	23
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	43	18	25
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	107	85	20
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	1	.....	65	54	11
Iron and steel products	21	20	1	15	2	13	48	34	9	466	375	113
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	208	1	24	18	5
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	37	2	35	29	27	2	18	16	5
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	9	.....	83	62	14
Logging	**293**	**309**	**5**	**50**	**50**	.....	**1,512**	**1,620**	.....	**2,500**	**2,304**	**19**
Fishing and Hunting	**3**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9**	**9**	.....
Farming	**94**	**94**	.....	**16**	**15**	.....	**285**	**278**	**4**	**5,003**	**4,362**	**603**
Mining	**56**	**56**	.....	**9**	.....	**9**	**35**	**35**	.....	**336**	**333**	**4**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	317	318	1
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	19	15	3
Communication	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**8**	**1**	**7**
Transportation	**9**	**1**	**7**	**8**	.....	**8**	**70**	**61**	**7**	**297**	**63**	**233**
Forwarding and storage	6	.....	6	3	.....	3	23	16	7	196	45	152
Railway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	3
Shipping and stevedoring	2	1	1	5	.....	5	46	44	.....	97	17	78
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**1,283**	**219**	**1,028**	**1,205**	**53**	**1,153**	**7,746**	**7,413**	**298**	**12,279**	**5,145**	**7,051**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	64	62	.....	1,426	1,392	23
Highway	1,268	209	1,023	1,111	26	1,085	3,879	3,768	76	8,288	2,144	6,111
Building and other	15	10	5	93	27	67	3,803	3,583	222	2,565	1,609	917
Services	**2,158**	**461**	**1,631**	**2,170**	**333**	**1,836**	**13,228**	**5,626**	**3,975**	**13,926**	**5,100**	**8,219**
Governmental	39	26	13	.....	.....	.....	23	18	15	676	262	416
Hotel and restaurant	55	19	36	16	16	1	428	311	18	869	640	187
Professional	158	16	134	5	4	1	165	93	24	266	104	160
Recreational	10	6	4	3	.....	3	66	53	1	346	103	237
Personal	267	2	264	527	5	522	602	344	235	3,062	249	2,802
Household	1,628	391	1,180	1,619	308	1,309	11,938	4,801	3,682	8,656	3,704	4,416
Farm household	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	51	38	1
Trade	**79**	**22**	**58**	**46**	**3**	**43**	**281**	**166**	**93**	**851**	**329**	**513**
Retail	76	22	55	45	3	42	160	115	30	695	290	398
Wholesale	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	121	51	63	156	39	115
Finance	**6**	**2**	**4**	**3**	.....	**3**	**14**	**9**	**2**	**35**	**14**	**18**
All Industries	**4,060**	**1,243**	**2,736**	**3,589**	**462**	**3,126**	**23,891**	**15,784**	**4,482**	**36,946**	**18,958**	**17,056**
Men	2,171	800	1,356	1,932	136	1,796	11,347	10,599	761	26,452	14,001	12,147
Women	1,889	443	1,380	1,657	326	1,330	12,544	5,185	3,721	10,494	4,957	4,909

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1939.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
191	**142**	**56**	**73**	**37**	**34**	**128**	**112**	**15**	**151**	**102**	**46**	**3,123**	**2,350**	**718**
6	5	1	14	5	8	20	19	1	11	9	2	160	84	74
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	46	2
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	59	51	7
14	19	.....	1	1	.....	48	46	2	74	65	9	464	416	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
11	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	3	2	226	141	80
1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	42	36	3
25	20	5	5	3	2	5	4	1	3	.....	3	342	257	51
33	10	23	5	4	1	10	6	3	15	8	7	279	182	94
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	16	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	3	6	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	86	49	34
2	2	.....	22	8	14	4	4	.....	2	1	1	76	36	40
1	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	114	89	23
7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	58	20
61	56	7	11	6	4	27	22	5	25	8	14	674	523	166
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	236	227	8
5	1	4	2	2	.....	8	7	1	9	7	2	108	62	49
4	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	75	17
451	**529**	**1**	**231**	**253**	.....	**320**	**307**	.....	**1,611**	**1,600**	**8**	**6,968**	**6,972**	**33**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**29**	**29**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**42**	**41**	.....
1,991	**1,982**	**39**	**1,534**	**1,529**	**5**	**1,526**	**1,494**	**32**	**455**	**439**	**12**	**10,904**	**10,193**	**695**
15	**51**	.....	**7**	**7**	.....	**22**	**21**	.....	**233**	**221**	**12**	**713**	**724**	**25**
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	8	8	.....	18	18	.....	33	33	.....
15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	190	187	3	624	657	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	25	16	9	56	34	21
13	**13**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**27**	**17**	**10**
7	**6**	**2**	**73**	**3**	**70**	**198**	**170**	**28**	**57**	**18**	**39**	**719**	**322**	**394**
5	3	2	31	3	28	35	7	28	21	2	19	320	76	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	9	3	4
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	158	.....	32	16	16	341	239	100
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	4	4	.....	3	.....	3	49	4	45
2,168	**2,142**	**30**	**917**	**713**	**201**	**912**	**510**	**402**	**6,811**	**1,640**	**5,171**	**33,321**	**17,835**	**15,334**
33	32	.....	571	416	151	71	71	.....	29	29	.....	2,195	2,002	175
2,084	2,076	11	95	82	14	748	400	348	6,503	1,484	5,019	23,976	10,189	13,687
51	34	19	251	215	36	93	39	54	279	127	152	7,150	5,644	1,472
2,754	**1,109**	**1,577**	**2,113**	**1,131**	**852**	**2,198**	**1,180**	**641**	**2,597**	**996**	**1,596**	**41,144**	**15,936**	**20,327**
15	9	6	5	3	2	10	3	7	190	6	184	958	327	643
187	168	33	93	77	11	116	83	20	117	81	37	1,881	1,395	343
72	45	27	174	176	15	40	27	13	211	14	197	1,091	479	571
18	5	16	17	2	15	16	5	11	22	8	14	498	182	301
251	33	218	305	12	293	275	14	262	371	23	347	5,660	682	4,943
2,037	713	1,276	1,232	646	515	1,247	702	328	1,678	858	817	30,035	12,123	13,523
174	136	1	287	215	1	494	346	.....	8	6	.....	1,021	748	3
103	**41**	**62**	**26**	**5**	**21**	**75**	**22**	**53**	**54**	**16**	**37**	**1,515**	**604**	**880**
80	30	50	17	1	16	48	9	39	51	13	37	1,172	483	667
23	11	12	9	4	5	27	13	14	3	3	.....	343	121	213
4	.....	**4**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	**70**	**29**	**35**
7,697	**6,015**	**1,771**	**4,982**	**3,683**	**1,186**	**5,410**	**3,846**	**1,172**	**11,971**	**5,032**	**6,922**	**98,546**	**55,023**	**38,451**
5,041	4,905	298	3,250	2,604	659	3,460	2,643	802	9,979	4,020	5,949	63,632	39,708	23,768
2,656	1,110	1,473	1,732	1,079	527	1,950	1,203	370	1,992	1,012	973	34,914	15,315	14,683

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with their growing crops, as well as with haying. All early vegetables were plentiful and of good quality and variety. Logging was quiet, the only placements being those of a small number of men as pulpwood peelers for individual farmers. Good catches of cod, salmon and lobsters were brought in. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three and a half to five days. Manufacturing was active and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. Sawmills also were busy. All building construction was progressing favourably and highway construction, which was under way, also afforded employment for numerous men. Transportation, both freight and passenger, by rail and water, was heavy. Trade was good, with collections fair and placements of household domestics were well maintained.

Haying was far advanced in the Province of Quebec, although continuous rain in the Chicoutimi district had threatened to destroy the growing crops. Numerous men there were working in the bush, and sawmills were active at Val d'Or. Various manufacturing centres reported nearly all industries working at full capacity, particularly paper mills, textiles, furniture, aluminium, match, toy, clothing, leather and sash and door factories. Building activity, also, attained a new peak with the erection of buildings, or the extension of repairs to those already in use. A number of men, too, had found employment at the St. Maurice Dam and highway construction, likewise, had received its quota of workers. Transportation was active and regular requests were received for household workers in the Women's Division.

Harvesting operations in Ontario continued to provide a good volume of employment for district and local men. Some workers were finding employment in the tobacco fields and soon there would be calls for tomato pickers, but cherry and berry picking was practically completed, so that casual placements in that line had diminished considerably. A slight demand existed for pulp cutters, although owing to the shortness of the peeling season it was difficult to induce men to accept this work. Sawmills at North Bay, Sudbury and Timmins were in full swing, with a few requests for skilled labourers. Mining was quiet at Fort William and Port Arthur, but at Timmins there was a steady call for various classes of miners, steel sharpeners and mill men, with a good supply of all types of mining men available. Manufacturing showed a slightly upward trend, although several industries continued to run with reduced staffs and time, occasioned by stock-taking, vacation periods, or overhauling of machinery. Activity, on the whole, however, was well maintained, seasonal plants, such as fruit and vegetable canneries, being exceptionally busy. Activity in the building trades was favourable, the erection of new dwellings and various alteration jobs giving employment to a number of tradesmen. Highway construction and maintenance also absorbed many workers and railway and steamship lines were busier. Requests for first class cooks and cooks-general exceeded the supply of qualified applicants in the Women's Division and there was also an increased demand for various hotel and restaurant workers, with wages offered slightly above the average. A few women and girls were placed, too, in industrial and clerical positions.

Excessive heat and lack of rain caused early ripening of crops in the southern portions of Manitoba and wheat cutting was general where these conditions prevailed. Elsewhere in the Prairie Provinces requests for harvest help were still rather scarce, although general farm help was in demand for haying. Logging, mining and manufacturing were quiet, but building construction continued to advance, several substantial contracts having been taken out, particularly at Winnipeg and Edmonton. Highway construction also afforded employment for a number of men and registration of boys for forestry camps and vocational training schools continued. Railway operation showed improvement and trade was better. A good demand existed for country domestics in the Women's Department, with a shortage of suitable applicants, city positions being more readily filled.

There was only a moderate call for farm hands for haying in British Columbia, although many men were available. Fruit packing houses were busy with apricots and early peaches and apples. Lumbering was active, also sawmills, and many export orders

had been received. Some mills, however, feared they would be forced to close if the increasing fire hazard reached more serious proportions. Mining was fair, but with no demand for workers. Fishing at Prince Rupert was better and the total pack of sockeye, thus far, was ahead of last year's. Building construction showed moderate activity and highway work advanced. Forestry camps sponsored by the Government, also, absorbed some of the younger men and boys. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert, but busy at Vancouver, while longshoremen at all ports were well employed. Trade, apart from that stimulated by tourists, was somewhat slow. Experienced household help was scarce, but work in the canneries and packing houses was accepted by many women and girls.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in June showed a further marked improvement. The greatest improvement occurred in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, engineering, metal goods manufacture, the cotton, wool, hosiery, printing and fishing industries, and the road transport, dock and harbour and shipping services. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in employment in the coal mining industry.

It is provisionally estimated that at June 12, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,810,000. This was 143,000 more than at May 15, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 600,000 more than at June 13, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 12, 1939, was 9·4 compared with 10·4 at May 15, 1939. For June 13, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12·8. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·7 at June 12, 1939, 10·6 at May 15, 1939, and 13·2 at June 13, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·2, 5·7 and 5·2 respectively.

At June 12, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,098,793 wholly unemployed, 195,625 temporarily stopped, and 55,161 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,349,579. This was 142,703 less than at May 15, 1939, and 453,333 less than at June 13, 1938.

The total of 1,349,579 persons on the registers in Great Britain at June 12, 1939, included 695,729 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 488,146 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 27,638 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 138,066 other persons, of whom 26,808 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at June 12, 1939, was 1,417,239, as compared with 1,565,313 at May 15, 1939, and 1,894,548 at June 13, 1938.

United States

According to a press release issued on July 26 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, employment in non-agricultural industries registered a further gain of approximately 400,000 in June. Of this increase approximately 162,000 were accounted for by the settlement arrived at in the bituminous coal industry. In this connection it was stated that "even with this eliminated the current gain of 234,000 workers is larger than any rise in employment reported for the month of June during the past 10 years with the exception of the years 1929 and 1936". Over 1,200,000 more workers were employed in private non-agricultural activities this June than a year ago. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Increases from May to June were reported in virtually all lines of private industrial and business activity. The gains in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, while not pronounced, were particularly significant.

Factory employment, which customarily declines from May to June, showed a contraseasonal gain and wholesale trade establishments reported an expansion in forces, instead of the small curtailment customary in June. Employment in retail trade establishments also increased slightly, the increase being noteworthy in that gains in June have been shown in only 4 of the preceding 10 years.

Further employment gains were reported in both private and public construction. Utility companies also added workers to their staffs. With the exception of anthracite mining, employment gains were recorded in all other mining industries, bituminous coal mines reporting a particularly sharp gain which reflected more normal operations following the recent shut-down. Seasonal gains in employment were shown in the laundry and dyeing and cleaning industries. Year-round hotels and brokerage and insurance offices reported fewer employees than in the preceding month.

Class I steam railroads, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed a gain of 34,000 workers between May and June.

Factory Employment.—There was a contraseasonal factory employment gain of 0·7 per cent or 44,000 wage earners in June. The gains were quite general, 51 of the 87 manufacturing industries covered reporting more workers in June than in May and 57 showing larger pay rolls. The June employment index for all manufacturing industries combined (90·7 per cent of the 1923-25 average) was 11·2 per cent above the level of last year at this time and the June pay roll index (86·2 per cent of the 1923-25 average) was 21·8 per cent higher than the June 1938 figure.

The durable-goods group of industries employed 1·0 per cent more workers than in May and 16·2 per cent more than in June of last year. In the nondurable-goods group, there were corresponding employment increases of 0·2 per cent and 7·3 per cent, respectively.

Many of the employment gains in the separate industries were greater than seasonal, and in some instances they were contrary to the usual seasonal pattern.

Non-Manufacturing Employment. — Retail trade employment showed a slight percentage increase, 0·3 per cent, or 11,000 employees and pay rolls rose 1·3 per cent. The employment gain, while not pronounced, is significant in that gains in June have been shown in only 4 of the 10 preceding years. Employment was 2·9 per cent above the level of June 1938 and pay rolls were 4·2 per cent higher. The general merchandising group, which is of major importance and includes department, variety, general merchandising and mail-order establishments, gained 0·2 per cent in number of workers over the month. Dealers in lumber and building material and in coal-wood-ice increased employment seasonally by 2·4 per cent, while firms dealing in farmers' supplies cut their forces seasonally by 4·4 per cent.

The increase in employment in wholesale trade, 0·6 per cent, was contraseasonal and indicated the return to work of 8,000 employees.

Employment on Public Works.—Employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration declined for the fourth consecutive month, decreasing from 2,468,000 in May to 2,438,000 in June. The decline in work relief employment was much more pronounced when compared with the corresponding period in 1938. In June 1938 there were 2,767,000 persons employed on work relief projects. On Federal projects under The Works Program there was an increase in employment of 36,000. Decreases in employment were reported on work projects of the National Youth Administration and on Student Aid.

Employment in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps fell off 34,000 during the month, leaving 302,000 employees on June 30.

Employment in Private Building Construction.—Employment in private building construction showed an increase of 0·6 per cent from May to June, according to reports from 12,182 contractors employing 115,038 workers in June. Pay rolls decreased 1·4 per cent.

According to the 1939 edition of *Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry* published by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto, the average monthly employment in automobile manufacturing plants in 1938 totalled 14,872, with salaries and wages amounting to $20,993,362. Manufacturers of parts and materials reported average monthly employment of 15,243 and wages and salaries amounting to $19,063,332. Employment in the industry, as reported, would, therefore, total 30,115, with wages and salaries paid of $40,056,694.

During the month of July there were 5,242 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,207 during June, and 4,993 during July a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $479,282.90, of which $398,656.20 was for compensation and $80,626.70 for medical aid.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contract made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies

and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Reconstruction of No. 24 Grian Shipping Gallery, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, L. G. Ogilvie and Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $169,983. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers:	
Walls	0 75
Floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60

	Per hour
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Millwrights	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters—(surface, temporary work)	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners:	
Acetylene or electric	0 70
On steel erection	0 75

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a Seamanship Instruction Room at the Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott and Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,490. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87½
Firemen (stationary)	0 50
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drum	0 90
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Marble setters	0 95
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters, spray	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 55
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 95
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an extension of Power Lines at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Hume and Rumble Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,972.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gas. or electric	0 55
Cable splicers	1 09⅜
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87½
Labourers	0 45
Linemen	0 96¼
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Linemen's helpers	0 68¾
Watchman	0 45

Interior plastering at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station Hospital, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. Macnab, Trenton, Ontario. Date of contract, July 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,295.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—wood	0 65
Lathers—metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45

Renewal of the flat roof of the Armoury at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, F. S. Coombs and Company, Halifax, N.S. Date

of contract, July 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,146.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70

Construction of an addition to the Single Officers' Building at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $37,680. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Supplying and laying marble, tile and terrazzo and asphalt tile flooring on the second floor in the Station Hospital, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur A. Sills, Belleville, Ontario. Date of contract, July 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,342.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	0 60
Floor layers, asphalt, tile	0 90
Floor layers', (asphalt, tile) helpers	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45

Department of Public Works

Construction and completion of the Berthier-St. Ignace Island Roadway and Madame-St. Ignace Island Causeways, Berthier Island, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $39,457.05 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface-temporary)	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 45
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (including team)	0 65
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing, and by the use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a fishing harbour at Marsh Creek (New Carlisle) Bonaventure County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Aiken and MacLachlan Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario. Date of contract, July 17, 1939. Amount of

contract, approximately $99,876.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Machinist	$0 55
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runner (machine)	0 40
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Painters	0 50
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Powder men	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Welders—acetylene or electric	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85

Construction of a warehouse at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractors, Laflamme and Laflamme Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $54,200.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Machinist's helpers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Riggers	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Retubing of four boilers in the Central Heating Plant, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, Campbell Steel and Iron Works Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, June 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,300.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boiler makers	$0 70
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45

Construction of an extension to the East Breakwater at Oshawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, Richardson Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 14, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,444.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 65
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a wharf extension at Marsouins, P.Q. Name of contractor, Ludger Lemieux Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,772.38 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35

	Per hour
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of a caretaker's cottage at Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Oslund, Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Date of contract, July 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,900.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 85
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas.	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of living quarters for the Radio Staff, Airways Building and Garage, at Penhold, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. A. S. Reed, Red Deer, Alberta. Date of contract, July 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $21,272.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators: (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingles	0 70
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 40
Watchman	0 35

Erection of combined dwelling and light at Ciboux Island, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Richard G. McDougall, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, July 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,890.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 75
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Watchman	0 30

Erection of living quarters for Radio Staff, caretaker's cottage, Airways Building and garage, at Blissvile, N.B. Name of contractors, John Flood & Sons Limited, Saint John, N.B. Amount of contract, $30,285.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 25
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of caretaker's cottage at Broadview, Saskatchewan. Name of contractors, Messrs. William R. Webb and W. G. Wellbelove, Broadview, Saskatchewan. Date of contract, July 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,892.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steam fitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of combined dwelling and light at Betty Island, Halifax County, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,645.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 75
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers (shingles, wood)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of the contract under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Dredging work in the Fraser River (North Arm) B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Company Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $95,823.

Dredging work in Vancouver Harbour (First Narrows), B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $48,186.67 approximately.

Replacing conductor for crane on assembly wharf. Name of contractors, Gibson Brothers, Nanaimo, B.C. Date of contract, July 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $244.00.

Dredging two berths near East Railway Wharf, Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Company Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,940.00 approximately.

Dredging work at Whycocomagh, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Company Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,221.44 approximately.

Dredging work at Birth Island, Go Home River (The Narrows), Honey Harbour (Deer Island) and Go Home Bay (Devil's Elbow), Ontario. Name of contractors, Consolidated Dredging Company, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $28,300 approximately.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Tropical shirts, singlets and shorts	J. & M. Murphy Limited, Halifax, N.S.
Blue cloth	St. George Woollen Mills Ltd., St. George Beauce, P.Q.
Blue overalls	Bloomfield Men's Wear, Halifax, N.S.
Sport jerseys	Knitters Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Long oilskin coats and oilskin sou'westers	J. F. Creaser Company Ltd., La Have, N.S.
D. S. Waterproof coats and M. S. waterproof coats	S. S. Holden Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
G. S. Mattresses	Simmons Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Blanket valises	Provincial Cotton & Fibre Company Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Naval jerseys	Knitters Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Boots and rubbers	Kaufman Rubber Company Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Large and small garbage cans	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Anti-gas masks and tubes for respirators	Gutta Percha and Rubber Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Anti-gas masks and tubes for respirators	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Kitchener, Ont.
Seamen's blankets	Slingsby Mfg., Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Seamen's blankets	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Blue serge for Naval Ratings	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Anti-gas masks for respirators	Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
G. S. Sheets	Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Sun helmets	Hawley Products (Canada) Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Straw, cloth covered helmets	E. H. Shuttleworth, London, Ont.
Drab greatcoats	The Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Barrack bedsteads	Simmons Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Light weight woollen drawers and shirts	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Folding chairs	The Vilas Furniture Co. Ltd., Cowansville, P.Q.
Blue jean collars	Mrs. Catherine Craven, Vancouver, B.C.
Woollen drawers and shirts	Mercury Mills Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
No. 31 drab serge	The Slingsby Mfg. Co. Limited, Brantford, Ont.
Office tables	Preston Furniture Co. Ltd., Preston, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Steel barrack room lockers	Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., London, Ont.
Half boots	Mr. Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Half boots	Eagle Shoe Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes	The Great West Felt Company, Elmira, Ont.
Blue cloth caps with peaks	William Scully Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki flannel shirts	The Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Blue overall suits	Jones Tent & Awning Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Blue cloth caps	William Scully Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Recovery and replacing of moorings	Russell Construction Company, Toronto, Ont.
·303", Mk. III belt links	The Parmenter & Bulloch Co. Ltd., Ganaoque, Ont.
G. S. 2-ton trailers	Brantford Coach and Body Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Meter dating stamps and type cancellors	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q. Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont. Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Bell Thread Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Hamilton Cotton Company, Hamilton, Ont.
Letter boxes	Galt Art Metal Company, Galt, Ont.
Satchels	Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Stirling, Ontario. Name of contractors, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, July 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $727.00.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wages rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Modification of a number of Mercury VIII engines. Name of contractors, British Aeroplane Engines Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,580.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Journeymen (comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—	
Pattern maker	$0 75
Tool and die maker	0 75
Aircraft fitter	0 65
Machinist	0 65
Joiner	0 65
Coppersmith	0 65
Welder	0 65
Electrician	0 65
Painter	0 65
Erector	0 65
Sheet metal worker	0 65
Heat treat operator	0 65
Plater	0 65
Moulder	0 65
Cable splicer	0 65
Hammer operator	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" (comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers; also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper, fabric worker* (female).)	0 45

	Per hour
Labourers	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:—	
fitters, machinists and *sheet metal workers*	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35
Fourth year	0 45

Construction of Fleet Spares. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario. Date of contract, July 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,311.68. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild P.6 Floats. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, July 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,540.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 51 Landplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft, Limited, Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, July 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,074.50, flyaway Longueuil. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Moth 60M aircraft. Name of contractors, DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, July 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,598.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Supply and installation of modification to Flap mechanism and Bilge Drain Tubes on Delta aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,063.04. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A MANUFACTURER OF MALT SYRUP AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 304, BRANCH 1. (MALT AND SYRUP WORKERS.)

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1941.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week; firemen to work 56 hours per week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and legal holidays: time and one half.

Weekly wage rates: pan operators $33, shippers and firemen $31, repairman and cooper $30, brewers $29, helpers $28, assistant shipper and truck driver $27, dry operators and yardmen $26.

During slack period, all men may be laid off in rotation in an impartial manner in their respective departments. The lay-off to be according to seniority.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the parties will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO. — CERTAIN BAKERIES (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and until a new agreement made.

Only union members to be employed, if available. The union label to be used.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Weekly wages: foremen $43, second hands $39, third hands $35.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 284. (BAKERY SALESMEN.)

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1940, and thereafter until either party gives notice of change.

Permanent employees must be union members; new employees to join the union.

Six days to be a week's work, except for stablemen.

Wages: bread salesmen $15 per week and 7 per cent commission on retail sales and 3 per cent on wholesale sales (except routes which are 80 per cent or more wholesale, on which routes 5 per cent commission to be paid), a minimum of $20 per week; wholesale cake drivers $15 per week plus 5 per cent commission and a bonus when sales exceed a certain amount, assistant wholesale cake drivers $12 per week plus 5 per cent commission. Employees receiving higher than the above rates are not to have their wages reduced. The company to be responsible for the extension of credit to customers which has been authorized by the management.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 468.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed and employees to authorize the company to deduct from their wages and pay to the union any dues, fines and assessments owing to the union. The union label to be furnished at cost to employers parties to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one half; work on all statutory holidays double time, unless an employee has had a holiday the night before, when time and a half will be paid.

Minimum weekly wages: doughman $31.50 (66 cents per hour); ovenman $30.50 (64 cents per hour); bench hands and machine men $27.75 (58 cents per hour); helpers $24 (50 cents per hour); shipper $30; assistant shipper or checker $23.30; finishers and cake wrappers $17 (36 cents per hour).

Vacation: after one full year's service, each employee to have one week's vacation with pay.

One apprentice allowed up to 12 journeymen and one for every 12 journeymen thereafter.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the union with the employer will be referred to a joint arbitration board.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 232.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1292.

Hours are unchanged at 49 per week from April to September inclusive and 44 from October to March inclusive. Weekly wages are unchanged at: $31 for coopers; $26.50 for watchmen (72 hour week), fermenting room and cold storage, kettlemen, wash house and bottlers operating machines; $24.50 for other bottlers.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 356 (WALKERVILLE).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Disputes are to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be binding.

Brewing and Bottling Department

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week from April to September inclusive, and 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week from October to March inclusive.

Overtime: time and one half. Employees will be paid for four specified legal holidays and if required to work on such days will be given another day off instead.

Weekly wage rates: coopers $31; fermenting room and cold storage, kettlemen, washhouse, man loading bottles on to conveyor feeding soaker, man feeding soaker by hand, bottlers operating machines $26.50; other bottlers, all helpers $24.50; watchman for 12 hours, six days, $26.50.

Vacation: those paid a monthly salary to be given one week's vacation with pay each year during the winter months or when convenient to the company.

Delivery Department

Drivers delivering half barrels and large loads to have helpers.

Hours: drivers on city delivery, 8 per day, a 48 hour week; drivers on transport work, 9 per day, 54 per week from April to September inclusive, and 8 per day, a 48 hour week from October to March inclusive.

Overtime: time and one half.

Wages for all drivers $26.50 per week.

Vacation: one week with pay during the winter months.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO BREWERIES AND THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 314.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. The breweries agree to give preference to union made malt, materials and machinery. The use of union label allowed to breweries parties to this agreement.

Hours (except for engineers and firemen) 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; hours for engineers and firemen 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays, double time. Seven legal holidays to be paid for, but if employees required to work on these days they will be paid double time.

Wages in engineering department: chief or acting engineers $189 per month; second class engineers 78¼ cents per hour, third class engineers 76 cents, firemen 66⅜ cents, general mechanics 72 cents, mechanic's helper 62½ cents. Wages in brewery department: first cellar man $157 per month; first brewhouse man 81¼ cents per hour; first washhouse and fermenting cellar man 75 cents; cellar, brewhouse and washhouse helpers 71⅜ cents. Wages per hour in bottling department: soaker feeders 62½ cents, soaker operators 71⅝ cents, rinsing machine man with inspection 68¾ cents, filler men 75 cents, crowner men 71⅝ cents, pasteurizer men 68¾ cents, labeller 75 cents, labeller assistant 68¾ cents, wrapper men 62½ to 75 cents; packers, header up and trucker from packers, relief men, nailing and sealing machine men 68¾ cents; labourers 57¼ and 62½ cents; first bottle yard men $145 per month. Wages per hour in coopering department: tight barrel coopers 78⅛ cents, slack barrel coopers 75 cents for hand work and 68¾ cents for machine work. Wages per month in delivery department: truck drivers $135, truck drivers' helpers $125, teamsters $120.

One apprentice may be employed to every ten union men in the brewing departments and to serve two years. Apprentices to be paid 43 cents per hour during first year and 48 cents during second year.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

In slack periods, employees to be laid off in rotation.

Vacation: after one year's service with a brewery, one week's vacation with pay each year, vacations to be taken as arranged by the employer.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties to the agreement will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be binding.

Calgary, Alberta.—Two Breweries and the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 124.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to ntoice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for Edmonton, with certain differences among which are:

Wages: in the engineering department, general mechanics 75 cents, pipefitters 69 cents; in the brewery department, first brewhouse man 75 cents; in the bottling department, soaker feeders 68¾ cents, labourers (inside and loading) 62½ cents. Wages per hour for special men: maintenance men 75 cents. Other wage rates are the same as at Edmonton.

Wages per hour for union men in aerated water department: filling machine men 68¾ cents; rinsing man with inspection and labelling machine man 62½ cents. Higher wages being paid any employee when the agreement was made are not to be reduced.

There are no apprentice regulations except that wage rates are the same as at Edmonton (43 cents per hour during first year and 48 cents during second year).

No provision is made for vacation, but it is provided that one week's bonus for 1939 and one week's bonus for 1940 be paid April 1 each year.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Manufacturers of Leather Goods (Handbags, etc.) and the International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 8 (Leather Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940.

The employers to maintain a union shop and to produce all of their work therein, employing only union members and securing new help from the union. Both parties agree to promote the use of the union label.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime including work on six specified holidays, time and one half. Overtime is limited to 10 hours in any one week for any individual worker.

Minimum weekly wage rates: first class cutters, operators, framers $27; second class cutters, operators and framers $24; third class cutters (employed exclusively on linings) $19.50; third class operators (employed exclusively on plain stitching on linings and pockets) and third class framers (employed exclusively on pockets) $16; scallopers (paper cutters) $27.50; shear cutters $19; first class bench workers $18; second class bench workers $16; cementers and gluers $14; packers and examiners $16; skivers $19; turners (pouches and bags) $16; general helpers $12.50; beginners $9 with additional adjustments during their first six months, after which they are to be paid the regular general help pay.

Available work to be divided equally amongst the regular employees.

Any disputes which cannot be settled between the employer and his employees or between the employer and the union representative will be referred to an impartial chairman and both parties agree to accept his decision.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Thorold, Ontario.—Ontario Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 101) the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 84) and Other Unions.

The agreement which was noted in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1152, has been renewed to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, the wage rates remaining at the January 1, 1938 level.

Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola and Fort William, Ontario.—Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 109 Iroquois Falls, Local 133 Sault Ste. Marie, and Local 232 Fort William) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 90 Iroquois Falls, Local 67 Sault Ste. Marie, Local 71 Sturgeon Falls, Local 74 Espanola and Local 132 Fort William) and Other Unions.

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1934, page 1148, July, 1935, page 692, July, 1936, page 657 and October, 1937, page 1150, has been renewed to April 30, 1940, wages remaining at the rates which came into effect January 1, 1938.

Certain hourly wage rates at Iroquois Falls are: In the paper mill—machine tenders $1.30 to $1.55, back tenders $1.13 to $1.42, third hand 88 cents to $1.05, fourth hand 69 to 72 cents, fifth hand 65 to 68 cents; for wrapper machine, rates are 95 cents for machine tenders, 79 cents for back tender, 69 cents for third hand, 61 cents for oiler; beater engineer $1.28, rewindermen 86 cents, rewinders' helpers 65 cents, oilers 65 to 68 cents; for broke hustlers, 54 and 55 cents for cleaners and swipers, 98 cents for clothing men. In the wood room—foreman (block pile) 86 cents, assistant foreman and knife changers 67 cents; drum operators 67 cents, block pile powder men 66 cents, sawyers and chippers (sulphite) 55 cents, other classes 54 cents. In the grinder room—assistant foreman and jiggerman 70 cents, crankman, oilers and grindermen 57 cents, floorman and woodpickers 54 cents. In the sulphite mill—cooks 94 cents and salary, acid makers 88 cents stock runners 81 cents, cook's helpers 57 and 75 cents, other classes 54 and 57 cents. In the mixing room—mixing 54 cents, broke beaters 54 and 55 cents, colour and alum man 65 cents. In the wet room—refinerman 55 cents, other classes 54 cents. In the finishing room—head coremaker 81 cents, electric truckers 72 cents, cutters (sheets) 65 cents, core machine operator 59 cents, head finisher 56 cents, finishers 54 and 55 cents, checkers 57 cents, tiers 57 cents, others 54 cents. In the steam plant—head fireman 86 cents and salary, engineers 75 to 82 cents, heating units and coal crusher 75 cents, fireman 70 cents, pumpman 68 to 72 cents, oilers 68 cents, refuse conveyors

60 cents, tube cleaner 57 cents, other 54 cents. For sanitary and fire protection—fire inspector 86 cents, others 54 cents. For teaming and outside equipment—labour foreman 81 cents, blacksmith 82 cents, electric hoist runner 75 cents, high line powdermen 66 cents, teamsters 55 cents, others 54 cents. For stores—storemen 57 to 70 cents, labour 54 cents. Mechanical—boss millwright 98 cents and salary, millwright foreman 94 cents, roll grinder 85 cents, R. M. millwrights 80 to 88 cents, pump repairs 88 cents. Electrical—repair foremen 93 to $1.03, assistant repair foremen 85 and 95 cents, motor winder 82 and 85 cents, telephone man 80 and 92 cents, line man 80 cents, line foreman 81 and 86 cents, journeymen 78 to 85 cents, electric hoist runners 75 cents, electric helper 65 cents, motor maintenance man 80 cents, chief operators 92 and 95 cents, operators 83 cents, assistant operators 65 cents, oilers 57 cents. Carpenters, etc.—masons and bricklayers 80 and 88 cents, helpers 63 and 65 cents, carpenters 80 and 81 cents, painters and glaziers 69 and 75 cents, helpers 65 and 69 cents, sulphite millwrights 80 and 81 cents, digester repairs 80 and 93 cents, lead burner 93 cents, helper 65 cents. Mechanical—millwrights 80 to 85 cents, millwright helpers 65 and 69 cents, steam plant helpers 65 cents, steam plant repairs 80 and 81 cents, screen coverer 65 to 80 cents, saw filer 91 cents, bull gang and salvage repairmn 57 and 61 cents. Machine shop—assistant foreman 97 cents, machinists 80 to 93 cents, tinsmiths 80 and 85 cents, blacksmiths 80 and 81 cents, driller 80 cents, welders 80 and 93 cents, machine helpers, tinsmith helpers and blacksmith helpers 65 and 68 cents, tool room man 80 cents, babbitmen 80 and 85 cents, scales men 80 and 92 cents. Pipefitters—boss fitters 95 cents, pipefitters 80 and 86 cents, ppiefitters helpers 65 and 69 cents, pipe machine 80 and 81 cents.

Certain hourly wage rates at Sault Ste. Marie were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1150. These rates were increased from January 1, 1938, by 3 cents per hour for those receiving 51 cents per hour and 2 cents per hour for all other classes.

Certain hourly rates for Fort William are: For slasher, wood room and wood yard—alligator engineer 61 cents, assistant 57 cents, haul-up foreman 57 cents, haul-up men 54 cents, tour foreman 71 cents, sawyers 57 cents, others 54 cents. For grinder room—stone sharpeners 81 cents, grindermen 57 cents, wood chargers 54 cents, screenmen 61 cents, deckermen 54 cents, stock runners 57 cents. For sulphite mill—chipper foreman 81 cents, chipperman 57 cents, cooks $1.01, cook's helpers 71 cents, blow pit men and screenmen 54 cents. Beater engineers 88 cents, beatermen 54 cents. For paper machine room—boss machine tenders $1.61, machine tenders $1.39, back tenders $1.21, third hands 94 cents, fourth hands 67 cents, fifth hands 66 cents, broke hustlers 54 cents, clothing men 93 cents, cleaners 54 cents, machine oilers 61 cents, rewindermen 57 cents, basement oilers 54 cents. For finishing room—clerks 66 cents, shippers 61 cents, head finishers 57 cents, finishers and trucking 54 cents. Coreman 59 cents, core room helpers 54 cents. For boiler house—engineers and watertenders 77 cents, firemen 66 cents, repairman 80 cents, coal handler 57 cents, softener 54 cents. Electrical department—operators 77 cents, motor tenders 59 and 72 cents, armature winder 85 cents, repairmen 80 cents, apprentice 54 cents. Mechanical crew—mechanics 80 and 88 cents, mechanics' helpers 66 and 75 cents, head machinists and head pipefitter 85 cents; machinists, roll grinder, millwrights, pipefitters, blacksmith, sulphite mill repairmen, grinder room repairmen, woodyard repairmen 80 cents; helpers to these mechanics 66 cents. Miscellaneous—laboratory testers 54 cents, watchmen 54 cents, labourers 54 cents.

SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED (SMOOTH ROCK FIBRE DIVISION) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 33).

This agreement, which covers the production of sulphite pulp, came into effect May 1, 1937, for two years and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, continues to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given union members. Any others employed are to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week for both day and tour workers.

Overtime: time and one half for all overtime for day workers and time and one half for overtime for tour workers when required to work overtime at other than tour work. Time and one half for work during the 24 hour shutdown for Sundays and for three specified holidays. For Mattagami railroad employees, no extra pay for overtime except for work on Sundays and recognized holidays for which time and one half are to be paid. The railroad crew will, however, be paid a minimum of 8 hours pay each week day on which mill is operating.

Hourly wage rates: block pile labourer, drum feeders, drum cleaners, sorting conveyor, knot saws, knot borers, knife barker, wood cleaners, chip screens, W.R. cleaners, teamster helpers, labourers, powdermen, drum operators, chippermen, wood inspectors, teamster, 47 cents; W.R. oilers, 52 cents, barn boss and teamster, 57 cents; cook's second helper, hosemen, blow pits, wet machines, wet machine presses, beatermen, sheets and presses No. 2, filter men, screen men, tower men, car preparers, P.S. cleaning and repairs, watchmen, cleaner, consistency and miscellaneous, specks, electrician's second helper, millwright helpers, pipefitter helpers, blacksmith helpers, machinist's second helper 49 cents; stock runners 51 cents; knife grinder, limestone men, sheets and presses No. 1, lime slakers, samplers, consistency testers, testers, 52 cents; meters, etc., 60 cents; third hands No. 2, weighers, truckers, 53 cents; block pile foremen, sulphur burners, cook's helpers, third hands No. 1, 55 cents; knife grinder and files, millwright helper, 56 cents; mason 64 cents; painter 60 cents; machinist's first helper 56 cents; W.R. foreman 69 cents; W.R. second millwright, S.R. foreman, fire inspector, S.R. oiler, 59 cents; welder, tinsmith, 64 cents; mill stores counter 59 cents; W.R. first millwright, back tenders, P.H. operators, motor tenders, P.S. firemen, 64 cents; bleach makers, electricians, armature winder shift millwright, S.R. millwright, millwrights, carpenter shop, digester fitter, pipefitters, machinists, 69 cents; bleach P. foreman 74 cents; acid workers, blacksmith 76 cents; P.S. engineers 77 cents; cooks and machine tenders 87 cents.

Hourly wage rates for Mattagami railroad employees: locomotive watchmen and section men 50 cents; locomotive firemen 64 cents; conductor, engineer and track foreman 77 cents; brakemen 69 cents.

Apprentices in the mechanical trades to be paid 35 per cent of journeyman's rate during their first year, to 85 per cent during the fourth year, and thereafter will be paid the journeyman's rate.

Any grievances which cannot be settled by the mill manager and the men or by the general manager and the union president will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be binding. If the representatives of the two parties cannot agree on a chairman, the federal Minister of Labour will be asked to appoint him.

Kapuskasing, Ontario.—Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local No. 256) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 89).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1152, with certain exceptions:

An apprenticeship system instituted by the company in 1938 is approved.

The schedule of wages is revised. Hourly rates for some of the classes are: In the wood yard—foremen 63 cents, labourers 54 cents. In the rossing plant—wood inspectors 59 cents, saw filer 74 and 82 cents, sawyers 59 cents, labourers 54 cents. In the wood room—foremen 73 cents, chippermen 55 and 59 cents, knife grinders 55 cents, others 54 cents. Sulphite mill—dry machine tenders $1.05, back tenders 80 cents, cuttermen and dry pressmen 58 cents, acid makers 92 cents, cooks 99 cents, helpers 55 to 71 cents, blowpit men 64 cents, stock runners 73 cents, flat screen operators 54 cents, wet machine tenders 58 cents. Groundwood mill—panel board operators 64 cents, stone sharpeners 79 cents, grindermen 66 cents, magazine loaders and cleaners 54 cents, screenmen 59 cents. Mixing room—stock runners 95 cents, Trimbey men 75 cents, colour and alum man 62 cents. Paper mill—machine tenders $1.72, back tenders, $1.54, third hands $1.16, fourth hands 74 cents, fifth hands 70 cents, brokemen and broke beatermen 54 cents, rewindermen $1.16, rewindermen's helpers 66 cents, clothing men $1.14, cleaners 54 cents. Finishing room—head finishers 78 cents, roll finishers 57 cents, truck operators 69 cents, checkers 61 cents, loaders 54 cents, weighers and stencillers 60 cents. Steam department—relief engineer 95 cents, paper mill turbine operators 87 cents, turbine oilers 64 cents, firemen 56 to 69 cents, pulverizer firemen 75 cents, electric boiler operators 60 cents, coal passers 54 and 60 cents, repairmen 78 and 87 cents, steamfitter and locomotive fitter 78 and 87 cents; repairmen's helper, steamfitters' helper and locomotive fitter's helper 62 and 69 cents. Electrical department—first electricians 78 and 87 cents, second electricians 70 and 77 cents, armature winder 78 and 87 cents, sub station operators 83 and 87 cents, sub station operator assistant 64 and 71 cents, paper mill operators 87 cents, paper mill assistant operators 77 cents, motormen 71 cents; phone, truck and elevator repairman 78 and 87 cents; hydro operators 83 cents, linemen 79 cents. General plant—janitor 56 cents, truck drivers 59 and 66 cents, checker 64 and 71 cents, teamster 57 cents, cleaners 54 cents. Maintenance—machinists, blacksmiths, moulder, tinsmiths, pipefitters, rossing plant millwrights, sulphite millwrights, paper mill shift millwrights, P.M. and groundwood millwrights, paper mill pipefitter, carpenters, 78 and 87 cents; second class machinists 69 and 77 cents; mechanics' helpers 62 and 69 cents, oilers 56 to 64 cents, painters 71 and 79 cents, labourers 54 cents. Technical—sulphite strength testers 73 cents, paper testers 67 cents, paper inspectors $1.51, grinder room testers 54 cents.

Hourly wage rates for railroad workers—conductors and engineers 87 cents, brakeman and firemen 71 cents, hostlers 64 cents, section foremen 63 cents, section labourers 54 cents.

Fort William, Ontario.—Great Lakes Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers (Local 257), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 39) and Other Unions

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1151, and the wage rates provided therein as effective from January 1, 1938, continue to be in effect from the year May 1, 1939 to April 30, 1940.

Port Arthur, Ontario.—Thunder Bay Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 249) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 134) and the International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers (Local 865)

An agreement was noted in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1150, the original agreement having been summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1930, page 453, and amendments noted with the amendments to other agreements in other mills operated by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company in the issues of November, 1932, page 1222, October, 1933, page 1034. July, 1936, page 657. This agreement as amended remains in effect until April, 1940.

Certain of the hourly wage rates which came into effect January 1, 1938, and which continue to April 30, 1940 are: paper machines—boss machine tender $1.85, machine tenders $1.62 and $1.65, back tenders $1.44 and $1.47, third hand $1.10 and $1.12, fourth hand 70 cents, fifth hand 65 cents, sixth hand 54 cents; mixing box operators 63 cents, broke beaters 54 cents; clothing man $1.07, head oiler 82 cents, oilers 56 cents, cleaners 54 cents; groundwood mill—grindermen 55 cents, wood truckers 54 cents, oiler and screenman 55 cents, wet machines 54 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 95 cents, cook's helpers 75 cents, sulphite screens and chipperman 57 cents, blow pits and rock and material handlers 54 cents; wood room—sawyer 57 cents, other classes 54 cents; engineer 84 cents, firemen 69 cents, coal handlers 57 cents; finishing and shipping—weighman, coreman and electric truck operator, 57 cents, rewindermen 62 cents, others 54 cents; electricians and pipefitters 82 cents; pipefitters', millwrights' and blacksmiths' helpers 66 cents; millwrights (except paper machine millwrights 87 cents), tinsmith, welder, blacksmith and machinists 82 cents; painter 66 cents, cleaners and watchmen 54 cents; locomotive crane engineer 92 cents, locomotive crane fireman 57 cents, helper 54 cents.

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 92

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1938, continues in effect with minor changes made in the wage scale May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1153, with the exception of the wage scale.

Certain hourly wage rates in effect from May 1, 1939: pulpwood hoist—riverman and handyman 55 cents, bunchers, slack pullers and car loaders 59 cents; pulpwood storage—labourers 55 cents, car loaders 59 cents; wood room and jack ladders—labourers 55 cents, sawyers 58 cents, sawyer's helper 57 cents; grinder room—labourers 55 cents, wood piler 56 cents, grindermen 58 cents, freeness testers 58 cents; screen room—screen man 60 cents, others 55 and 56 cents, beater and mixing crew—broke beater man and clay man 55 cents; core man 55 cents; stores countermen 65 and 69 cents; finishing and loading crew—trucker 64 cents, roll finisher 57 cents, scalers 58 cents, loaders and wrapper cutter 57 cents; paper testing—inspector 60 cents, testers 57½ cents; yard crew—labourer foreman 57 cents, truck driver 63 cents, labourers 55 cents; steam plant—bunker man and labourers 55 cents; paper machines—head oiler 82 cents, swipers 58 cents; maintenance department—head rigger, head painter, cement mason, saw filer, blacksmith 82 cents; tinsmith 82½ cents, rigger helper 63 cents, painter helper and cement mason helper 60 cents, blacksmith helper and tinsmith helper 70 cents; high water pump operators—pump operators 70 cents, helper 67½ cents.

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND OILERS, LOCAL 146

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1937, to run from year to year, continues in effect to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Employees to be union members and any new employees to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime (except for tour workers substituting for each other) to be paid at time and one half: work during Sunday or holiday shutdown, time and one half.

Hourly wage rates in steam plant from January 1, 1938: head fireman 90 cents, fireman 76 cents, ash handler 59 cents, bunker man and labourer 57 cents, meter man 73 cents, oilers 65 cents, paper machine engineers and turbine engineers 86 cents.

Seniority to be considered in laying off or promoting employees.

A mutual interests committee to be appointed by the union and will meet quarterly with the company representatives for discussion of matters of mutual interest. An adjustment committee also to be appointed by the union, who shall endeavour to adjust any grievances etc. with the management. If they fail and later if the president of the union and the company cannot agree, the matter will be referred to a joint arbitration board, whose decision will be final and binding.

POWELL RIVER, B.C.—THE POWELL RIVER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 142) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 76).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1405, with the exception of wage adjustments to higher rates for a few classes of workers.

Hourly wage rates from May 1, 1939, for certain of the classes whose rates are changed from those noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938: paper mill—millwrights (inspectors) 90 cents, clothing men 85 and 93 cents; sawmill—classes formerly receiving 55 cents increased to 56 cents; groundwood—grindermen 60 cents, pulp testers 56 cents; beater room—beater engineers 85 cents; mixing machine operators 68 cents; finishing rooms—scale men 60 and 63 cents, biller 56 and 58 cents, others 56 cents; core makers 60 cents; cutter room—those receiving 55 cents raised to 56 cents; lumber yard band saw man 56 cents; technical control testers—paper testers 60 cents, pulp testers 56 cents; steam plant—engineers 64 to 86 cents; docks and storage—checkers 67 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 969 (PRINTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from February 16, 1939, to February 15, 1941.

Only union members to be employed. The company to apply for the union label.

Hours: 46 per week for day staff, 42 for night staff.

Overtime: employees may work up to 4 hours overtime in any one week if required, at straight time; all overtime over 4 hours in any week to be paid at time and one-half.

Wages for journeymen: from February 16, 1939, to February 15, 1940, $27 per week; from February 16, 1940, to February 15, 1941, $27.50 per week.

If there is an increase in the staff, men laid off to be reinstated in the reverse order in which they were laid off, before other help employed.

The president and one other union member and two representatives of the management to form a joint standing committee to deal with any disputes.

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND LONDON, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS (COMMERCIAL SHOPS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL 35.

Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1031, with these exceptions:

Wages: the regular wage rate for journeymen photo engravers remains at $55 per week of 40 hours, but it is agreed that in the case of three specified firms their present rate of

$52.50 per week may be continued until April 30, 1940, when a conference between these companies and the union will be held to determine the wage rate for the next year, which in any case must be at least $52.50.

Apprenticeship is increased from five to six years; wages for the sixth year to be $40 per week during first half and $45 during second half. At the end of this term the employer has the privilege of advancing the apprentice to the minimum journeymen's scale on a further six month period, the increase for the six month extension to be $5 per week. One apprentice allowed to each seven journeymen.

A joint committee to be set up to promote the interests of the industry.

St. Thomas, Ontario.—A Certain Newspaper Publishing Firm and the International Typographical Union, Local 459 (Printers).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1938, to November 30, 1939.

This agreement is similar to the 1936-1937 agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 576, with these exceptions:

Wages: compositors, stone hands, floormen, operators, machinists and machinist operators to be paid $33 per week (an increase of $3 per week over the 1936-1937 rate).

Vacation: all journeymen with five years' continuous service to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Windsor, Ontario.—A Daily Newspaper Publisher and the International Typographical Union, Local 553 (Printers).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1269, with these exceptions:

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. (Previously hours were 48 per week.)

Overtime: work on eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages are unchanged at 85 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents for night work. No special wage rates are specified for the "lobster" shift, but it is provided that if three shifts are worked, two of them to be considered night shifts. No mention is made of payment of a bonus.

Windsor, Ontario.—Certain Job Printing Offices and the International Typographical Union, Local 553 (Printers).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the one summarized above between this local union and a newspaper office in Windsor, the only difference being that no provision is made for a vacation.

Winnipeg, Manitoba. — Certain Employing Photo Engravers (Commercial Shops) and the International Photo Engravers' Union, Local 37.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1938, to September 30, 1939.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1407, with this exception:

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40 hour week throughout the year.

Regina, Sask.—Certain Printing Establishments and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 205.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages: for journeymen bookbinders 80 cents per hour; for bindery girls (journeywomen) $15 per week.

One apprentice allowed to every five journeymen or major fraction thereof; apprentices to serve four years. Apprentice bookbinders to be paid minimum rates of from $9.50 per week during first six months to $35.20 during eighth six months. Bindery girls to be paid from $9 per week during first six months to $12 during third six months and $15 per week thereafter.

Disputes are to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final.

Regina, Sask.—Two Newspaper Publishers and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local 75.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays for day work, and 7½ per night for night work, a 45 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, time and one half.

Wages for pressmen: 81½ cents per hour (an increase of 3½ cents over the previous rate) or $36.65 per week of 45 hours for day work; night scale $3 per week over the day scale.

Apprentice pressmen to be paid from $13.50 per week during first year to $27.15 during fifth year.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the union and the publishers will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Certain Job Printing Firms and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for day work, and 42 per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays,

double time. For work on seven specified holidays, time and one-half to be paid for first three hours and double time thereafter.

Minimum weekly wage rates: journeymen cylinder pressmen $35.20, cylinder assistant $25.95, cylinder assistant working part time on cylinder and platen $20.95; platen pressmen $33.10, platen feeders $9 during first six months and $12 for second six months.

Wages for apprentices: from $12 per week during first year to $16.50 during fifth year.

Any disputes are to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 657 (PRINTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays for day work, 7½ per night, 6 nights, for night work, a 45 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays (except Sunday work which is part of a regular shift) double time. Work on seven specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages for journeymen: 81½ cents per hour for day work (an increase of 3½ cents over the previous rate); $40.45 per week of 45 hours for night work.

One apprentice allowed to each seven journeymen and apprentices to serve six years; apprentices to be paid from 25 per cent of journeyman's wage during first year to 70 per cent during sixth year and apprentices working on the night shift to be paid an increase of $2 per week over the day rates.

One machine learner allowed to every seven machines, such learners to be journeymen, the period of learning for beginners on linotype, intertype and monotype machines to be 13 weeks. The machine learners to be paid from 40 per cent of journeyman's scale during first three weeks to 70 per cent during last five weeks.

Any dispute as to wages and employment conditions of this agreement to be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 657 (PRINTERS).

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1937, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1269, and September, 1935, page 865, has been renewed without change to April 30, 1940.

Wages for journeymen continue at 80 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week for day work, and for night work $3 per week of 42 hours over the day scale.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 604 (PRINTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1939, to May 15, 1940.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1269, and December, 1935, page 1154.

Wages remain at 90 cents per hour for day work, 96 cents for night work and $1 per hour for the "lobster" shift, with a 45-hour week for all shifts.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN COMMERCIAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL 105.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1938, to October 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 40 per week.

Overtime: from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Saturday p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen bookbinders: $40 per week; night work to be paid 8 cents per hour over the day scale. Minimum wage scale for journeywomen $20 per week; night work to be paid 5 cents per hour over the day scale.

One male apprentice allowed to first four journeymen, two to eight journeymen and one to each additional five men, male apprentices to serve five years and are to be paid from one-fourth of journeymen's wage during second year to two-thirds during fifth year. One female apprentice allowed to three journeywomen, two apprentices to five journeywomen, three to nine and one additional apprentice to each five journeywomen thereafter; apprenticeship to be for three years and such apprentices to be paid from $9 per week during first nine months to $16.65 for fourth nine months.

If an arbitration agreement is later made, the employers parties to this agreement agree to become party to such arbitration and to be bound by its results.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN COMMERCIAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 226 (PRINTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to August 31, 1939, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice of change from either party.

Only union members to be employed.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Hours: 7¼ per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, 3¾ on Saturday, a 40-hour week for both day and night work.

Wages per hour for journeymen: $1 per hour for day work, $1.10 for night work; for shifts beginning between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m., 50 cents extra per shift to be paid over the night scale. Machinist operators to be paid 50 cents per shift over the regular scale.

One apprentice allowed to each office employing from one to eight journeymen and one additional apprentice when more than eight journeymen employed. Apprentices to serve six years and to be paid one-fifth of journeyman's scale during second half of first year to two-thirds of journeyman's rate during last 16 months of apprenticeship.

Provided an arbitration agreement is later arrived at, the employers parties to the agreement agree to be parties to one arbitration proceeding for the employing commercial printers of Greater Vancouver and to be bound by the result of such arbitration.

NANAIMO, B.C.—NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 337.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to February 29, 1940.

Only union members to be employed. The use of the union label is granted to employers parties to the agreement.

Hours: from March 1, 1939, to August 31, 1939, 6 hours and 40 minutes to be a day's or night's work, with a 6 day week, a 40-hour week; from September 1, 1939, to February 29, 1940, 7½ hours per day or night, 5 days per week, a 37½ hour week.

Overtime: time and one half for first five consecutive hours; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays (unless part of a regular shift), double time.

Wages: from March 1, 1939, to August 31, 1939, 94 cents per hour for day work and $1.03½ for night work. When necessary to work split shifts running from day into night hours or vice versa, such shift to be 7½ hours and be paid 50 cents in addition to the night rates. Beginning with the first week in August, 1939, the parties agree to negotiate a wage scale for the period September 1, 1939, to February 29, 1940.

One apprentice may be employed to every six journeymen. Apprentices to serve for six years and to be paid one-quarter of journeymen's scale during second year to two-thirds of the scale during last 16 months.

Learners on machines who are journeymen to be paid 40 per cent of regular scale during first five weeks up to 85 per cent of scale during the last six weeks of the 26 weeks of the learning period.

A standing joint committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes. Any dispute which they are unable to settle will be referred to arbitration and the decision binding.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN LUMBER AND SAWMILL OPERATOR AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 2601 (LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS).

This agreement came into effect May 1, 1938, to May 1, 1939, and continues thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It covers the sawmill, lathmill, boom, sorting chain, planing mill, lumber yard, lath yard, tie platform, loading platforms, barn, machine and blacksmith shops, engine and boiler room.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-quarter. For work on Sundays and five specified holidays, time and one-quarter. (This does not apply to watchmen, firemen, barnmen and millwrights.)

Wages per hour: In sawmill—second filer 69 cents; machinist 68 cents; filer's helper 58 cents; engineer 57 cents; setters, edgermen, millwright 56 cents; blacksmith 55 cents; fireman and watchman-engineer 53 cents; trimmermen (head) 52 cents; green lumber graders 50 cents; resawyers 48 cents; boom foreman and oiler 45 cents; boom, boot of slip, log deck, riders, tail sawyers, cut off saw, splitters, trimmermen (tail), chainman, yard sorters, tie cut-off saw and bull edger feeder 44 cents; slasherman, resawyer's helper, teamsters 43 cents; bull ring, stripper, resawyer behind, watchman, sweeper and bull edger behind 41 cents; tie loaders 1.65 cents per tie, tie peelers 2.75 cents per tie. In lath mill—bolt shovers, bolt pullers, lath shover, lath puller, graders 45 cents; lath tiers, stock pickers and spareman 43 cents; lath platform 41 cents. In planing mill—engineer 57 cents, machine feeder, behind machine and loading cars 43 cents. Dry lumber—scalers and graders 46 cents; teamsters and loaders in yard 43 cents; tram repairs 42 cents.

Seniority to be considered if laying men off or in case of promotion.

Grievances to be reported to the management by a committee of employees, for adjustment.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SASH AND DOOR AND MILLWORK MANUFACTURERS AND THE BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODWORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1939, to January 31, 1940, unless 30 days' notice of change given at any time.

Only union members to be employed. The employer is granted the use of the union label.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

Overtime (except shift work) to be paid at time and one half; nine specified holidays at double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: mechanics 55 cents, semi-skilled workers 45 cents, door patchers 45 cents, firemen 50 cents, labourers 40 cents, workers 18 to 21 years of age 30 cents, workers under 18 years of age 25 cents.

A shop steward and shop committee to be elected by the union members, and they are to see that the union label is used under proper conditions and to report any infringement of its use to the union.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SASH AND DOOR AND MILLWORK MANUFACTURERS AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, FACTORY WORKERS UNIT NO. 3.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1939, to January 31, 1940.

The terms of this agreement are similar to the one summarized above between certain other manufacturers and the British Columbia Woodworkers' Union, Local No. 1, with the exception of the wage scale.

Wages per hour: mechanics and foremen 55, 60, 65 and 70 cents; door patchers 55 cents; labourers, kiln pilers and semi-skilled workers over 21 years of age 48 and 55 cents; helpers and semi-skilled workers 18 to 21 years of age 30 cents; boys under 18 years of age, 25 cents.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF COPPER WIRE, CABLES, ETC. AND THE UNITED ELECTRICAL AND RADIO WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 510 (ELECTRIC WIRE WORKERS).

This agreement which came into effect July 30, 1937, continues until either party gives 60 days' notice of change.

The company recognizes the union and neither the company nor the union will discriminate between employees for belonging or not belonging to the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; in the roller mill, a 44 hour week worked in 5 nights.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. In the rolling mill, however, overtime paid only after 9 hours' work in any one run and all overtime after 44 hours work in any one week.

Wages: effective July 14, 1937, an increase in wages of 15 per cent was provided for, this increase to apply to hourly, piece and bonus rates. New male employees to start at a minimum of 30 cents per hour to be increased after six weeks to 35 cents; new female employees to start at a minimum of 25 cents per hour to be increased after six weeks to 30 cents. These rates to constitute the minimum rates of pay for employees in the shop.

Waiting time to be paid for at the established base hourly rate.

Seniority to be the governing factor in promotion and in reducing staff or re-engaging employees.

Vacation: employees with five years' continuous service with the company to be given one week's vacation with pay (average earnings of last four weeks).

The union to appoint a shop and grievance committee who are to discuss grievances with the management. Any dispute which cannot be settled in this way will be referred to arbitration.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED AND THE ALGOMA STEEL WORKERS' UNION.

Working agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the one previously in effect and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 864, with these exceptions:

Extra pay for overtime not to apply to shift employees working two eight hour shifts in 24 hours if 8 hours intervene between the shifts.

Employees hired on recognized labour jobs may exercise their seniority rights on any recognized labour job on a plant-wide basis if their own position is abolished permanently or for a long period. Leave of absence may be granted up to a maximum period of six months or longer in special circumstances.

Vacation: the principle of vacation with pay is recognized, the extent of such vacation to be negotiated annually.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED AND THE ALGOMA STEEL WORKERS' UNION.

Wage agreement to be in effect from April 17, 1939, subject to 20 days' notice.

The schedule of wages in effect April 17, 1939, is to remain in effect subject to notice. Upon such notice being given, a joint conference to be held to negotiate a new agreement, and if no settlement reached this agreement to terminate 20 days after giving of such notice. (The previous wage agreement was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 132.)

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE SHIPYARD LABOURERS' FEDERAL UNION, LOCAL 126.

This agreement is summarized below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BUILDING WRECKING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL 756 (BUILDING WRECKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 942, except that regular hours on Saturdays are 8, and overtime to be paid for all work over 9 hours in any one day from Monday to Friday and after 3 p.m. on Saturdays.

Wages are unchanged at 45 cents per hour for labourers and 50 cents for barmen.

(A strike to secure this agreement with one employer was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 660.)

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE POLISHERS, RUBBERS AND SAWYERS, TILE AND MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS AND TERRAZZO WORKERS' HELPERS, LOCAL 56 (TERRAZZO HELPERS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1383, with this exception:

Employers agree to select 50 per cent of the employees from the union.

Wages and hours are unchanged at rates of 55 cents per hour for labourers and 60 cents for men operating machines, with a 40 hour week.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—MASON CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER MASONS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 5, ONTARIO (BRICKLAYERS AND STONE MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940. Five months before expiration date, the board of arbitration to meet to consider its renewal.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half till midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time. Where two or three shifts are worked, the first two shifts to be 7½ hours and the third shift 7 hours and shall be paid for 8 hours. Where only one shift is required after 5 p.m., this to be paid at time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and stone masons, $1 per hour. No member of the union may work for any commercial company or any private individual for less than $1.15 per hour, nor for contractors who are not parties to the agreement.

Apprentices: the members of the employers' association may upon taking up the matter of being allowed an apprentice every two years have same adjusted.

A joint arbitration committee to meet when necessary.

Windsor, Ontario.—Certain Contractors, Members of the General Contractors' Section and the Masons' Section of the Builders' and Contractors' Association of Essex County and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 6 (Bricklayers and Stonemasons).

This agreement which came into effect May 15, 1937, and applies throughout the county of Essex, continues to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week. When two or more shifts are employed 7 hours to be a shift with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and on six specified holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.15 per hour. Where three or more journeymen are employed, a foreman to be appointed who must be paid at least 10 per cent over the journeyman's rate.

Any violations of the agreement or other disputes are to be referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Builders' Exchange of Regina and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (Local 1867).

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and then continue in effect during the pleasure of both parties or/and during the life of the schedule under the Industrial Standards Act (Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 948).

The terms are the same as in the above Industrial Standards Act schedule, the hours being 44 per week and the wage rate for journeymen carpenters 75 cents per hour.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Regina Master Plumbing, Heating and Sanitary Engineers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 179.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

Preference in employment to be given to union members if available. Members of the union agree to work only for recognized shops and to give preference to such shops as are party to this agreement.

Men working out of town may work 50 hours per week. They will have their fare, board and travelling time up to 8 hours a day paid by the employer.

The other terms of this agreement are similar to those of the schedule under Industrial Standards Act which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 733, the minimum rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters being 90 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Edmonton General Contractors' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1325.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940. Providing notice of change is given by either party by January 15, 1940, negotiations for a new agreement to be entered into during that month.

Union carpenters to be given preference of employment, when such union carpenters are available.

The other terms of this agreement are similar to those of the schedule under the Industrial Standards Act which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1939, page 436, the wage rate being 90 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Edmonton Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, Inc. and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 488.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The contractors agree to employ members of the union and the union agrees to work only for members of the employers' association.

Members of one branch of the trade are prohibited from working at that of another.

Any grievance which cannot be adjusted by the union representative will be referred to a joint conference board for decision.

The other terms of this agreement are similar to that of the schedule under the Industrial Standards Act, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 532, the minimum rate for journeymen from August 1, 1939, being $1.05 per hour, with a 44-hour week.

Calgary, Alberta.—Calgary General Contractors' Association and The Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Calgary Carpenters and Joiners Local.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1938, subject to 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is the same as the agreement between the Calgary General Contractors' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1779, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1040, the minimum rate for carpenters and joiners being 80 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week.

Construction: Shipbuilding

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company and The Shipyard Labourers' Federal Union, Local 126.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1939, to May 15, 1940, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1412, with certain changes in working conditions.

Hours and wages are unchanged at a 44-hour week, a 50-cent per hour minimum wage rate for labourers, and other workers varying from 55 to 73 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

Cornwall, Ontario.—Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company Limited and The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Local 946.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union, will show no discrimination against union members and will recommend to employees to become and remain union members.

Hours: shop men and line department 50 per week except nightmen in shops who work 48 hours; sub station operators 8 per day, 56 per week.

Hourly wage rates: passenger car operators—first year (spare operators) 35 cents, after first year and until assigned a regular run 37 cents, first year (regular operators) 37 cents; second year (regular operators) 42 cents, thereafter 46 cents; freight locomotive—freight motormen (first year) 47 cents, freight motormen after first year 50 to 54 cents, freight brakemen 40 to 42 cents; shop men—apprentices 20 to 29 cents, helpers 30 to 39 cents, shop mechanics 40 to 50 cents, nightmen 39 cents per hour for 8 hours, 6 days per week (Saturdays being the off night); line department—first class wire and linemen 50 to 52 cents, second class wire and linemen 37 to 42 cents; sub-station operators 50 cents; track maintenance—regular track labourers 37 cents, welders 44 cents.

Uniforms to be supplied by the Company.

Vacation: all regular employees to be entitled to one week's vacation with pay each year.

Promotions and transfers to be based upon: first—length of service, second—merit and ability. In case of laying off men, length of service to be given more consideration than in case of promotion.

A standing committee of the union to be formed to deal with the company in any case of grievances or disputes.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 107.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1936, to run until either party gives 30 days' notice, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1936, page 748, was amended March 16, 1939, as follows:—

Overtime: all overtime clauses are repealed except the provision of time and one-half pay for work on legal holidays.

Vacation: all employees who have been in the service of the company for one year or more and who have worked at least 1,800 hours during the year to be given 7 days' vacation with pay each year. Two extra days holidays with pay to be given each year to operators of cars or busses whose record during the year is clear of accidents for which the company pay damages.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—SANDWICH, WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 616.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1413, and May, 1937, page 576, with certain exceptions:—

Wages per hour for bus and street car operators: 55 cents during first six months, 59 cents during second six months and 63 cents after first year (increases of 3 cents per hour over previous agreement) and for checking, operators to receive 20 cents per day.

Wages per hour for shop and maintenance men: bus mechanics 65 cents; bus washers, car pitmen and oilers 60 cents; carpenters and trouble shooters 62 cents; machinists 65 cents; armature winders 70 cents; painters 75 cents; car cleaners 60 cents, blacksmith 70 cents; night watchmen 60 cents; trackmen 55 cents; truck driver 57 cents.

Vacation: employees paid on an hourly basis who have been in the service of the Company for at least a year to be given one week's vacation during the year and be paid $35 in lieu of wages for that week.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 966, AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1413, with this exception:

Wages per hour in track department: track bonder 53 cents, regular trackmen 51 cents (an increase of 2 cents per hour in each case).

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 966, AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and continue until a new agreement is made.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1414, with this exception:

Sick leave: all permanent employees to be allowed ten days' sick leave each year with pay when the employee has been absent through illness for 20 consecutive days.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

PUGWASH, N.S.—A CERTAIN STEVEDORING CONTRACTOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1531.

Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1939, to January 3, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The employer recognizes the union as a bargaining agency for the longshoremen. Only union members to be employed, if available. Employer may select a foreman from the union membership.

Hours: regular hours from 7 a.m. to 12 noon; from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Overtime: all other time to be considered overtime and to be paid at time and one-half; legal holidays time and one-half; work on Sundays and Christmas Day, double time.

Wages per hour: hatch tender and water boy 35 cents, winchmen 40 cents, all other classes of work 45 cents. (These rates are 5 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1415.)

PARRSBORO, N.S.—CERTAIN LUMBER EXPORTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1472.

Agreement to be in effect from April 6, 1939, to December 31, 1939, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1416, with certain exceptions:—

For work on Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half to be paid.

Wages per hour: for stowing lumber on board ship 45 cents; winchmen employed on board ship 45 cents; unloading of scows, alongside of ship and chain tenders 40 cents; stowage on scows 35 cents; schooners to be loaded at 45 cents per hour for stowage on board and 40 cents for handling lumber to schooners from dock.

Saint John, N.B.—Certain Coal, Lumber and Tow Boat Companies and The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1901 (Ship Caulkers).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1938, to October 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given to union members.

Hours: 8 per day (between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except on tide work). When required to work on tide work, one full tide to be a day's work.

Overtime: work between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. (except tide work) and all work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Minimum daily wage rates: foreman caulker $5.50, journeyman caulker $5; helper or apprentice 40 cents per hour.

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Steamship Companies (Ocean Navigation) and The Steamship Checkers and Coopers Employed by Them.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1939, to December 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

With one slight change, this agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1938, page 795.

Wages are unchanged at 64 cents for day work for checkers, 63 cents for day work for coopers, with 10 cents per hour extra for both classes for night work.

Montreal, Quebec.—Schedule of Wages and Working Conditions adopted by The National Harbours Board for the Montreal Harbour (Harbour Employees.)

Schedule to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

The conditions of this schedule are similar to those previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1416, June, 1937, page 691, July, 1936, page 659 and June, 1935, page 584, with certain exceptions:

The following classes of workers are added or changed from the wage scale: in the conveyor system of the grain elevator system, rope splicer, towerman and assistant tripperman are omitted; and relief feed tender or relief towerman at 55 cents is added; in the general maintenance forces, switchman is omitted; in the fleet branch, chief engineer on one vessel $165, second engineer $132, second steward on same and cook on one tug at $55 are omitted.

New Westminster, B.C.—Certain Dock and Stevedoring Companies and The Royal City Waterfront Workers' Association (Longshoremen).

This agreement, which covers ocean navigation longshore work to be in effect from June 22, 1938, to June 21, 1941.

There is to be one hiring hall in New Westminster, with one despatcher who is named in the agreement and his assistant to be chosen by him.

Hours and conditions are to be the same as prevailing in Vancouver (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 577), the basic minimum rate being 95 cents per hour for ship work and 91 cents for dock work.

For the determination of changes in wages the parties agree to consider the welfare of the men and the prosperity of the port and shipping and lumber industries.

Any disputes are to be submitted to the mayor of the city of New Westminster whose decision will be final and binding on both parties.

Port Alberni, B.C.—A Certain Stevedoring Company and the Alberni District Waterfront Workers' Association (Longshoremen).

Agreement to be in effect from June 22, 1938, to June 21, 1940. Sixty days' notice by either party to be given after June 22, 1940, to alter this agreement.

Preference in employment to be given union members.

Hours and overtime: straight time to be hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., excluding meal hour except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. Overtime is all other time including Saturday afternoon, Sundays and nine specified holidays. If gangs are required and agree to work more than 12 hours in any day they will be paid for such time at double the current rate.

Wages per hour: unless otherwise specified, all labour to be paid 95 cents straight time and $1.42 for overtime; hatch tenders, side runners and double winch drivers $1.05 straight time and $1.52 overtime. For work on logs, piling submerged lumber, fish, fish eggs, fertilizer or offensive cargo, 10 cents per hour extra.

For travelling to and from outports, half pay to be given and transportation paid for.

All disputes to be brought before a committee for the union and a representative of the company.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Taxi Cab Companies and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 488. (Taxicab Drivers).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940, and until a new agreement is made.

Only union members to be employed. If none available, other men employed are to join the union. The employer agrees to assist the union in collecting union dues and will not keep in its

employ any union member who wilfully neglects or refuses to pay his dues. No discrimination to be shown on account of union activities.

Seniority to govern in case of lay-off of men.

Taxi drivers to be responsible for any fines or for any damage to cars caused by their own negligence, but will not have to pay more than 50 per cent of cost of such repairs nor more than $14 for any one accident.

A shop steward or shop committee may be appointed by the employees or the union. Disputes may be submitted to a board of arbitration.

Other provisions of this agreement are similar to those which were made binding under the Industrial Standards Act and are summarized on page 864 of this issue, with these exceptions:

Hours: the number of employees working split shifts not to exceed 20 per cent of the regular employees, such splits shifts to consist of 10 hours divided into not more than two periods, with pay for 11 hours.

Overtime: a driver whose weekly receipts without overtime equal $56 or more to have the option of taking 25 per cent commission on all receipts taken in by him in his overtime period instead of the hourly rate for overtime.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

SYDNEY, N.S.—EASTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL "B" 1089.

This agreement was reached through the conciliation officers of the Department of Labour following application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 657).

Agreement to be in effect from June 18, 1939, to June 18, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It covers also the operations of the Dominion Utilities Company Limited.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency for the employees of the electrical department, and agrees to deduct a specified amount from the wages of all employees each month and pay this over to the union treasurer.

Hours: for line department and meter department, 8½ per day, 5½ on Saturdays, 48 per week; for troublemen 8 per day (from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.); sub-station operators 8 per day, 48 per week, worked in revolving shifts with one day off per week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, time and one half, except in case of regular shift workers whose regular shift is on Sundays or holidays; spare operators to work a 48 hour week with Thursday off, but if required to work Thursday time and one half to be paid.

Wages per hour: linemen, troublemen and station electricians—first class 69 cents, second class 64 cents, third class 57 cents; groundmen—first class 52 cents, second class 47 cents; meter repairmen, testers and installers—first class 69 cents, second class 57 cents, third class 52 cents; substation operators 60 cents. Charge hands to receive 5 cents per hour over the regular rate.

Any employees having a grievance may present their case to an officer of the Company and if they wish may be represented by a committee. The Company officer to adjust the grievance, if possible.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Quebec (amendment).
Plumbers and tinsmith roofers, Three Rivers (amendment).
Plumbers, Hull (amendment).
Dairy Employees, Quebec (correction).
Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Painters, Ottawa.
Carpenters, Peterborough.
Carpenters, Galt.
Plumbers, Windsor.
Taxicab drivers, Toronto.

SASKATCHEWAN

Hairdressers, etc., Moose Jaw.
Barbers, Biggar.

ALBERTA

Lumbering Industry, Rocky Mountain House.

Construction Industry Survey

In response to repeated requests by members of the construction industry for early and authoritive information, the Construction Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared a preliminary survey of construction operations in Canada in 1938, compiled from reports of general trade and subcontractors received by the Bureau up to and including May 31, 1939.

In presenting this report it is pointed out that as 1938 is the first year for which the survey has been made it is impossible to make comparisons with other years. It is suggested, however, that if the report is compiled annually factual comparisons will become possible.

The total value of work reported for the period covered by the survey was $209,433,559, of which new work accounted for $151,149,579 and additions, alterations, repairs, etc., for $58,293,980. Subcontract work performed amounted to $36,976,267 with $29,641,629 new construction and $7,334,638 additions, alterations, repairs, etc. Building construction accounted for a total of $101,470,194, engineering, harbours, rivers, etc., $70,704,266, and building trades (jobbing) $37,269,099.

The average employment of wage-earners comprised 57,362 individuals and wages paid them amounted to $57,710,557.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the amendment of four agreements and correction of another, all of which are summarized below. Requests were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, for the extension of new agreements affecting the retail trade, bakery and restaurant industries in Magog and bakers in Montreal. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees, and in the issues of July 8 and July 22 authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, all of which are listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved June 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, makes certain minor changes in the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1385, April, 1938, page 451, January, 1939, page 96 and April, 1939, page 434) which do not affect the previous summaries.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Plumbers and Tinsmith Roofers, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved June 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, page 103 and June, 1938, page 693) by adding another contractor to the parties to the agreement.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved June 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 696, April, 1936, page 371, and July, 1935, page 629) as follows:

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week.

Apprenticeship to be for four years, after which apprentices may obtain a junior licence. One apprentice allowed for each journeyman, one apprentice for each junior journeyman, one junior journeyman for three journeymen, two junior journeymen for five journeymen and thereafter one junior journeyman to each five journeymen.

The Orders in Council for these trades are to be enforced by the building trades joint committee of Hull.

Trade

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved June 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 729, and July, 1938, page 799) by substituting the words "general employee" for "labourer" in the wage scale, and by providing that the time of the three day vacation be at the discretion of the employer.

Service: Business and Personal

HAIRDRESSERS AND BEAUTY PARLOUR OPERATORS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved June 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1939, page 356 and July, page 730).

L'Association des Maîtres Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Montréal et district, Inc. (The Association of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Montreal and District, Inc.) and Le Syndicat des Coiffeurs pour Dames de Montréal, Inc. (The Union of Ladies' Hairdressers of Montreal, Inc.) are added to the parties.

The principal provisions of the agreement, as now amended, are as follows:

Hours: the maximum hours for regular employees is 48 per week except between December 15 and December 31. These hours to be worked between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturdays and between December 15 and December 31 inclusive. One hour to be allowed for noon meal on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and one hour for each of two meals on days when closing hour is 9 p.m. No work on three specified holidays.

Overtime: over 48 hours' work in a week to be paid *pro rata.*

Minimum wage rate for master hairdresser, hairdresser-operator, journeyman hairdresser and manicurist $12.50 per week. Extra employees holding a certificate of competency, who work less than 48 hours per week to be paid 35 cents per hour including the hours of waiting, with a minimum of 25 hours' pay in the week. All tips are the property of the hairdresser or operator and are not part of the wage. Handicapped employees may have their case referred to the joint committee who may set a lower wage rate.

Apprenticeship to consist of 12 months in a hairdressing school and 30 months in a beauty parlour. The hairdressing schools to operate separately from beauty parlours, and all work performed therein to be free of charge, such schools to be open between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Apprentices to take an examination each six months and at end of their apprenticeship period to obtain a certificate. If unsuccessful at that time and again six months later, such apprentice shall leave the trade. One apprentice allowed for each ten regular employees or fraction thereof in a beauty parlour. Apprentices, during the 30 months spent in a beauty parlour to be paid from $5 per week during first six months to $11.50 during fifth six months.

Uniforms required to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Proprietors of beauty parlours may not rent or sublet a part of the chairs or space in the parlour.

Except with an annual permit from the joint committee, no hairdresser or operator may carry on the trade outside a licensed beauty parlour.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the July 8 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Barbers and hairdressers, Quebec.

Ladies' Hairdressers, Montreal.

Building Trades, Montreal.

Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Hull (amendment).

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 8 and 22, that authorization was given by Orders in Council to levy assessments at the rate of one half of one per cent of wages on employers and employees concerned to the following joint committees:

Barbers and Hairdressers, County of Missisquoi.

Barbers, Rouyn and Noranda.

Ladies' Hairdressers, Montreal.

Retail Trade, Quebec.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Province of Quebec.

Barbers, Hull.

Retail Trade, Magog.

Building Trades, Montreal.

Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal.

Women's and children's millinery, Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, St. John.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated July 21, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 29, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule governing the painting and decorating industry in Ottawa and adjacent suburban area, from August 8, 1939, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, Mondays to Fridays, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half: work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. The advisory committee may, however, issue permits allowing overtime work between Saturday noon and the beginning of the next regular working day at regular rates of pay for work which cannot be done during the regular working period.

Minimum wage rate for painters and decorators: 70 cents per hour; spray painting 85 cents per hour. The minimum rate for night work to be 10 cents per hour over the regular rate. The advisory committee may, however, fix a special minimum rate for any handicapped person.

Apprentices to be governed by Apprenticeship Act.

CARPENTERS, PETERBOROUGH.—An Order in Council, dated July 21, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 29, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the carpentry industry in the city of Peterborough and the adjacent suburban area from August 8, 1939, "during pleasure".

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week. Work may, however, be done on Saturday afternoon at regular rate if necessary to permit the pouring of concrete.

Overtime: for the first two hours overtime in any day and for overtime work up to 3 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half; all other overtime including work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 60 cents per hour. The advisory committee may, however, fix a special lower minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

Apprentices to be governed by the Apprenticeship Act.

CARPENTERS, GALT.—An Order in Council, dated July 21, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 29, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the carpentry industry in the city of Galt and the adjacent suburban area from August 8, 1939, "during pleasure".

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week. Work may, however, be done on Saturday afternoon at regular rate if necessary to permit the pouring of concrete.

Overtime: for first three hours overtime in any day and for overtime work up to 4 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half; all other overtime including work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 60 cents per hour. The advisory committee may, however, fix a special lower minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated July 21 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 29 makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating industry in the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area; from August 8, 1939, "during pleasure"

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 700, with this exception:

The minimum wage rate, which had been raised from $1 to $1.15 in 1938, is again reduced to $1.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

TAXICAB DRIVERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated July 21, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 29, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the taxicab industry in the city of Toronto and within three miles of it, from July 1, 1939 "during pleasure".

Hours: not more than 11 per day or 66 per week, the daily hours to be divided into either one or two shifts, provided that each shift consist of at least 4 consecutive hours. On out of town trips, however, the regular daily hours need not be complied with; on such trips no deduction to be made from wages for food and lodging.

Overtime: (except time spent by a driver in completing a trip which he started during regular working hours) to be paid at 35 cents per hour in addition to any money earned by a driver during regular working hours. Overtime may not exceed 4 hours in any one day or 10 hours in any one week. Overtime for despatchers to be paid for at a minimum of 35 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rate for drivers: 25 per cent of fares earned by him, with a minimum of $14 per week. Minimum rate for despatchers $15 per week. Part time drivers at a minimum of 30 cents per hour and to be paid for at least 5 hours in each day they are called to work. Drivers sent out to drive customers' cars to be paid at least 50 cents per hour.

A driver may be charged 50 per cent of the cost of uniforms supplied by the employer.

Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council, approved July 19, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the beauty culture industry in the city of Moose Jaw and within five miles of it, from August 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

Hours: 45 per week, which must be worked between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, between 8 a.m. and 12.30 noon on Wednesdays, and between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturdays. No work on statutory or civic holidays.

Overtime: experienced beautician to be paid 35 cents per hour, inexperienced beautician 25 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rates: experienced beautician (one who has had at least 18 months employment under tuition) given full time employment, $15 per week or 50 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; experienced beautician given part time or casual employment, 35 cents per hour or 50 per cent of proceeds, whichever is greater, with a minimum of three consecutive hours of employment; an inexperienced beautician to be paid $8 per week during first four months, $10.50 during second four months, $12.50 for third four months and the experienced rate thereafter. (For experienced beauticians, this schedule's rate is $2 per week over the previous schedule's rate.)

Not more than 25 per cent of the employees of any one employer may be inexperienced, unless less than four employees, when one inexperienced one may be employed.

A schedule of minimum charges for each operation is included.

BARBERS, BIGGAR.—An Order in Council, approved July 19, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the town of Biggar and within five miles of it.

Hours for all employers and employees are the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under civic by-laws.

Minimum wage rate: for barbers given full time employment $14 per week of 49 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for those given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, provided that hours of employment must be at least three consecutive hours.

A scale of minimum charges which must be made to customers for each operation is included.

Alberta

Logging

LOGGERS, SAW AND PLANING MILL WORKERS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated June 27, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, July 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing employees of saw-mills, planing mills, box factories, woodworking plants, logging and railway tie contractors in the village of Rocky Mountain House, from July 25, 1939, to July 24, 1940.

Hours: 10 per day, 60 per week, except for night watchman, blacksmiths, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights and shippers, all of whom may work the hours required for their work.

Minimum wage rates: millwrights $150 per month; machine operators, lumber graders and shippers 28 cents per hour; teamsters, truck drivers, labourers, lumber pilers, lumber loaders and yard men 25 cents per hour; night watchmen $2.50 per shift.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

SAW AND PLANING MILL WORKERS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE ZONE.—These workers are included in the schedule summarized above under "Logging."

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JULY, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was practically unchanged while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices declined gradually week by week due in large part to lower prices for certain farm products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods, entering into a budget for a family of five, in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.07 at the beginning of July and $8.05 at the beginning of June as compared with $8.57 for July, 1938; $8.56 for July, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $10.91 for July, 1930. Changes during the month were slight the most important being increases in the cost of potatoes, eggs and butter and decreases in the cost of milk, mutton and lard. The total cost of the list including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods was $16.93 at the beginning of July and $16.92 for June as compared with $17.45 for July, 1938; $17.24 for July, 1937; $16.51 for July, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.26 for July, 1930; $20.67 for July, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.17 for July, 1914. In fuel there was a slight seasonal fall in the cost of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number declined during July and was 72·1 for the week ended July 23 as compared with 73·3 for the week ended June 30 and 73·5 for the week ended June 2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for June when the index number was 73·3 as compared with 78·6 for July, 1938; 87·6 for July, 1937; 74·3 for July, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 98·7 for July, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914. At the end of July this index number was at the lowest point recorded since June, 1936. The decline during the month while not large was a greater change than had occurred during the previous eight months. This period of relative stability followed a decline from July, 1937, when the index number was about 20 per cent higher than at the end of July, 1939. The decline during the month under review was due mainly to lower prices for grains, vegetables, fresh meats, livestock, silver and coal. In the classification according to chief component materials the vegetable products group declined from 61·8 to 58·3 and the animal products group from 71·8 to 71·0. Changes were slight in other groups in this classification.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market condi-

(*Continued on page 867*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1936	July 1937	July 1938	June 1939	July 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	79·6	84·0	64·2	62·0	71·4	76·4	75·0	44·4	46·8	58·6	56·8	56·8	56·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	57·8	54·4	35·6	34·4	42·6	48·6	46·8	24·0	25·4	32·4	32·2	32·0	31·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	28·3	28·1	19·1	19·7	22·5	24·4	23·9	12·0	13·3	14·4	15·7	15·4	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	36·8	37·3	28·0	30·7	30·1	31·7	30·8	20·5	22·5	24·7	24·7	24·7	23·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	37·7	40·7	31·8	32·3	28·0	31·6	30·1	16·1	21·9	22·6	26·2	23·8	23·7
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·4	74·0	54·2	58·0	52·2	56·0	53·8	30·0	40·2	40·2	43·8	42·4	42·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·0	57·0	42·5	44·7	37·2	39·4	40·4	20·4	29·5	29·1	34·2	30·2	30·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	73·8	75·8	43·6	49·8	44·0	44·0	42·6	25·4	30·6	33·8	30·6	23·8	23·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	49·3	59·2	33·9	38·2	38·5	36·0	36·2	21·1	27·2	27·0	31·0	25·5	27·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	43·1	52·6	31·4	34·7	34·2	32·1	32·7	17·1	23·4	22·8	26·7	21·3	22·4
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	70·8	88·2	69·0	68·4	70·2	72·0	72·0	54·6	61·2	64·2	64·8	64·8	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	91·4	118·8	70·2	74·4	77·2	79·4	65·8	39·8	44·6	50·0	52·6	44·8	45·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	51·7	66·3	42·0	42·0	43·3	44·1	36·3	23·8	26·2	28·9	30·0	25·5	26·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·4	40·6	30·0	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§31·6	§19·4	§20·7	§23·0	§23·8	§21·4	§21·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·6	38·4	26·2	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§31·6	§19·4	§20·7	§23·0	§23·8	§21·4	§21·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	117·0	144·0	105·0	114·0	117·0	115·5	114·0	84·0	93·0	105·0	108·0	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	49·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§48·0	§31·0	§34·0	§45·0	41·0	29·0	29·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·5	25·5	29·0	28·5	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	23·2	34·2	19·8	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·2	§16·0	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4	§16·2	§16·2
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·2	22·2	17·6	15·8	18·2	23·8	19·0	8·2	9·8	15·6	10·6	§10·0	10·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·9	29·1	24·9	19·8	21·9	21·3	20·7	14·9	16·2	15·8	15·2	§15·2	15·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	18·0	27·2	19·8	15·8	13·5	13·7	15·9	11·7	10·9	11·8	11·0	§10·8	10·7
Sugar, granulated	¼ "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	93·6	33·6	31·6	32·0	28·4	26·8	31·6	24·4	26·0	25·6	26·0	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	43·4	15·8	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·4	12·0	12·6	12·4	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·6	16·4	13·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§10·4	§13·0	§13·4	§14·7	§14·7	14·5
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	14·1	16·8	15·2	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§10·4	§13·0	§13·4	§14·7	§14·7	14·5
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	11·2	15·4	13·4	15·4	15·1	15·1	14·2	9·9	8·9	9·0	8·7	8·4	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	66·0	197·4	43·9	85·9	48·2	48·3	87·3	38·6	65·1	47·9	32·7	49·6	50·8
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		**$ 5·48**	**$ 5·96**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 7·34**	**$ 7·42**	**$ 13·00**	**$ 16·84**	**$ 10·27**	**$ 11·07**	**$ 10·80**	**$ 10·98**	**$ 10·91**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 7·97**	**$ 8·56**	**$ 8·57**	**$ 8·05**	**$ 8·07**
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	73·8	105·0	105·8	106·2	100·8	100·6	100·0	91·0	90·2	87·6	88·6	89·1	88·5
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	58·7	76·6	68·8	63·2	62·6	62·8	62·8	57·6	58·4	58·3	58·7	58·8	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	69·2	82·2	77·0	75·7	75·7	76·5	76·4	61·1	60·0	59·5	60·5	59·7	59·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	50·8	63·3	58·5	55·9	55·9	55·1	54·2	46·3	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·4	44·3
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	27·8	37·2	31·3	30·8	31·0	31·1	30·8	26·9	27·0	27·0	26·6	26·6	26·4
Fuel and light		**$ 1·50**	**$ 1·63**	**$ 1·76**	**$ 1·91**	**$ 1·89**	**$ 2·80**	**$ 3·64**	**$ 3·41**	**$ 3·32**	**$ 3·26**	**$ 3·26**	**$ 3·24**	**$ 2·83**	**$ 2·81**	**$ 2·77**	**$ 2·79**	**$ 2·79**	**$ 2·77**
Rent	¼ mo.	**$ 2·37**	**$ 2·89**	**$ 4·05**	**$ 4·75**	**$ 4·83**	**$ 4·81**	**$ 6·38**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 6·87**	**$ 6·91**	**$ 6·98**	**$ 7·07**	**$ 5·67**	**$ 5·70**	**$ 5·87**	**$ 6·04**	**$ 6·05**	**$ 6·05**
††Totals		**$ 9·37**	**$ 10·50**	**$ 12·79**	**$ 14·02**	**$ 14·17**	**$ 20·66**	**$ 26·92**	**$ 20·67**	**$ 21·30**	**$ 21·01**	**$ 21·26**	**$ 21·26**	**$ 15·48**	**$ 16·51**	**$ 17·24**	**$ 17·45**	**$ 16·92**	**$ 16·93**

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	13·14	17·09	10·31	11·12	10·76	10·97	10·98	7·21	8·00	8·40	8·68	8·12	8·09
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	11·38	14·52	9·29	10·06	9·73	10·05	10·15	6·81	7·40	8·09	8·49	7·81	7·74
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	12·81	16·63	9·99	11·21	10·54	10·61	10·97	7·26	8·18	8·46	8·64	8·22	8·23
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·92	12·91	16·03	9·72	10·32	9·91	10·13	10·02	6·39	7·58	7·74	8·06	7·61	7·62
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	13·05	17·05	10·28	11·23	10·87	10·85	10·81	6·93	8·04	8·64	8·52	8·05	8·08
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	12·75	16·54	10·02	10·47	10·29	10·67	10·64	6·68	7·53	8·55	8·22	7·62	7·84
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	12·90	16·25	9·82	10·55	11·02	11·32	11·08	6·65	7·25	8·36	8·47	7·51	7·52
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	13·01	16·70	9·86	10·77	10·79	11·35	11·20	6·60	7·49	8·61	8·34	7·81	7·71
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	13·86	18·23	11·30	11·90	11·78	12·40	12·26	7·69	8·79	9·57	9·71	9·05	9·14

†December only. §Kind, most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1936	July 1937	July 1938	June 1939	July‡ 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·0	97·2	85·3	70·5	74·3	87·6	78·6	73·3	72·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·8	92·6	96·9	78·5	69·7	73·1	95·5	74·4	61·9	58·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	99·1	108·3	108·5	93·5	59·4	70·5	78·9	78·3	71·3	71·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	94·2	91·5	80·8	70·6	69·5	74·6	67·2	66·4	66·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·2	93·9	87·6	62·6	68·2	78·0	76·7	77·1	77·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·5	92·7	93·8	90·8	85·5	87·8	103·9	97·8	97·4	97·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·0	91·7	98·5	75·8	69·9	68·1	85·9	70·5	69·2	68·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·1	91·3	93·4	90·4	82·9	85·1	87·0	86·7	84·6	84·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·4	95·2	95·8	92·8	81·1	78·3	81·7	79·4	77·7	77·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	99·3	95·2	94·7	87·7	72·2	74·3	81·2	77·8	73·7	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	98·9	99·6	99·7	90·5	67·7	73·3	84·4	79·0	71·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·2	91·3	85·9	75·2	75·0	79·1	77·0	74·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	101·3	96·9	100·6	81·5	69·2	72·1	90·3	76·1	68·1	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·8	92·4	94·9	91·2	84·8	89·7	94·3	95·5	94·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·8	97·4	101·3	80·4	67·5	70·1	89·8	73·9	65·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	97·9	98·9	89·5	80·8	85·2	95·7	89·2	88·5	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·2	97·3	101·8	78·4	65·2	67·5	88·8	71·3	61·1	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·2	91·9	94·8	76·4	68·7	68·9	89·0	70·6	59·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·3	104·2	104·4	89·6	61·0	70·7	78·7	77·3	71·6	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·8	99·3	107·6	79·8	60·1	66·3	92·5	71·5	63·3	62·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·5	97·4	103·3	93·3	61·7	68·2	71·3	67·1	67·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·5	98·1	93·8	87·3	62·8	68·3	77·7	76·4	76·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	90·7	93·3	87·4	80·5	82·3	89·7	85·9	84·3	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·8	96·2	101·6	80·0	62·9	69·7	88·3	72·5	65·0	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·7	94·8	93·1	85·8	72·4	73·3	82·3	78·4	73·1	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 28, 1939, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

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tions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion,

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RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·3**	**24·0**	**21·0**	**15·9**	**13·0**	**15·6**	**23·5**	**23·7**	**21·0**	**30·2**	**33·5**	**56·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·9**	**24·0**	**20·8**	**16·2**	**13·6**	**13·5**	**15·8**	**23·4**	**20·0**	**28·7**	**32·3**	**53·9**
1—Sydney	32·8	26·2	22	18	14·3	11·7	.....	25	21·6	29	32·8	55·9
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	22·7	16·7	14·2	12·2	15	25	18·3	28·7	32·1	51
3—Amherst	32·5	23·5	20	15	13	15	.....	23·5	18·8	28	32·8	52·5
4—Halifax	28·5	21·8	20·8	14·3	13·2	10·5	16·5	22·7	19·3	27·7	31·1	55·5
5—Windsor	30	25	21·5	18·5	15	17·5	.....	22·5	19·6	29·5	32·5	.....
6—Truro	27	22·5	18	14·7	11·7	14	.....	21·7	22·2	29·2	32·5	54·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**24·4**	**21·8**	**20·4**	**15·1**	**13·3**	**13·3**	**25·0**	**24·0**	**20·1**	**27·7**	**31·3**	**51·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**31·5**	**23·6**	**21·4**	**16·2**	**12·4**	**15·1**	**21·3**	**22·6**	**19·8**	**30·1**	**32·7**	**54·2**
8—Moncton	29	23·7	20·4	15·2	11·8	17·8	.....	24·3	19·6	32·9	34·4	54·9
9—Saint John	31·9	22·2	23	14·4	13·2	11	25	23·2	20	28·4	32	56·5
10—Fredericton	30	23·6	17·3	15	12·5	11·5	17·5	22·7	20	31	33·1	53·5
11—Bathurst	35	25	25	20	12	20	.....	20	19·7	28	31·4	51·7
Quebec (average)	**25·7**	**22·8**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**10·0**	**12·9**	**22·9**	**21·5**	**18·8**	**27·4**	**31·3**	**55·4**
12—Quebec	24·9	23·4	14·8	13·2	8·2	14·5	19·1	20·5	18·8	23·3	29·8	48·7
13—Three Rivers	22·8	23·4	19·3	13·8	10	13·2	20	19·6	17·7	30	34·5	56·7
14—Sherbrooke	30·7	24·9	23·5	17·1	10·3	13·6	26·2	22·4	19·2	25·6	28·9	56·7
15—Sorel	22·8	21·3	18·1	13	10·1	11·7	20·6	19·7	19·3	29	33·2	53·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·1	20·3	18	13·8	10·3	14·5	22·5	19·8	16·9	30·7	33·9	55·4
17—St. Johns	34	26·5	18·5	15	8	11	28	25	19·2	29	30	58
18—Thetford Mines	20	18	15	12	9	15	.....	20	17·8	25	30	55
19—Montreal	29	24·6	22·9	14·9	12·3	9	21·4	23·5	20·5	26·8	30	58
20—Hull	25·7	22·7	19	15·3	12·2	13·6	25·2	23·4	20·2	27·6	31·2	56·8
Ontario (average)	**28·5**	**24·6**	**21·7**	**16·5**	**13·3**	**16·9**	**24·4**	**24·2**	**21·4**	**29·3**	**32·4**	**55·9**
21—Ottawa	30·1	24·8	23·9	17·3	12·5	13·1	26·4	22·9	21·2	29·2	32	56·5
22—Brockville	29·7	25	23·3	15·5	10·8	13	.....	22·7	19·5	30·7	32·8	57·8
23—Kingston	26·3	22·1	20	15·3	11·4	12·6	24·7	23·1	20·7	27	30·3	53·3
24—Belleville	24	21·2	18·6	14·6	11	16	19·5	20·6	18·7	29·2	31·9	54·1
25—Peterborough	29·2	25·2	24·2	16·9	14·8	17·2	18	25	23	29·7	35·1	55
26—Oshawa	25·2	23·3	20·5	14·5	13·2	17·3	18	24	19·4	26·2	30·4	55·4
27—Orillia	31	26	25·5	17	14·7	16	29	23·5	.....	31·2	34·2	54·7
28—Toronto	31·4	26·1	22·6	16·4	15·2	17	27·1	25·9	22	31·1	36	58·5
29—Niagara Falls	29	24·8	23	17·1	12·6	15·7	24	22·2	22·6	29·5	31·9	56·1
30—St. Catharines	29·3	24·7	21·5	16·5	12·7	16	22	24	16	25·5	29·8	54·8
31—Hamilton	27·9	24·8	22·6	17·3	15·4	17·9	21	24·7	26	28·9	31·9	56·7
32—Brantford	28·8	25·3	21·6	16·8	12·2	17·6	.....	25·7	19	28·9	31·8	54·9
33—Galt	29	25·5	21·5	17·7	14·7	19	30	27	22	30·5	33·7	56·3
34—Guelph	25·3	23·3	19·8	16·3	14·6	17·6	28	20·7	19·3	27·9	30·4	53·9
35—Kitchener	26·1	24·3	19·2	16·9	13·8	17·9	30	22	18·5	30·4	33·2	55·8
36—Woodstock	28·7	24·2	20·5	16·1	12·1	17	17	24	22	27·4	31·3	54·2
37—Stratford	28·7	25	19·3	17	15	19·3	.....	25·3	23·5	28·9	30·5	58·3
38—London	29·5	25·8	22·8	16·8	13·8	16·7	22·1	24·7	23·2	28·2	31·9	56·1
39—St. Thomas	29·3	25	22·6	15·7	12·7	16·2	25	25·2	22·5	28	31·3	56·5
40—Chatham	28·1	24·9	21·2	16·9	11·2	19·6	25	24·2	20	29·5	33·6	56·4
41—Windsor	30·3	25·6	23	17·2	14·4	18·3	30	25	22	28·1	30·7	56·3
42—Sarnia	29	24·4	20·8	17·6	14·2	19·8	22	23·2	22·2	28·1	30·4	57
43—Owen Sound	28·4	24	19·6	15·3	13·6	18·1	15	22·3	19·3	28·8	30·9	53·5
44—North Bay	28·2	24	24	18	13·1	17	.....	24·7	22·7	30·6	33·2	55·7
45—Sudbury	27·5	23·7	20·2	15·7	12	15	.....	25	21·3	28·7	33·1	54·9
46—Cobalt	27	25	18	16	14	.....	.....	22	22·2	29·7	31·8	52·6
47—Timmins	29·3	25·8	23·3	16·8	13·8	17·1	30	27·4	23·7	29·3	31·8	56
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·4	24·6	21·5	17	12·3	16·7	27	24·9	20·2	29	31·8	56·7
49—Port Arthur	30	25	25	18	15	18	.....	25	24·5	34·5	37·2	60·6
50—Fort William	30·5	25·5	20·2	15·3	12·8	16·3	30	27·7	22·3	34	38·4	58·1
Manitoba (average)	**27·5**	**22·2**	**21·6**	**15·0**	**13·9**	**14·5**	**26·9**	**24·3**	**21·0**	**34·3**	**37·0**	**58·4**
51—Winnipeg	28·4	23·4	22·1	14·9	14	13·9	26·9	26·5	21	33·6	36·3	59·3
52—Brandon	26·5	21	21	15	13·7	15	.....	22	.....	34·9	37·6	57·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·4**	**20·1**	**18·0**	**12·7**	**10·2**	**12·2**	**19·9**	**21·4**	**21·8**	**32·9**	**37·2**	**58·7**
53—Regina	25·2	21·1	16·9	12·9	11·8	12·2	18·1	20·8	22·3	31·6	34·7	58·2
54—Prince Albert	19	15	16·5	11	7·5	10	16·5	21	20	33·2	40·7	58·7
55—Saskatoon	26	21·2	19·8	14·4	10·8	13·1	21·8	22·4	20	34·5	37·7	57·9
56—Moose Jaw	27·5	23·2	18·7	12·6	10·7	13·4	23	21·4	25	32·2	35·8	60
Alberta (average)	**27·2**	**23·3**	**19·3**	**14·8**	**12·4**	**15·6**	**22·6**	**22·4**	**21·0**	**31·4**	**35·1**	**56·6**
57—Medicine Hat	29	25	21	17	15	19	.....	24·5	23·3	32	36·6	56·7
58—Drumheller	27	23·3	17	14·3	11·7	15	.....	20·7	22	32	35·2	55·8
59—Edmonton	23·4	18·5	18·9	12·9	10·3	13·9	25·4	22·7	21·1	30·6	33·9	53·9
60—Calgary	27·9	22·7	19·7	14·5	13·5	14·5	19	23	19·4	32·9	36·6	58·2
61—Lethbridge	28·7	22·2	19·7	15·2	11·5	15·4	23·5	21·2	19	29·6	33·1	58·2
British Columbia (average)	**30·8**	**26·5**	**23·5**	**17·6**	**16·2**	**18·0**	**26·6**	**26·6**	**23·4**	**34·7**	**37·8**	**59·7**
62—Fernie	26·5	22	17	15·5	13·1	16	22·5	24·5	23·5	31·6	33·8	59
63—Nelson	29	26	26	19	15·2	19·5	.....	28	22	34	37·5	64·5
64—Trail	29·8	26·2	21·5	17·2	16	18·3	31·7	26·7	24·8	34·6	37·6	61·9
65—New Westminster	30·8	27	22·3	17·1	17·2	16·6	20	25·8	23	32·8	37·1	56·5
66—Vancouver	33·5	27·8	24·8	17·7	17·3	17·5	27·6	25·8	23·9	34	37·3	59·8
67—Victoria	32	27·8	25·7	17·9	17·1	18·2	25·3	26·4	23·5	35·6	38·4	56·8
68—Nanaimo	35	30	25·5	20	17·7	17·5	32·2	25·7	23·3	35·9	38·1	59·4
69—Prince Rupert	30	25	25	16·2	16·2	20	.....	30	23	39	42·8	59·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·6	**23·1**	**16·7**	**11·7**	**49·8**	**18·7**	**17·5**	**21·5**	**11·6**	**27·1**	**22·4**	**10·7**	**22·8**	**26·1**	
10·6	**20·9**	.....	.....	**40·2**	**12·8**	**14·0**	**16·2**	**12·4**	**30·1**	**25·8**	**10·2**	**24·5**	**29·1**	
6	17·4	.....	.....	39·3	12·4	14	15·7	11·2	30·9	24·2	10–12	24·5	28·2	1
15	25	.....	.....	43·3	12·4	15	17·7	11·8	28·1	26	11	22·5	29·6	2
.....	20·5	.....	.....	35	13·7	15	14·9	12·6	27	23·2	8c	25·3	29·5	3
10·8	20·8	.....	.....	39	11·8	12·5	14·9	14·1	32·1	26·2	11	23	28·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3	.....	20·4	11·5	30·3	.....	10	26·5	29·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	**44·5**	13·1	13·5	13·8	13·3	32·4	29·2	10	25	29·3	6
12·5	**22·5**	.....	.....	**45·0**	**12·9**	**17·0**	**18·1**	**13·2**	**23·6**	**19·1**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·2**	**27·4**	7
12·3	**25·4**	.....	**4·4**	**47·8**	**14·3**	**15·3**	**17·7**	**12·8**	**29·1**	**22·4**	**10·8**	**24·0**	**28·3**	
12	22·2	.....	4·7	48·9	14·2	14·1	16·4	12·5	31·5	23·9	10	25·2	28·8	8
12·3	28·9	.....	4	47	14	14·4	18·9	11·8	29·8	22·9	12	22·4	27·5	9
15	25	.....	.....	47·5	15	17·5	20	13·5	28·9	22·8	11	25·5	29·7	10
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	15·3	13·5	26·2	20·1	10c	22·7	27·1	11
12·5	**24·1**	**22·5**	**6·0**	**50·0**	**17·6**	**15·4**	**15·2**	**11·9**	**27·2**	**23·5**	**9·4**	**22·2**	**24·6**	
11	23·3	.....	.....	.....	13·7	12·5	16·9	12	28·5	23·7	11	22	25·2	12
12	25	.....	.....	50	.....	15	20	12·7	27·4	24·7	9b	.....	24·1	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16·5	13·6	11·7	29·8	24·5	10a	21·4	24·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·3	11·3	24·8	22·2	8a	24	24·2	15
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·5	13	25·5	23·2	8a	.....	24·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·7	10·5	28·4	25·3	8	.....	24·8	17
.....	23	.....	6	.....	.....	15	13·3	13	23·7	20·8	9	21	24·8	18
14·4	27·4	22·5	.....	50	21·6	19·3	20·6	11·1	30·1	24·2	10–11	23·8	25·2	19
.....	21	22·5	.....	50	15	14	16·3	12	26·9	22·7	11	20·7	23·8	20
15·7	**24·3**	**19·1**	**7·2**	**57·1**	**17·5**	**17·1**	**25·2**	**11·4**	**26·8**	**22·6**	**11·3**	**23·5**	**25·7**	
20	27·1	.....	.....	.....	21·5	15	23	11·3	27·6	23·8	11	23·2	24·8	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	19	15	24	11·3	24·4	21·7	10	24	25·1	22
15	23·7	19·2	.....	41·7	17	15·7	21·4	10·8	25·4	20·9	10	21·3	24·7	23
.....	25	20	8·3	.....	18	16	25·2	11·4	24·4	20·7	10	26·3	25·4	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	14·7	23·8	20·4	11	24	25·3	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·9	10·7	26·1	22·8	11b	24·5	26	26
.....	.....	19·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	11·4	25·6	21·4	11	22·8	26·6	27
15·6	26·7	17·8	.....	62·5	15	20	29·9	11·1	28·6	22·7	12	23·3	26·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	28·5	10·1	28·3	28	12	23	25·1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	28·4	9·9	27·4	23	12	24·2	25·7	30
18	26·3	21·8	.....	60	.....	.....	31·1	11·8	28·1	22·5	12	26	26·8	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·9	10·6	26·1	23	11	25	25·3	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·8	11·3	25·1	22·1	11	23	26	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	10·8	26	20·7	11	23	25·3	34
.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	16·7	26·5	10·8	25·5	22·1	11	22·7	26·2	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	.....	22·8	10·5	23·2	19·5	11	24	26	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	27·7	10·7	25·2	21·5	11	23	25	37
12·2	18·5	16·7	.....	60	17	.....	29·1	11·1	25·6	20·8	11	23·5	25·1	38
14	24	17·7	.....	.....	17·4	17	30	11·7	24·5	21·4	11	22	26·7	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	26·1	10·4	22·5	18·4	11	23	25·4	40
15	23·3	17·7	5	60	.....	17·5	26·7	10·3	25·8	22·4	12	.....	25	41
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·7	10·7	26·8	21·8	11	24	25·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25·1	10·9	21·8	18·5	11	24·7	26	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20·4	13·3	31·4	27	12	23	26	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	23·1	13·2	30·2	25	13	22	26·1	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13·2	31·9	26·5	11b	.....	26·5	46
15·6	26·7	20·3	.....	50	19	20	16·9	13·4	33	27·6	14·3a	25	25·8	47
.....	19	17·8	.....	62·5	12	18	19·4	11·8	28·8	.....	12	22	25·3	48
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	20	17	22·8	11·8	30·9	24	11	.....	25·9	49
.....	25	17·4	.....	60	16·7	16·2	26·2	12	30·4	24·2	11	21·5	26·2	50
20·1	**25·1**	**15·0**	**12·0**	.....	**22·5**	**17·3**	**23·3**	**10·2**	**23·3**	**18·6**	**9·2**	**19·6**	**24·0**	
20·1	25·1	15	12	.....	22	17·3	28·9	10·3	26·1	20·7	10	21	24·4	51
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	23	17·2	17·6	10·1	20·4	16·4	8·3a	18·2	23·5	52
22·8	**23·9**	**11·8**	**13·7**	.....	**23·5**	**19·1**	**16·8**	**9·9**	**20·7**	**16·7**	**11·0**	**18·1**	**24·1**	
22·3	22·9	11·6	12·5	.....	24	18·9	15·4	9·9	22	16·6	11	17·1	24	53
23·7	26·2	9·7	.....	.....	25	18	15·2	10	20	16·7	11	17·2	24·7	54
21·2	21·6	12·2	13·7	.....	20	17·6	17·4	9·8	21·1	17·2	11	18·1	23·4	55
24	25	13·5	15	.....	25	21·7	19·1	9·8	19·5	16·3	11	19·8	24·4	56
21·9	**23·4**	**12·3**	**14·9**	.....	**23·6**	**20·1**	**21·2**	**10·7**	**23·5**	**18·1**	**10·2**	**18·3**	**25·1**	
25	26·5	.....	.....	.....	25	21	14·6	10·9	22·4	17·2	11	16·9	25·5	57
22·5	26·5	.....	13	.....	25	20·7	16·2	10·8	24	18·2	10	18·2	26·3	58
20	20·2	14·1	15	.....	18	19·1	19·8	11·1	22·4	18·1	10	19·8	24·5	59
20·8	22	12·7	16·8	.....	25	20	29·5	10·3	24·9	19·3	10	18·1	24·7	60
21·2	22	10	.....	.....	25	19·7	26·1	10·4	23·6	17·6	10	18·7	24·7	61
17·4	**19·4**	**13·3**	**14·6**	.....	**24·3**	**20·7**	**22·9**	**11·9**	**31·5**	**26·9**	**11·4**	**25·7**	**28·3**	
22·5	23·5	15	19	.....	25·8	22·3	15	11·5	30	23·7	10	20	26·6	62
21·7	23·3	10	20	.....	25	22·7	26·8	12·7	32	.....	12·5a	24·7	.....	63
22·5	25·5	15	17·2	.....	24·2	22·6	22·3	13·4	32·4	30	12·5a	25	30·4	64
13·7	17	.....	8·3	.....	23·7	16·2	21·2	11·6	30·3	27·5	10	24	27	65
13·8	16·2	.....	10·8	.....	22·4	18	24·3	10·7	30·1	27·7	10	.....	27·3	66
12·4	18	.....	12·5	.....	24·5	18·8	25·8	11·8	32·8	.....	12·5a	28·2	28·9	67
15	16·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27·6	11·2	30	.....	9a	28	28·5	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20·5	12·6	34·4	25·8	14·3a	30	29·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats,	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**21·4**	**6·5a**	**15·4**	**2·9**	**5·0**	**8·1**	**10·5**	**10·5**	**10·4**	**10·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**20·2**	**6·4**	**16·9**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**7·5**	**12·9**	**10·0**	**10·1**	**10·3**
1—Sydney	19·9	6·7	18·5	3	5	7·4	11·3	10·7	10·5	10·4
2—New Glasgow	19·3	6·7	18	3·2	5	7·3	13·2	9·8	9·8	9·8
3—Amherst	18·8	6·7	15·5	3·2	5·2	6·8	11·2	10	10·3	10·3
4—Halifax	20·1	4·7	17·4	3	5	8	15	10·6	10	10·1
5—Windsor	19·8	6·7	17	3·3	5	7·8	15	8·7	9·6	10·7
6—Truro	23	6·7	15	3·1	5	7·7	11·4	10·4	10·3	10·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·0**	**6·7**	**16·7**	**3·2**	**4·8**	**7·7**	**13·4**	**10·2**	**10·9**	**11·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**20·1**	**7·0**	**17·0**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**7·7**	**13·2**	**10·1**	**10·4**	**10·4**
8—Moncton	20·2	7·3	16·8	3	5·1	8·5	13·8	10·3	10·3	10·3
9—Saint John	20	5·3–6·7	18·4	2·8	5·4	7·6	12·5	10·1	10·2	10·1
10—Fredericton	20·2	7·3	16·3	3·1	5	7·5	13·4	10·2	10·1	10·2
11—Bathurst	20·1	7·3c	16·5	3·1	4·6	7	.....	9·7	10·9	11·1
Quebec (average)	**19·2**	**5·3**	**12·7**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**6·2**	**10·4**	**9·3**	**10·0**	**10·0**
12—Quebec	21·7	5–9·5b	13·1	3·3	5·1	6·7	10·3	9·6	10·1	9·8
13—Three Rivers	20·4	4·7–5·3	12·2	3·4	5	6·5	12·7	9·6	10	10
14—Sherbrooke	20	5·3	12·7	2·7	5·2	5·7	11	9·3	9·8	9·8
15—Sorel	18·4	4·7	12·8	2·6	5	5·8	9·4	9·1	9·9	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	16·9	4	12	2·7	5·2	7·2	9·6	8·9	10·6	10
17—St. Johns	17·8	4·7	12·8	2·7	5	5·4	9·6	9·7	10	11·2
18—Thetford Mines	19	4·7	12·4	3·6	4·7	5·4	10	9·3	10·4	10
19—Montreal	20·9	5·3–6·7	13·7	3·4	5	7·2	9·8	9·1	9·6	9·5
20—Hull	17·5	5·3–6·7	12·8	3	4·8	6·2	11·2	9	9·3	9·3
Ontario (average)	**21·1**	**6·1**	**14·4**	**2·6**	**4·9**	**8·8**	**10·4**	**10·0**	**10·0**	**10·1**
21—Ottawa	20	6·7	13·8	3·3	4·8	8·1	9·8	9·6	9·5	9·7
22—Brockville	18·6	6	11·9	3·2	4·9	8·3	9·6	9·7	9·7	9·8
23—Kingston	17·3	5·3–6	12·6	2·9	4·7	7·6	11	9·7	9·7	10
24—Belleville	19·8	5·3	15	2·4	4·6	7·7	9·8	9·5	9·4	9·5
25—Peterborough	20·3	5·3–6·7	13·3	2·2	4·7	7·8	10·2	9·6	9·6	9·6
26—Oshawa	20·7	5·3–6·7	13·7	2·3	4·6	8·5	9·9	9·4	9·6	9·6
27—Orillia	20·7	5·3	20	2·1	5	8·5	10·6	9·7	9·7	9·7
28—Toronto	24·8	6·7	17	2·6	5	8·8	9·8	10·2	10	10
29—Niagara Falls	20·8	5·3–6·7	11	2·5	5·1	9·1	10·7	9·5	9·1	9·8
30—St. Catharines	22·4	6·7	17·5	2·4	4·8	9·2	10·7	9·2	9·1	9·3
31—Hamilton	28·1	6–6·7	15·4	2·6	5·1	9·4	9·9	10·1	9·7	10
32—Brantford	21·8	5·3–6·7	14·7	2·3	4·9	9·8	9·6	9·7	9·9	9·8
33—Galt	25·4	6·7	16·7	2·2	5	8·9	9·8	10·1	10	9·8
34—Guelph	21·4	6	14·8	2·2	5·2	9·4	10·2	9·9	9·6	9·6
35—Kitchener	22·7	6·7	13·9	2·4	5	9·4	10·4	10·4	10·5	10·5
36—Woodstock	21·6	6	12·7	2	4·8	9·3	9·7	10	9·8	9·8
37—Stratford	20·6	5·3–6·7	12·7	2·1	5	9·4	10·7	9·6	9·6	9·7
38—London	19·8	6–6·7	18	2·2	4·9	8·9	11·1	9·8	9·8	9·6
39—St. Thomas	21·2	5·3–6	15·9	2·4	5·1	9·6	12	9·8	9·9	9·9
40—Chatham	20·2	5·3	12·8	2·3	4·6	8·5	9·9	10·7	12	10·8
41—Windsor	19·4	5·3–6·7	14·7	2·4	4·8	8·2	10	9·5	9·8	9·7
42—Sarnia	22·5	5·3	12·2	2	5	8·1	10	10·8	10·7	9·8
43—Owen Sound	20·3	6	14·5	2·4	4·2	8·5	10·5	9·7	9·4	9·4
44—North Bay	22	6c	15	3·4	5	9·1	10·8	11·1	10·8	11·2
45—Sudbury	19·9	6·7	13·9	3·4	5·3	8·2	10·8	10·6	10·5	10·9
46—Cobalt	20	6·7	13	3·6	5·3	8·8	12	10·7	12	12·4
47—Timmins	19·7	6·7	13·2	3·3	5·5	8·6	11·1	10·1	10	10
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·1	6	11·7	3	5	8·9	11	10·1	10·2	10·8
49—Port Arthur	20·7	6–6·7	18·6	3·2	5·2	9·7	10	9·9	10·2	10·4
50—Fort William	21	6–6·7	13	3·2	4·8	8·3	10·3	10·2	10·5	10·4
Manitoba (average)	**23·3**	**7·0**	**16·2**	**3·1**	**4·9**	**9·0**	**10·0**	**11·7**	**11·0**	**11·0**
51—Winnipeg	23·3	6·4–8	16·3	3	4·7	8·2	9·7	11·3	11·1	11
52—Brandon	21·6	6·4–7·1	16	3·1	5·1	9·7	10·2	12	10·9	10·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·6**	**6·9**	**17·8**	**3·0**	**5·0**	**9·2**	**10·5**	**12·3**	**11·1**	**10·9**
53—Regina	21	6·4–7·2	16·7	3	5·9	9·3	9·9	12·4	10·9	10·5
54—Prince Albert	21·4	6·4	22·5	3	4·5	8·4	10·8	12·2	11·7	11·8
55—Saskatoon	19·8	7·2	17	3	4·6	9·2	10·5	11·8	10·6	10·4
56—Moose Jaw	20·1	7·2	15	3	4·8	9·7	10·7	12·7	11·1	11
Alberta (average)	**24·0**	**7·1**	**14·2**	**3·1**	**4·8**	**8·4**	**10·1**	**11·7**	**10·6**	**10·7**
57—Medicine Hat	23·6	7·2	14	3·1	4·7	8·2	10·6	11·9	10·6	10·6
58—Drumheller	23·3	6·7–7·2	.....	3·1	5	8·3	9·1	12·1	10·8	10·8
59—Edmonton	23	6·4–7·2	16·5	3	4·8	8·3	10·1	11·5	10·7	10·9
60—Calgary	26·9	7·2	12	3	5·5	8·7	10	11·9	10·3	10·6
61—Lethbridge	23·2	7·2	.....	3·3	4	8·6	10·7	11·3	10·5	10·7
British Columbia (average)	**25·1**	**8·5**	**19·5**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**7·4**	**8·5**	**12·1**	**11·6**	**11·6**
62—Fernie	23·4	7·2–8	18	3·6	5	8·1	10	11·5	11·6	12·5
63—Nelson	24·7	9	20	3·6	6	8	9	12·8	13·2	12·8
64—Trail	23	8·5	.....	3·5	5·3	8·1	8·7	13·7	12·7	13·1
65—New Westminster	24·4	8·3–9·6	16·6	3·5	5·3	6·3	7·9	10·9	11·1	9·9
66—Vancouver	25·7	8·3–9·6	20	3·4	4·8	7	8·1	10·8	10·6	10·4
67—Victoria	25·6	8	19·2	3·5	5·5	7·8	7·7	11·7	10·8	10·4
68—Nanaimo	28·5	8	20	3·6	5	6·9	8·5	12·2	11	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	8–9	22·5	3·8	5·7	7·2	7·8	13·3	12·1	11·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread. c. Grocers'

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·2	5·9	1·524	30·3	27·5	15·2	10·7	16·6	14·9	55·1	16·2	50·8	42·8	
5·3	5·3	1·635	33·1	.....	13·7	11·4	15·9	14·5	57·2	16·0	55·9	47·8	
4·9	5·5	1·665	31·6	.....	13	11·4	15·2	14·1	.....	15·8	65	49·2	1
4·8	5	1·44	29·6	.....	12·5	12·5	15·5	14·6	.....	15·7	49	47·5	2
5	5·8	1·42	31·3	.....	14	10·6	15·6	11·5	.....	14·6	.....	45·5	3
5·6	4·9	1·861	34·5	.....	15	11·6	16·5	16·5	66·7	16·3	61·3	46·8	4
6·2	5·4	1·80	37	.....	.....	10·8	16·7	15·7	49	16·3	49	53	5
5	5·1	1·624	34·4	.....	14	11·5	15·8	14·5	56	17·1	55	45	6
4·8	5·9	1·075	23·6	15·0	15·0	12·6	16·0	14·8	.....	17·0	49·0	47·2	7
5·1	6·0	1·506	30·6	.....	14·3	11·0	16·0	14·8	51·5	15·7	54·5	46·7	
4·9	5·9	1·432	27	.....	14·5	11·8	16·6	15	49	16·1	.....	50	8
5·5	5·9	1·863	35·5	.....	13·9	10·8	15·8	14	55	15·1	55	46·1	9
5·3	6·6	1·182	27·7	.....	14	11·4	16·1	15	52	15·5	51	48	10
4·6	5·6	1·548	32·1	.....	14·7	10·1	15·6	15	50	16·2	57·5	42·5	11
5·0	6·1	1·943	36·8	21·7	14·1	10·8	16·6	13·8	53·6	15·8	54·3	41·9	
5·4	6·7	1·896	35·6	20	14	12·6	17·4	14	65	16·7	53	43·2	12
5·1	6	1·967	38·4	.....	15	10·2	16	13	46	15·8	.....	44	13
4·8	5·7	1·974	37	.....	14·3	10·8	17·8	14·5	47	17·4	52·5	42·9	14
5·2	6	1·800	35·1	.....	12·7	10	15	13·2	48·3	15·8	.....	40·5	15
4·4	6·5	2·122	39·2	.....	13·6	11·8	16·5	13·3	55	15·5	50	38·8	16
5·9	5·8	1·920	36·4	.....	14·7	10·1	16·6	14·4	48·8	15	65	43·8	17
4	6·6	1·930	37·6	.....	14·2	10·6	17·7	13·2	60	15·5	.....	44·6	18
5·2	5·9	1·984	36·5	20	13·7	10·6	16·8	13·3	69	15	53·1	40·3	19
5·2	5·5	1·892	35·1	25	14·4	10·3	15·8	15·2	43·6	15·1	52	39·2	20
4·8	5·9	1·562	30·7	30·9	15·6	10·9	16·4	15·3	53·3	15·5	50·7	41·3	
4·9	6·7	1·901	36·4	33·8	14·3	10·8	16·7	16	65	15·8	52·4	41·5	21
4·9	7	1·672	35	.....	.....	10·6	17	14·6	45	14·8	59	42·3	22
4·9	5·4	1·432	29	25	.....	9·9	16·4	15	49·7	14·7	50	41·1	23
4·8	5·7	1·586	29·9	.....	.....	12·2	16·1	14·8	51·7	14·7	53·5	39·7	24
4·9	5·8	1·50	29·2	.....	.....	10·8	16·8	14·7	52·7	16	50·7	39	25
4·5	5·6	1·44	27·2	.....	.....	10·6	16·2	14·7	49	14·7	57·5	40·2	26
4·1	6·4	1·46	29·2	35	.....	10·4	16	15	65	15·7	48	40	27
4·6	5·2	1·603	30·5	25	.....	9·9	16·7	15·1	58·3	15·8	49·2	40	28
6·1	5	1·70	32·4	35	23	10·8	15·9	15·7	52	14·6	50	40·3	29
5	5·8	1·65	30·4	.....	.....	10·5	16·8	15	48	14·5	45	42·6	30
4·9	6	1·60	29·5	.....	.....	11·2	16·9	14·7	.....	15·2	51	40·5	31
4·8	5·3	1·325	26	.....	10	11·3	16·3	15·1	50	14·6	.....	40·2	32
4·8	6·9	1·325	28·2	.....	.....	11·3	16·1	15	55	14·8	44	40·4	33
4·9	5·2	1·25	25·2	.....	.....	10	16·1	14·6	.....	15·3	49	40·3	34
4·4	5·9	1·25	25·8	.....	.....	10·9	17·1	15	.....	15·3	.....	38·6	35
3·7	5·2	1·283	26·3	.....	.....	9·9	16·2	14·8	.....	15	.....	39·2	36
4·8	6·6	1·375	28·3	.....	.....	11·8	15·3	15·6	40	15·7	54·5	40·8	37
4·6	5·9	1·19	25·2	25	.....	11·8	16·1	14·7	42	14·9	49·8	40·2	38
4·8	6·8	1·342	25	25	.....	11·8	16·4	14·9	47·5	16·6	49·3	41·5	39
4·4	4·9	.....	48·2	.....	.....	10·7	16·7	14·1	45	16·4	49	40·4	40
3·9	5	.....	30·5	.....	.....	10·8	15·7	15·5	.....	14·7	.....	39·7	41
4·6	5·7	1·30	25	.....	.....	9·5	16	15	.....	16	55	39	42
4·7	4·7	1·158	21·5	.....	.....	10	16	15	51	15·2	45	39	43
5	5·7	1·85	34·2	.....	.....	11·5	15·7	15	65	16·5	49	42·7	44
4·8	6·2	2·004	36·2	.....	15	11·5	17·5	16·5	59·6	16	52·7	45	45
5·3	6·8	2·25	43·3	.....	17	12·3	17·6	16·7	60·6	17·7	52·5	47	46
4·8	6·9	1·893	.....	.....	16·2	12·1	16·5	17	61·5	16·5	53	44·7	47
5·4	6·8	1·89	37·7	39	15	9·5	15·5	15	57·7	16	55	45·7	48
5·1	6·9	1·70	32·1	35	14·3	11·1	16·8	17	54·3	15·8	46·4	41·4	49
4·9	6·4	1·80	33·7	.....	15·3	10·9	17·8	15·7	53	15·8	48·7	42·8	50
5·4	6·3	1·145	23·0	.....	14·7	10·2	17·7	15·4	60·8	16·6	46·0	42·0	
5·4	5·4	1·22	23·5	.....	12·7	9·5	17·2	15·2	60·2	15·7	44·6	41·1	51
5·3	7·1	1·07	22·5	.....	16·7	10·9	18·2	15·6	61·4	17·5	47·4	42·8	52
5·3	6·0	·830	18·5	.....	17·1	10·3	17·4	15·1	61·2	17·9	50·0	45·6	
5·2	5·1	1·04	23·7	.....	16	10·1	17·9	14·6	60·7	17·4	49·9	46·6	53
5·6	6·8	·525	10	.....	17·7	9·7	18·4	15·7	65	19	54·8	46·5	54
5·3	5·7	·77	16·3	.....	.....	10·1	17·4	14·9	60·1	17·2	46·6	44·7	55
5·1	6·3	·983	24	.....	17·5	11·2	16	15	59	17·9	48·8	44·7	56
5·3	5·7	·831	20·4	.....	15·5	9·7	17·5	15·3	57·7	18·5	48·3	43·7	
5·1	6	·857	22	.....	15·6	10	17·8	15·9	57	19·3	52·3	44·3	57
5	5·1	·675	25	.....	.....	9·1	16·5	15	61	18·3	49·7	46·7	58
5·7	7·2	·671	15	.....	15·9	10·5	17·7	15·6	54·5	18·2	45·3	42·7	59
5·8	5·7	1·20	25	.....	.....	9·6	17·7	15·6	57·8	18·5	47·2	44	60
5	4·6	·75	15	.....	15	9·5	18	14·4	58·3	18	47	40·7	61
6·5	5·7	1·814	34·5	.....	19·1	10·0	17·2	14·5	57·0	17·2	47·1	41·7	
7·1	8·4	1·35	25	.....	22·5	12·2	16·7	16	60·7	19·3	53·3	46·3	62
8	7·2	.....	.....	.....	20	10·5	19·5	16·2	62·5	20	50	47·5	63
6·7	6·7	1·60	29	.....	.....	9·7	19	15	59·7	19	50	45	64
5·1	4·7	1·36	25	.....	16	8·8	15·6	12·5	54·1	14·6	43·7	36·6	65
5	4	1·50	26·8	.....	.....	8·6	15·6	13	50·2	15	43	37·1	66
6·3	4·6	1·70	36·5	.....	.....	9·6	16·7	13·5	57·4	15·8	43·4	37·3	67
7	5·2	2·50	56	.....	.....	10·6	16·8	14·1	51	15·2	46	41·3	68
6·5	4·7	2·69	43·3	.....	17·7	10	17·8	15·5	60	18·3	47·5	42·5	69

quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**33·9**	**58·0**	**19·4**	**13·7**	**2·7**	**35·3**	**47·8**	**11·5**	**4·9**	**14·165b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**38·4**	**58·4**	**18·7**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**40·8**	**38·5**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	36·4	59·3	20·8	10·7	2·6	41·4	41·5	12·1	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	42·5	57·7	18·7	9·9	2·9	40	38	13·7	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·8	6·2	41·4	60	16·2	9·3	2·8	40	34·2	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	6·2	37·4	56·7	22·8	9·9	2·7	40	40	11·7	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	34	58·3	16·7	9·4	2·8	40	40	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	6·5	6·3	38·8	58·6	16·7	10	2·7	43·1	37	12·2	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·3**	**6·1**	**39·8**	**59·3**	**18·5**	**13·5**	**2·9**	**40·0**	**37·0**	**11·8**	**4·9**	**14·00**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**40·8**	**58·8**	**18·5**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**37·5**	**36·6**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·4	6·1	43·3	60	20·1	9·1	3	42·2	39·2	11·8	5	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·3	37·2	56·9	19·8	10·3	2·6	39·9	35·5	12·2	5	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·2	37·5	59·4	16·9	10·8	2·7	30·5	34·3	11·6	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·5	6	45	58·8	17·2	9·5	2·7	37·5	37·5	11·8	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**32·6**	**60·0**	**20·1**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**40·0**	**45·8**	**10·1**	**4·9**	**13·643**
12—Quebec	6·1	5·9	33	64·7	20·9	15·6	2·8	40·7	60	10·6	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	31·7	64·2	20·7	15	2·5	43·3	.....	.....	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	6	31·5	55·7	20·9	11·9	3	39·3	45·4	10	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	31·2	60·4	20·6	10	2·3	34·0	35	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·8	30·2	62·2	20·3	12·5	2·3	36·7	46·7	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	31	48·6	18·2	12·8	2·9	44	47·5	10	5	12·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·7	36·2	58	18·8	13·2	3	40	40	10	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·9	36·1	64·1	18·5	13·6	2·7	42·3	47·1	10·2	4·9	13·75
20—Hull	6·1	5·9	32·1	62·2	21·7	12·4	2·7	39·3	45	9·8	4·9	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**33·7**	**60·4**	**19·2**	**12·1**	**2·5**	**33·6**	**49·4**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**13·871**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6	33·7	59·7	19·2	12·9	2·8	36·9	52	10	4·9	14·25
22—Brockville	6·5	6·1	31·8	60·1	22·2	10·8	2·6	32·8	48·3	10	5	13·75
23—Kingston	6·1	5·9	30	53·4	18·2	12	2·8	36·7	44	10·2	4·7	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6·1	33·1	60·6	18·9	10·5	2·6	31·2	45·8	10	4·6	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·2	6·1	38·8	56·7	17·8	13·1	2·8	34·7	50	10·5	5·2	14·00
26—Oshawa	6·1	6	33·8	56·3	18·2	11·2	2·4	29·5	51	10·6	4·6	13·25
27—Orillia	6·2	6·2	30·7	63	19·2	10	2·3	32·8	49·7	9·8	4·5	14·25
28—Toronto	6	5·8	36·6	61·8	16·2	12	2·6	32·2	50	10·1	4·6	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·5	6·4	31·3	60·6	19·2	11·9	2·2	35	50	10·3	4·7	12·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·8	6·7	31·6	63·4	21·2	12·2	2·7	36	40	11·2	5·2	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6·5	6·3	32·7	63·5	18·7	11·2	2·3	34·8	45	10·2	4·9	12·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	37·4	59·2	20·1	11·2	2·4	32·3	47·5	9·9	5·2	12·75
33—Galt	6·7	6·4	33·4	56·2	18·7	12	2·4	35	49	10·4	5	13·00
34—Guelph	6·4	6·3	33	57·3	18·3	10·2	2·5	33·8	44·2	10	5·2	12·00
35—Kitchener	6·3	6·3	28·2	65·9	18·1	11·3	2·6	35·6	45	10·1	4·7	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·7	37·8	61	19·5	10	2·6	32·8	49·7	10·6	5·4	12·00
37—Stratford	6·6	6·5	31·8	66	21·2	11·4	2·4	28·4	43·3	10·3	4·8	12·50
38—London	6·2	6	34·6	61·8	17·1	12·4	2·3	36·2	46·2	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·9	6·8	36·8	66·1	17·7	12·3	2·4	38·6	50	10·5	5·2	13·00
40—Chatham	6·6	6·6	37·8	58	15	12·6	.....	34·5	60	10	4·3	g
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	30·6	58·1	19	11·1	2·2	29·7	60	9·9	4·4	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·2	6·2	27	49	15	9·5	1·9	32	72	10	4	13·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	37·6	59·6	21·7	10·2	2·1	25	45	10·6	4·9	13·50
44—North Bay	6·9	6·2	44·3	66·2	21	15	2·6	40	.....	.....	5	14·50
45—Sudbury	6·9	6·7	35·6	65	19·4	14	2·7	33	49·5	13·7	4·8	16·75
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·1	32·4	62·1	23·3	15	2·8	35	51·7	13·3	5	19·50
47—Timmins	6·8	6·8	35	60·4	19·3	16	2·9	32·8	.....	.....	4·6	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·6	27·4	64·8	21·4	15	2·4	33	45	12	4·8	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·1	34·3	58·9	21·1	14·3	2·4	31·4	53·3	11	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·3	32·7	58·3	21·4	12·7	2·5	37·5	45	11·7	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**31·5**	**53·4**	**20·5**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**28·4**	**50·9**	**13·3**	**5·3**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	32	54	20·4	13·1	2·6	28·7	46·7	12·6	5·6	18·00
52—Brandon	7·1	6·9	30·9	52·7	20·5	14·5	2·7	28·1	55	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**30·8**	**54·5**	**19·8**	**18·7**	**2·9**	**33·7**	**57·5**	**14·1**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·8	30·5	55·2	18	16·4a	2·8	32·7	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·2	28·8	54	20·5	21·6a	3·5	40	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·6	31·8	54·6	19·4	17·8a	2·7	32	55	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·1	7·1	32	54·2	21·1	18·8a	2·6	30	.....	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·2**	**6·9**	**29·9**	**52·4**	**18·1**	**18·3**	**2·8**	**30·2**	**53·3**	**13·2**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·1	6·9	27·5	52·6	19·3	20a	2·8	32·5	65	11·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·4	6·7	27·7	54·3	18·3	20a	2·8	26·7	60	14	4·7	.....
59—Edmonton	7·2	7·3	34·7	50·9	18·5	18·1a	2·8	34·2	49	14·1	5	g
60—Calgary	7	7	33·1	52·7	18·7	17·3a	2·9	30·8	47·5	11·5	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·2	6·7	26·5	51·6	15·5	16a	2·6	26·7	45	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·9**	**6·5**	**32·9**	**51·8**	**20·8**	**21·0**	**2·9**	**36·5**	**53·1**	**12·6**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	7·8	7	35	51	17·3	22·5a	2·7	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	35	57·5	23	.....	3·1	40	50	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	7·4	6·8	33·7	52	22·6	23·3a	3·1	25	.....	15	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·9	30·5	48·2	21·4	20a	2·7	33·2	51·7	11·4	5·1	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6·1	30·4	48·9	17·5	17·6a	2·7	32·8	55	10·3	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·5	33·5	51·4	21·6	20·6a	2·7	34·5	59·2	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·3	32·2	51	20·5	20a	3	51·7	.....	12	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·4	32·5	54·2	22·3	23a	3	37·5	47·5	13·5	7·5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·375	**11·825**	**9·497**	**11·529**	**7·092**	**8·561**	**7·408**	**26·4**	**9·3**	**24·205**	**17·808**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·333**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**21·083**	**14·667**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·50c	30	9·8	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00–8·00	5·50	29·3	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250– 9·650	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·00**	**7·500c**	**21·6**	**10·0**	**19·000–23·000**	**10·000–15·000**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·3**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	28·4g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·6	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·294	**12·036**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·7**	**8·9**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·6	9·6	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	22·5	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·5	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	8·4	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33	12·17	8·67	9·67	6·50	20·4	9·1	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	8·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	25	9·1	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·50	13·33c	14·67c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·1	8·8	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·4	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·159	**11·528**	**10·074**	**12·385**	**7·735**	**9·842**	**8·708**	**24·6**	**8·9**	**25·714**	**19·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·9	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·2	9·2	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·9	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·7	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·3	8·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75	12·00	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·5	8·9	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·6	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22·2	8·6	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2	8·8	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	9·50	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	23	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·25	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·1	8·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–10·00	10·50	11·00	12·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	23·8	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	8·5	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–11·50	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·2	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·3	9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·1	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·3	9·5	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·5	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	10·75	.....	16·00	.....	12·00–14·00	7·00–10·00	.....	8·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50–9·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8·3	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
7·50– 8·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	7·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00	7·00	.....	30	9·8	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50c	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·7	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	31·3	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·3	9·1	p.	p.	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50	25	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·1	9·4	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	8·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·613	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**27·1**	**9·7**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	28	9·8	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–10·70h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·2	9·5	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·759**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	9·50i	25·8	9·6	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85–9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·9	9·7	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15–9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·5	9·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·6g**	**9·4**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·8g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	32·5g	9·6	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·8	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·850**	.....	.....	**6·625**	**7·125**	**4·725**	**33·6**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·00–8·25	8·00–10·00	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	10	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·45	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·45	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·3	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·7	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	33·3	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33·3	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35 s. Delivered

(Continued from page 867)

average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices showed little change during the month the averages for beef and pork being about the same as in June. Mutton was down in the average from 24·7 cents per pound in June to 23·5 cents in July. Lard declined from an average price of 11·9 cents per pound to 11·6 cents. The price of fresh eggs averaged higher in most localities the Dominion average price being up from 25·5 cents per dozen to 27·1 cents. Reductions in the price of milk were reported from several localities and the Dominion average price was fractionally lower at 10·7 cents per quart. Creamery butter was higher in Ontario and in the western provinces and the Dominion average price was up from 25·5 cents per pound to 26·1 cents. Potatoes averaged $1.52 per 90 pounds in July as compared with $1.49 in June. Prices in the prairie provinces were considerably lower than in the others. Granulated sugar was again fractionally higher at 6.6 cents per pound. The price of United States anthracite coal averaged 10 cents per ton lower at $14.16 per ton. Coke was down in the average from $11.88 per ton to $11.82.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14-$14.75; Ottawa $16.25; Kingston $16; Belleville $15.50; Peterborough $16.25; Oshawa $15; Toronto $14.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Windsor $13.25; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.25; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1939
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921 ...	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 98·1 for June as compared to 97·8 for May, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The index of food and tobacco was unchanged at 91·9, a decrease of 4·8 per cent in the price of cereals being offset by increases of 1·5 per cent in the prices of meat, fish and eggs and 2·7 per cent in other foods and tobacco. The index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures rose from 100·8 to 101·3 or 0·5 per cent. Compared with June, 1938, the general index was lower by 2·6 per cent.

The Statist index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·6 at the end of June showing no change from the figure for May 31. The index of all foodstuffs was 79·8, an increase of 0·8 per cent during the month due to increases in all of its sub-groups. The index of "all materials" declined 0·5 per cent during the month to 98·5. The general index for the end of June, 1938, was 91·4, the corresponding figure for this year being 0·9 per cent lower.

Cost of living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 156 at the beginning of July, having been 153 for the preceding four months. The index of food prices was 139 as compared to 134 the two preceding months, the increase being mainly due to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices and by increases in the average prices of eggs and milk. The index of rent was unchanged but those for clothing and sundries both showed small increases.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce on the base July, 1914=100, was 172 at mid-May as compared with 174 at mid-February. During the quarter the index of food prices decreased from 160 to 157 due to decreases in the prices of eggs, milk, flour, oatmeal and butter which were only partially offset by increases in the prices of beef, bacon and potatoes. The index of clothing prices was unchanged while that for fuel and lighting materials declined from 184 to 180.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 685 for June as compared with 693 for May, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined from 643 in May to 626 in June due to decreases in all its sub-groups. The index of prices of industrial materials was 736 for June as compared to 737 the preceding month, there having been increases in the minerals and metal group and in the miscellaneous group which were counteracted by a decrease in the textile group. The index based on gold currency was unchanged at 55.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 106·8 for June as compared to 106·5 for May. The index for agricultural products increased 0·8 per cent while that for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was unchanged as was also that for manufactured goods.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·5 for June as compared to 126·1 for May, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The index of food prices rose 0·8 per cent during the month and that for clothing rose 0·1 per cent. The indexes for rent and for sundries were unchanged while that for heating and lighting materials declined 1·0 per cent.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for April as compared to 99 for March. The index of prices of foodstuffs rose from 100 to 102 while that for non-foods was unchanged at 99.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100 was 103 for May, showing no change from the figures for the previous two months. The indexes for all the sub-groups were unchanged with the exception of that for sundries the slight increase in which was insufficient to affect the general index.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100 was 76·2 for May, showing no change from the figures for the previous month. Of the indexes for the ten sub-groups which enter into the general index one was unchanged, four showed increases and five showed decreases. None of the changes amounted to one per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100, was 84·7 for June as compared with 84·8 for May. Although some reduction in costs occurred in each of the major groups of expenditures except sundries, the only substantial decline was a seasonal drop in coal prices. Living costs in June were 2·3 per cent lower than in June, 1938.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1939

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1939 was 219, there being 51 in April, 80 in May and 88 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1939, showing 188 fatalities was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 543. In the second quarter of 1938, 264 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 961).

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 22 fatalities for the first quarter of 1939, and 7 fatalities for 1938.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, and certain other official sources as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1939 were as follows: agriculture, 34; logging, 35; fishing and trapping, 6; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 35; manufacturing, 25; construction, 20; electric light and power, 10; transportation and public utilities, 35; trade, 3; service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 22 were in "metalliferous mining", 11 in "coal mining", and 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink, and tobacco" group, 2 in "animal foods," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 11 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 3 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 9 fatalities in the "buildings and structures" classification, 1 in "shipbuilding," 5 in "highway and bridge," and 5 in miscellaneous construction.

In transportation and public utilities there were 13 fatalities in "steam railways," 12 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 7 in "local and highway transportation," 1 in "telegraphs and telephones," and 1 in "express."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in the "retail" group.

Of the fatalities in service, 9 were in public administration, 1 in "recreational," 1 in "custom and repair," and 5 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On May 13, three loggers were drowned in Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta, when their boat burned.

Two fishermen were drowned when a boat capsized near St. Godfrey, Quebec, on May 3.

Two miners were asphyxiated by gas fumes from blasting, on June 20, at Geraldton, Ontario.

At Red Lake, Ontario, two linemen were struck by lightning on June 4.

On June 4, when a canoe capsized, two members of a survey party were drowned in Kississing Lake, Manitoba.

Two park labourers were killed when struck by lightning, on June 15, at Kitchener, Ontario.

During the quarter two fatalities occurred in Canadian waters which are not included in the accompanying list, as the seamen killed were employed on ships registered in other countries. On June 17 a seaman on a British freighter fell from a gangplank and was drowned at Montreal; a fireman on a German steamer was drowned on June 24 when he fell from a wharf at Shediac, New Brunswick.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1939 has been compiled containing 22 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 6 in mining (non-ferrous smelting and quarrying), 10 in manufacturing, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 3 in service. Three of these accidents occurred in January, 9 in February and 10 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1938 has been made. This includes 7 fatalities, of which 2 were in agriculture, 3 in mining (non-ferrous smelting and quarrying), and 2 in manufacturing. Two of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in July, 1 in September, 1 in October, 1 in November and 1 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1939 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc)	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	5	1	....	3	3	2	6	1	....	....	2	....	23
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
F.—Falling objects	2	11	....	13	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	34
G.—Handling of objects	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	14	9	4	3	2	4	....	27	2	....	6	....	71
J.—Animals	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
K.—Falls of persons	4	7	1	5	4	9	2	3	1	....	6	....	42
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	4	1	1	7	3	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	21
Total	34	35	6	35	25	20	10	35	3	....	16	....	219

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action by Janitor for Wages under Quebec Order No. 4 Fails in Part

IN an action for wages at the rate of $50 a month as fixed by the Fair Wage Board for janitors with heated living quarters in apartment houses, Mr. Justice Curran of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal on May 9 awarded the plaintiff $21. The contract had not specified any remuneration in cash. This amount was made up of wages for nine weeks at the rate of $5 a week for part-time work and $6 for wood used for the furnace, less $15 a month for two months for living quarters. The Court held that the plaintiff was not a janitor according to the meaning of Order 4 of the Fair Wage Board which applies to janitors employed full time, but under the rules of interpretation which the Board was empowered by the Order to lay down, a minimum of $5 a week was provided for persons spending a minimum of three hours a day in janitor service and being free to take other regular employment. *Bienvenu v. Charest* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Superieure 258.

Action by Joint Committee under Quebec Collective Agreements Act Fails owing to Faulty Procedure

An action by the Joint Committee of the Shoe Industry formed under the authority of the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act failed because the plaintiff had not followed the proper procedure for such a case.

The Committee claimed from a firm of shoe manufacturers the penalty provided by section 44 of the Act for every employer who refuses to permit the inspectors of the Committee to obtain at the place of work any information they consider necessary. The employer was willing to permit the inspectors to obtain information from the employees in the office of the establishment but not where the workers were engaged in their work

On November 23 it was found by Magistrate Gagnon of Quebec that the Act gave the inspectors power to require information from workers in their place of work and it stipulated that suits for the recovery of fines must be brought by the Committee, but since the Collective Labour Agreements Act makes no provision for the allocation of the amount recovered, the provisions of the Quebec Penal Actions Act on this point applied to the case. According to the latter statute if there are no express provisions for the application of a fine, one-half of it is to belong to the Crown and the other half to the private prosecutor and wherever a penalty reverts in whole or in part to the Crown, notice of the action for its recovery must be served without delay by the plaintiff upon the Attorney-General. No proceedings may be taken in the action before such notice, with a certificate of its service, has been returned to the Court with the action. The magistrate held that in the action brought by the Joint Committee of the Shoe Industry notice should have been given to the Attorney-General and no action could be maintained where such notice had not been served and a certificate of its service returned into Court at the same time as the action. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

Two days later the plaintiff amended its claim to state that the fine it was suing to recover belonged half to the Crown and half to the plaintiff and on November 30 the plaintiff produced in court a notice of the action sent to the Attorney-General on the 26th of that month. Mr. Justice Pratte of the Superior Court of the Quebec District who heard the action in its amended form held that the law did not permit the Court to maintain an action, notice of which was given after the action was begun; that notice given after the action is of no effect in validating proceedings taken previously which were directly contrary to a prohibition in the Penal Actions Act. *Comité Conjoint de L'Industrie de la Chaussure* v. *Brown et Grenier ltée,* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure 275.

Damages Awarded in Quebec to Workman for Employer's Negligence

Mr. Justice Sévigny, Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the District of Quebec on April 24 allowed a claim by a workman for damages suffered by him in an accident on January 24, 1938, when the plaintiff was removing snow and ice without help and with defective equipment from the roof of a house occupied by the main shareholders of the defendant company. The negligence of the workman in not insisting on having help and in continuing to use equipment which he knew was no longer altogether safe was taken into account by the Court in assessing the amount of the award. Since the injury reduced the worker's capacity by 22 per cent he was considered entitled to damages of $2,500 and his out-of-pocket expenses were $519. He was awarded one half of both or $1,509.50.

The plaintiff had been doing general work for the defendant since 1929, and was paid $20 a week. Each winter he had removed snow and ice from the roof of the house. When the plaintiff was first instructed to do this work, he stated to an official of the defendant that he required help. This was admitted, as the work is generally done by two men, but the official suggested that the plaintiff could remove it himself. However, in 1929 and 1930 he was aided by his brother-in-law whom he himself paid, making no claim on his employer. Since that time he had been doing the work alone but had to use a ladder placed on the roof and secured with a rope. It was through the breaking of the worn rope that the workman fell to the pavement. The employer was held negligent in not providing proper and safe equipment. *Marois v. Syndicat Cooperatif Immobilier ltée,* (1939) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Superieure, 279.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed further important improvement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,843 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting, and highly specialized business. They employed 1,144,685 workers, a number greater by 1·5 per cent than their July 1 staff of 1,127,863. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115·8 in the preceding month to 117·5 at August 1, when it was over five points higher than at the same date in 1938. The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at midsummer, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index; the expansion at the beginning of August of the present year was therefore greater-than-seasonal, so that the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced at August 1, standing at 114·3, compared with 113·6 in the preceding month.

Heightened activity was recorded at the beginning of August in manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, shipping and stevedoring and logging were quieter.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 117·5 at August 1, 1939, compared with 115·8 at July 1, while at August 1 of recent years, the index was as follows: 1938, 112·1; 1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3, and 1927, 110·5.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of August, 1939, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 11·1 in comparison with 11·6 per cent at the beginning of July, 1939, and 14·0 per cent at the beginning of August, 1938. The percentage for August was established from the reports forwarded by 1,902 labour organizations with an aggregate of 242,163 members.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during July, 1939, was lower than that of the preceding month, but slightly higher than that reported during July a year ago. The industrial divisions showing the greatest declines under the first comparison were construction and maintenance, logging and services, with a marked increase recorded in farming, while in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, very pronounced gains were shown in logging, services, manufacturing and farming, which were largely offset by a heavy loss in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in July, 1939, numbered 33,151, applications 57,754, and placements in regular and casual employment 32,002.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was somewhat higher at $17.02 at the beginning of August as compared with $16.93 at the beginning of July. The increase was due to an advance in the cost of certain foods. Comparative figures for the cost of the list at certain earlier dates are $17 70 for August, 1938; $17.48 for August, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); and $21.90 for August, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued downward until the third week in August and then advanced until the end of the month, being 72·8 for the week ended September 1 as compared with 71·9 for the week ended August 18, 72·1 for the week ended July 28, and 73·3 for the week ended June 30. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 72·6 for July; 76·0 for August, 1938; 85·6 for August, 1937; 76·1 for August, 1936; 63·5 for February 1933 (the low point in recent years), and 98.4 for August, 1929.

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	150,308,714	158,210,782	143,564,229	134,542,328	137,254,532
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	58,580,050	63,709,402	57,026,268	55,822,529	58,946,698
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	90,797,055	93,269,144	83,468,997	66,915,722	66,661,943
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,170,291	7,833,221	7,608,740	7,293,412	7,828,826
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,376,528,320	2,831,081,944	2,371,129,327	2,466,370,454	2,730,577,687
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	92,835,769	97,346,073	98,661,488	100,841,202	103,925,690
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,697,240,089	1,680,377,190	1,634,654,979	1,622,606,061	1,620,819,977
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. $	.....	813,947,295	821,609,936	781,010,385	786,366,739	785,974,554
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	97·3	97·0	105·2	106·9	100·0
Preferred stocks.....	.....	83·0	81·9	86·8	87·2	81·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	65·8	65·8	66·8	66·8	65·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†72·8	72·6	73·3	76·0	78·6	80·1
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·02	16·93	16·92	17·70	17·45	17·43
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	71·4	86·6	70·1	71·7	83·3
(2) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	83·5	85·0	78·5	80·3	82·2
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	117·5	115·8	113·1	112·1	113·5	111·9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·1	11·6	11·7	14·0	13·5	13·2
Railway—						
(5) Carloadings, revenue freight cars	192,988	188,839	172,556	184,419	174,702	166,942
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,355,456	15,563,648	15,189,521	15,551,529	14,176,717	13,702,244
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,178,660	12,874,607	12,373,831	12,594,699
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	11,657,403	10,354,157	12,183,304	11,090,026	10,144,944
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	11,031,242	9,290,839	11,602,282	10,582,689	9,633,535
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,819,447,000	2,062,545,967	1,689,247,624	1,525,279,269
Building permits..... $	.....	6,535,813	7,832,242	5,830,000	6,114,843	6,577,474
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	25,827,200	22,129,700	25,196,300	22,113,400	21,158,200	20,928,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	.....	59,587	52,805	49,477	51,238	64,375
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	.....	111,149	107,902	82,781	83,927	109,401
Ferro-alloys..... tons	.....	6,475	10,015	1,857	4,129	4,068
Lead..... lbs.	.....	31,746,812	32,751,469	39,826,892	38,724,783	37,934,740
Zinc..... lbs.	.....	53,307,875	36,879,673	29,591,363	28,367,785	31,549,136
Copper..... lbs.	.....	50,203,445	54,581,869	49,321,991	49,607,247	48,489,958
Nickel..... lbs.	.....	19,648,013	20,103,880	16,548,872	17,404,131	16,327,169
Gold..... ounces	.....	439,898	436,783	416,317	419,685	393,211
Silver..... ounces	.....	2,735,995	2,876,694	2,139,043	2,584,296	2,821,218
Coal..... tons	.....	1,064,354	1,070,984	992,668	823,223	930,971
Crude petroleum imports..... gals.	.....	139,440	155,320,000	132,536,152	142,330,000	137,600,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	.....	6,747,000	5,079,000	4,104,744	6,015,000	7,264,000
Cotton, raw, imports..... lbs.	.....	9,419,000	15,309,000	8,265,000	7,588,000	9,546,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.	.....	.....	2,769,000	840,000	1,530,000	916,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.	.....	310,328,815	366,764,257	163,782,129	211,650,687	.....
Flour production..... bbls.	.....	1,105,502	1,187,875	1,103,037	928,722	969,207
(6) Sugar, manufactured..... lbs.	101,582,123	85,837,830	94,105,028	100,705,387	86,266,450	94,408,309
Foot wear production..... pairs	.....	.....	1,850,673	2,178,202	1,626,772	1,714,770
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.	.....	71,128,000	74,844,000	66,835,000	64,121,000	65,772,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	31,918,000	35,415,000	27,552,000	29,775,000	34,767,000
Newsprint production..... tons	.....	227,630	240,550	220,300	202,550	201,690
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	5,112	10,585	3,063	5,273	11,014
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	120·4	121·4	110·5	109·1	108·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	123·8	124·4	110·8	109·8	109·3
Mineral production.....	.....	238·4	228·9	198·6	192·1	176·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	112·2	112·9	100·9	101·3	103·5
Construction.....	.....	53·2	59·4	52·5	50·6	49·7
Electric power.....	.....	235·5	238·8	218·3	212·3	209·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	110·5	112·9	109·5	107·0	105·7
Trade employment.....	.....	137·1	137·5	131·9	133·7	133·4
Carloadings.....	.....	76·8	71·3	76·3	71·5	68·7
Imports.....	.....	85·3	87·7	82·6	79·8	79·8
Exports.....	.....	145·4	145·8	127·1	104·3	100·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended September 1, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 26, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 12, July 15, and June 17, 1939; August 13, July 16, and June 18, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 880. The index of the physical volume of business in July was slightly lower than in the previous month but about 10 per cent higher than in July, 1938. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index number, mineral production was four per cent higher in July than in June and 24 per cent higher than in July, 1938. In this group, during the month under review, there were important increases in the exports of certain non-ferrous metals as compared with the previous month. The index of the manufacturing group indicated a slight decrease in volume in July from the level of the previous month but considerable improvement as compared with July, 1938. In this group, in the former comparison, advance was indicated in the volume of foodstuffs and textiles while forestry products, including newsprint, were at a lower level. Construction was about 10 per cent lower than in June but five per cent higher than in July, 1938. Of the other principal groups electric power output, trade employment, imports and exports were slightly lower than in the preceding month while car loadings advanced. All of these groups were considerably higher in July, 1939, than in July, 1938. Information available for August shows improvement in employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, the earnings of the Canadian National Railways, and in contracts awarded both as compared with the previous month and with August, 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during August was 18, involving 15,031 workers with time loss of 42,110 man working days. Most of the workers involved and time loss were accounted for by eleven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and this was also the case in July, when there were 9 disputes, involving 4,170 workers with time loss of 14,960 days. In August, 1938, there were 22 disputes, involving 2,375 workers with time loss of 12,745 days, but none of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused great time loss. Of the 18 disputes recorded for August, 1939, seventeen were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers and two in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, one resulting in a compromise settlement, while the result in each of nine cases was recorded as indefinite. One dispute, involving 700 workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of August. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Preliminary War Measures in Canada

Over-shadowing all other matters in national and international affairs during the past month was the march of events which culminated in war.

The Parliament of Canada was convened on September 7 and until it met, any necessary emergency steps were taken by the Government under the provisions of the War Measures Act of 1914.

On Sunday, September 3, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany in accordance with the provisions of their agreement with Poland in resisting attack. Shortly after Great Britain's declaration of war (announced in the British House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain), His Majesty the King broadcast a message of hope and determination to the entire British Commonwealth.

A few hours later, the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, spoke to the Canadian people over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, his concluding words being as follows:—

"The people of Canada will, I know, face the days of stress and strain which lie ahead with calm and resolute courage. There is no home in Canada, no family, and no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle. I appeal to my fellow Canadians to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for future generations those liberties and institutions which others have bequeathed to us."

A similar message in French was broadcast by the Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

Following the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, stated over the radio the plans of the Government "to provide safeguards against any undue increase in prices of food, fuel, or other necessaries of life, and to ensure adequate supplies and equitable distribution through the existing organizations of wholesale and retail trade."

He announced that provision had been made for "the immediate establishment of a War-time Prices and Trade Board which will co-operate with those engaged in production, manufacture and distribution throughout Canada in any regulation deemed necessary to maintain efficient operation in the marketing of goods."

He emphasized that the formation of the Board was essentially a precautionary measure and added:—

"The co-operation of business men and of consumers in ordering no larger quantities of goods than they usually purchase for their immediate needs is urged by the Government as a means of assuring that no unnecessary loads will be placed upon channels of distribution which would tend to produce needless temporary additions to costs and selling prices."

In conclusion the Minister of Labour declared: "In this time of national emergency the Government is confident that it can rely on patriotic citizens to co-operate for the common good. At the same time it is resolved to apply whatever penalties may be necessary to curb profiteering and hoarding, and ensure a proper equality of sacrifice and opportunity for our people."

This message was repeated in French by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, Hon. C. G. Power. (The details with respect to the establishment of this Board and the first regulations issued thereunder are given elsewhere in this issue commencing on page 889).

Emergency Parliamentary Session—Speech from the Throne

When Parliament assembled on Thursday, September 7, the Speech from the Throne, read by His Excellency the Governor General, indicated the purpose of this emergency session as follows:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:
Members of the House of Commons:

As you are only too well aware, all efforts to maintain the peace of Europe have failed. The United Kingdom, in honouring pledges given as a means of avoiding hostilities, has become engaged in war with Germany. You have been summoned at the earliest moment in order that the government may seek authority for the measures necessary for the defence of Canada, and for co-operation in the determined effort which is being made to resist further aggression, and to prevent the appeal to force instead of to pacific means in the settlement of international disputes. Already the militia, the naval service and the air force have been placed on active service, and certain other provisions have been made for the defence of our coasts and our internal security under the War Measures Act and other existing authority. Proposals for further effective action by Canada will be laid before you without delay.

Members of the House of Commons:

You will be asked to consider estimates to provide for expenditure which has been or may be caused by the state of war which now exists.

Honourable Members of the Senate:
Members of the House of Commons:

I need not speak of the extreme gravity of this hour. There can have been few, if any, more critical in the history of the world. The people of Canada are facing the crisis with the same fortitude that to-day supports the peoples of the United Kingdom and other of the nations of the British commonwealth. My ministers are convinced that Canada is prepared to unite in a national effort to defend to the utmost liberties and institutions which are a common heritage.

Following the Speech, the Prime Minister tabled copies of emergency Orders in Council passed since August 25. Among these were the measures for the establishment of regulations concerning prices of food, fuel and other necessaries of life, and the appointment of the War Time Prices and Trade Board.

Canada's Declaration of War against German Reich

Following the speech from the Throne, the Prime Minister set forth the government's decision to make common cause with Great Britain and stated:

We are going to stand for the defence of Canada; we are going to stand for the co-operation of this country at the side of Great Britain; and if this house will not support us in that policy, it will have to find some other government to assume the responsibilities of the present. We are committed to that policy, and I believe when it comes to the expression of views of hon. members of this House of Commons from every side we shall find that we have this house very solidly behind us.

Subsequently, at the next sitting of the House on September 9, the Prime Minister outlined the procedure which the government had in mind in giving effect to the decision of Parliament regarding Canadian participation in the war and stated:

The adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be considered as approving not only the speech from the throne but approving the government's policy which I set out yesterday of immediate participation in the war.

If the address in reply to the speech from the throne is approved the government will therefore immediately take steps for the issue of a formal proclamation declaring the existence of a state of war between Canada and the German Reich.

In this declaration of policy the Prime Minister was supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. R. J. Manion and Mr. John Blackmore, Social Credit leader. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-operative Com-

monwealth Federation was not in agreement, though he said he spoke for himself and not for his party. Three other members of the House of Commons spoke against participation by Canada. These were: Mr. Maxime Raymond (Beauharnois, Laprairie), Mr. Liguori Lacombe (Laval-Two Mountains), and Mr. Wilfrid Lacroix (Quebec-Montmorency).

Parliament indicated its support of government policy, by almost unanimously adopting the address in reply to the speech from the throne on Saturday, September 9.

At the conclusion of the House sitting on Saturday night the Cabinet convened until early Sunday morning. Following this Cabinet meeting, a Royal proclamation was issued by His Excellency the Governor General on the authority of His Majesty King George VI announcing a state of war with Germany. The significant part of the proclamation which was published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette under date of Sunday, September 10, is contained in the following paragraph:

"Now therefore we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as from the 10th day of September, 1939."

War measures adopted at special session of Parliament

Before parliament prorogued its special war session on September 13, Royal Assent was accorded to a number of war measures as follows:—

An act for granting to His Majesty aid for national defence and security.

An act to establish a Department of Munitions and Supply.

An act to amend the Salaries Act.

The Excess Profits Tax Act.

An act to amend the customs tariff.

An act to amend the Excise Act.

An act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

An act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

An act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

An act relating to war charities.

By the first named measure an initial war budget of one hundred million dollars was voted. This amount is to be provided mainly by increased taxation through such channels as amendments to the Income War Tax Act, the Special War Revenue Act, the Excess Profits Tax Act, the Excise Act and the customs tariff.

Bill to amend the Combines Investigation Act withdrawn

A Bill providing for several changes in procedure in the conduct of investigations and prosecutions under the Combines Investigation Act was introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on September 11, 1939. In the debate on September 11 on the motion of second reading, the Minister asked that the Bill be allowed to stand following opposition by several members to it being further considered at the current special session when powers to modify methods of procedure under the Combines Investigation Act were available under the War Measures Act. The question of whether such amendments could be made by Order in Council under the War Measures Act was submitted by the Minister to the Department of Justice. The advice of the law officers of the Crown was to the effect that while the War Measures Act was in force the changes incorporated in the Bill could be put into force by Order in Council. In view of this position the Bill was withdrawn by the Minister on September 12.

The Bill would have restored the effect of several provisions of the Act which had been in force prior to changes inserted in amending Acts in the Senate in 1935 and 1937. These changes of 1935 and 1937 which would have been removed by enactment of the Bill included provisions now preventing joint prosecutions under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code.

Labour Bodies Pledge Co-operation in Prevention of Disputes During War

When the inevitability of war became apparent, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, conferred in turn with representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Federation of Labour, and the Confederation of Catholic Workers.

On Friday evening September 1, the Minister met the following organizations and their representatives: Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—P.M. Draper, president, and R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer; All-Canadian Congress of Labour—A.R. Mosher, president; Canadian Federation of Labour—A. Meikle, president, and W.T. Burford, secretary-treasurer.

On Saturday morning September 2, a similar conference was held with representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods and the Confederation of Catholic Workers. The Railway Brotherhoods were represented by:

W. L. Best, secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Brotherhood of

Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Order of Railway Conductors; and Chairman of the Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

W.H. Phillips, vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

J. J. O'Grady, Vice-Chairman, Canadian Pacific System Federation, Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

The Confederation of Catholic Workers was represented by Maurice Doran, organizer of the Ottawa-Hull district.

In connection with these conferences the Minister of Labour stated: "We discussed in a preliminary way the basis of effective co-operation between the Government and organized labour in the development and operation of policies adopted to meet the emergency of war. In every case the response left no doubt of the whole-hearted co-operation of those who spoke on behalf of the various organizations."

Subsequently, on September 15, the leading officers of the Trades and Labour Congress, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and the Canadian Federation of Labour issued statements pledging their co-operation with government and employers in the prevention of industrial disputes during the war. Similar action was taken by the Confederation of Catholic Workers at its convention, held September 10-13. (Texts of these statements appear elsewhere in this issue on page 893.)

Labour Day Message of Minister of Labour

On September 2, the Minister of Labour issued a Labour Day message to the workers of Canada. In commencing, the Minister referred to the institution of Labour Day as offering "an opportunity for the fitting recognition of the important part taken by the workers of the country in our national development."

Referring to the "notable increases" in trade union membership in Canada in recent years and to the "marked influence" of the considered views of organized workers in the development of social legislation in Canada, the Minister's concluding paragraphs were as follows:—

"Apart from consultations in respect of legislation, the Government is in constant touch with the chief officers of the labour movement in connection with administrative matters. As Minister of Labour, I wish to express the thanks of the Government for the co-operation which we have received from the trades concerned in the execution of defence contracts, including in particular those for the manufacture of military aircraft. All contracts with the Government for the manufacture of armament and military supplies are subject to labour clauses in respect to which the advice of organized labour, equally with industry, is sought in the determination of the appropriate scales of wages. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that this vital activity has not been hampered in any way during the past year through the occurrence of labour disputes.

"Since this message was first prepared our country has been confronted swiftly with the grave issues raised by the prospect of war. If war should come, provoked by wanton aggression on the part of Germany, the Canadian Government will seek the authority of Parliament to stand resolutely by the side of Britain in defence of security and freedom. A period of trial and testing may lie before us, but the final outcome of such a conflict cannot be in doubt. During the past two days I have conferred with representatives of organized labour in Canada. I have every confidence that the Government and the country can count on the ready co-operation of Canadian workers in meeting whatever demands the future may hold in store for us in these anxious times."

Labour Day Messages of Canadian Labour Leaders

The Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders were issued under the shadow of war and reflect the resolute purpose of labour in meeting the challenge of dictatorship.

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in referring to the rise of modern dictators declared in part: "It is to be noted that dictators have always, early in their careers, suppressed any semblance of a free trade union movement. A free trade union movement cannot be tolerated by despotic government, for the movement demands the right to look after the interests of its members, whereas dictatorship grants no rights to its citizens. . . ."

"Something that cannot be told to trade unionists too often is that democracy can only survive if properly supported. It is the plain duty of the labour movement, in its own, as well as in the country's interest, to lend undying support to democracy. Under that system, with all its faults, and under that system only may the workers hope to gain recognition for their rightful place in the economic scheme. . . .."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, in stating that Labour Day would be observed in its tradi-

tional manner with parades and picnics, noted:—

"Yet in the background there will be a haunting recollection that what we call civilization is constantly threatened by another world-war; that the very forms of democratic government have been wiped out in some nations; that the economic system is becoming more and more unworkable, nationally and internationally, and that in a world which might be made a pleasant home for mankind, with peace and plenty, hundreds of millions are living in poverty and insecurity. . . ."

He considered that "until they become strongly organized on a national basis, the workers of Canada will not be able to exert either economic or political power. They must be able to meet employers on an equal footing, and, through their freely-chosen representatives, share in determining wages and working conditions. . . ."

Mr. W.T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, in commencing declared:

"With the flame and smoke of war on the horizon and Canada's interests directly menaced, there seems little to say in a Labour Day message except that Canadian workers stand resolutely behind their Government and will co-operate in all measures for the safety of the Dominion and the British Commonwealth. Co-operation in such a national emergency entails a sacrifice for citizens in all walks of life. Not the least part of that sacrifice, second only to exposure to the physical dangers and misery of war itself, is the abridgement of cherished liberties, both by those who engage in active service and by those who carry on at home. But voluntary submission to temporary regimentation in some of our activities is the only alternative to permanent surrender to an alien tyranny and Canadian workers will not hesitate in their choice. They will meet whatever comes with the fortitude they showed twenty-five years ago in similar circumstances..."

He urged that since the loyalty of the workers "is without condition or reservation" they had "a right to expect in return that the restraints voluntarily accepted shall not be arbitrarily extended by those in authority, that there shall be efficiency and economy in government, that all the resources of the Dominion shall be applied to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the national effort shall not be impaired by an oppressive burden of bureaucracy.

Speaking at the Labour Day luncheon of the Canadian National Exhibition, R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, declared that "while organized labour has no enthusiasm for war, never at any time has there been greater determination and more unanimity among its ranks than at the present time."

He also reiterated Labour's stand as follows: "The workers of this country, together with the workers of other democracies, stated a year ago their intention of resisting to the fullest possible degree further encroachments on the democratic countries."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, quoting the dictum that "labour is not a commodity" outlined the situation resulting from what he considered the misconception of this truth in modern industry.

He exhorted that "a change of heart is necessary" and that "the present spirit of materialism and of domination must give way to brotherly love and co-operation between the social classes."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of August the Department received one application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Two boards were established by the Minister of Labour, and an application for the establishment of a board was withdrawn.

Particulars concerning proceedings under the Act will be found on page 896.

Statistics of material aid recipients for July

According to preliminary figures from the National Registration, released on September 12, by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, the grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid across Canada in July this year was 806,000. This is a decrease of over 4 per cent from the June figure, 3.7 per cent less than in July a year ago, but 1.6 per cent more than in July, 1937.

The Dominion total of unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in July this year was 140,500, a decrease of 5.7 per cent from the revised June total of 149,000. The figure for July this year, although it showed an increase of 6.2 per cent over July a year ago, was down by 12 per cent from July, 1937.

A total of 535,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid last July, a decrease of over 4 per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed

a net increase of 7.6 per cent from the figure for July, 1938, but was over 5 per cent lower than the figure for July two years ago.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from a year ago. A total of 60,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 271,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in July. Of these, 234,000 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion total on agricultural aid in July showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent from the June figure, was over 20 per cent less than in July, 1938, but was 18.1 per cent greater than in July, 1937. The total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, July showing a decrease of over 21 per cent in this comparison, and a decrease of 3.3 per cent from June, 1939. However, due to crop conditions in 1937 and 1938, Saskatchewan this year showed 35 per cent more on agricultural aid than in July, 1937.

Holidays with pay in Canadian industry

As a result of a survey conducted in January, 1939, by the Industrial Relations Section, School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, it is shown that out of a total of 397,099 employees covered by 303 vacation plans of reporting parent companies, 213,724, or 54 per cent received vacations with pay during 1938.

In a preface to the bulletin which is entitled *Vacations with Pay in Canadian Industry,* J. C. Cameron, head of the Industrial Relations Section, states in part:

> The past decade has witnessed significant changes which have had a marked effect upon points of view and upon attitudes and practices in the field of industrial relations. The extension of progressive social legislation and the active interest of political leaders in the improvement of standards of employment, the expansion of collective bargaining and the discovery and application of scientific principles and methods in personnel administration have resulted in a new approach to employer-employee relations and consequently to the development of new techniques and of new practices.

The total sample reported upon in the pamphlet consisted of 303 plans applying to 490 parent and subsidiary companies, while the total number of employees covered, including executives, office employees, salesmen, inside sales force, salaried and supervisory plant employees, hourly paid and piece workers, maintenance staff, etc., was about 400,000. It is pointed out that since the total wage and salary earning population at the time of the last general census in 1931 was 2,570,097, the study covers almost one-sixth of all persons in Canada who are employed by others.

Reference is made to the National Employment Commission's Report on Phases of Employment Conditions in Canadian Industry made in 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 20) in which details were given concerning the extent to which holidays with pay were in force in Canada. In this regard the study states that:

> Paid vacation plans, especially for wage earners, have been adopted rapidly since the National Employment Commission's survey. It is, therefore, certain that the proportion of the total wage and salary earners in Canada which is employed by companies with some form of vacation plan is greater than it was in 1937, and that the proportion of employees in companies with inclusive plans covering both salaried employees and wage earners has increased even more rapidly. The extent of this development is indicated by the fact that an analysis of the Industrial Relations Section sample shows that one-quarter of the plans which provide paid vacations for wage earners have been adopted in 1937 or 1938, or are to go into effect for the first time in 1939.

The detailed nature of the report is reflected in a brief summary of the contents of the various chapters. Chapter I outlines the paid vacation movement in countries other than Canada, while Chapters II to VI present details concerning the survey made of paid vacations now in operation in Canada. These chapters give detailed provisions of company plans. Chapter VII summarizes the provisions for vacations with pay prevailing at present in Canada and in other countries, and on the basis of experience in other countries, suggests trends in the further development of the paid vacation movement in Canada.

Commenting on the future of the paid vacation movement in Canada, the survey report states:

> As yet Canada is far behind in the paid vacation movement. It may be considered, in a sense, as in the same stage of development as Great Britain before the war or the United States before the National Industrial Recovery Act. The normal line of development in other countries seems to have been from provision through custom only to provision through company plans, then to provision through collective agreements, and finally to provision through legislation, although all four forms may be in operation in a country at the same time, and the stages may not be clearly marked.

The report then points out that in Europe the movement has, in general, reached the final stage of all-inclusive legislation, paid vacations now being provided for by law in France, the Union of Socialist Soviet Repub-

lies, Belgium, Poland, Italy, most of the Scandinavian states, the Irish Free State and a number of other industrial states in south-eastern Europe. Concluding, the report declares:

> The method of providing for paid vacations which is likely to be of more immediate relevance in Canada is provision through collective agreement. This method is still widespread in Great Britain, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, and has very rapidly become predominant in the United States. With the interrelations of Canadian and United States business and labour interests, it is inevitable that United States developments will eventually have their influence on Canadian practices. It is, therefore, to be expected that company practice in regard to paid vacations in industries which are already being unionized will soon be written into collective agreements, and that unionization in other industries will, in time, lead to the incorporation into new collective contracts of provisions for paid vacations for wage earners.

The report also contains two appendices, one giving the questionnaire sent to the reporting companies and another listing the co-operating companies. An extensive bibliography is also included.

Copies of the report (price $1) may be obtained from the Industrial Relations Section, School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Silicosis conference in British Columbia

At the request of representatives of metaliferous miners employed in mining camps and smelters, a conference was held early in August with the British Columbia Minister of Labour, Hon. Geo. S. Pearson. During the conference several proposals were made recommending that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide full compensation for workers contracting silicosis, and also that measures be adopted to eradicate this industrial disease.

The main proposal requested that provision be made similar to that in the British Act which provides that wherever a worker is partially disabled through injury or industrial disease, provided that disability prevents him from securing work in the industry, he must be recognized as being totally disabled and receive full compensation.

A second proposal requested that a worker be paid full compensation after having contracted silicosis in British Columbia even though he had worked in mines in another province.

The delegation also urged that a sum of money be set aside as a rehabilitation fund to provide afflicted workmen with funds to establish themselves on the land or in business or to allow them to return to their homes.

A strong plea was made for the installation of ventilating systems or any other method to reduce the hazard of the disease. It was also advocated that a research organization be established by the government to study and report upon preventative methods, it being suggested that the government set aside between $25,000 and $50,000 for this purpose.

The Minister promised the delegation that their representations would be given careful consideration by the government.

War time control of employment in Great Britain

One of the first actions of the British Government in the industrial sphere upon the declaration of war was its announcement to put into effect war-time control of employment.

According to a Canadian Press report "control of employment was introduced to prevent a shortage of labour in essential industries, prohibiting workers from taking up new employment without consent of the Ministry of Labour and by other plans of control".

The press report also records the promulgation of a regulation whereby British farmers requiring help may appeal to military officers for men, these to be paid by the farmer.

Unemployment assistance in Great Britain

The total payment towards unemployment assistance in Great Britain during 1938 was £34,750,000, according to the fourth annual report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the year ending December 31, 1938.

The outstanding matter engaging the attention of the Unemployment Assistance Board and Advisory Committees during 1938 was the enquiry into certain aspects of unemployment, their concern being with "that section of the unemployed numbering at any one time nearly 600,000 whose unemployment is chronic or prolonged and for whose maintenance and welfare the Board are immediately responsible."

The dimensions of the problem of the younger unemployed are disclosed by statistics given in the course of the report:

> The total number of male applicants of not more than 30 years of age is about 100,000. This number is not, however, evenly distributed, the problem being one of special difficulty in certain places, as, for example, Glasgow and Liverpool and some parts of the Special Areas. All but a small number of these men can be said to have suffered considerable unemployment; otherwise they would not be among the Board's applicants, but would be drawing unemployment benefit. It is estimated, on the basis of a statistical enquiry made in the autumn, that over 50,000 of these younger applicants have had either no employment at all, or less than six months' employment, during the last three years.

As a means of mitigating the problem the Board recommended the revision of the policy of granting unconditional assistance; and the

introduction of a policy of granting assistance only on acceptance of training subject to reasonable safeguards of appeal.

The report emphasizes the necessity of providing employment opportunities to the great majority seeking work but unable to get it. In the attainment of this objective the Board suggests that training facilities be increased and that in special cases preference should be given to the long term unemployed on defence works for which the Exchequer is bearing the whole or a large part of the cost.

Another proposal made by the Board invites local authorities to employ persons who have undergone a course of training for a period of three months on works that would better fit them for entry into regular employment. Such work it is suggested would be treated as a further re-conditioning course and any additional expense incurred in carrying out the scheme would be met in part by the Board.

Co-partnership and profit-sharing in Great Britain

The total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with profit-sharing schemes in effect at the end of 1938 was 399 according to information published in the August issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. Five firms each and two schemes in operation bringing the total number of plans to 404, as compared with 419 at the end of 1937.

Approximately 430,000 workpeople were employed in the 399 firms with profit-sharing schemes in operation, and of this number about 261,000 persons were entitled to participate in the benefits of the plans, compared with 265,000 who participated in benefits accruing under schemes in operation in 1937.

It is pointed out in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* that there has been a steady decrease in the number of schemes in operation since 1929, and that at the end of 1938 the total number of schemes known to be in operation was only about three-quarters of the number at the end of 1929.

Statistics for 1938 show that 355 schemes paid an average of £11 6s 7d per head which resulted in an average percentage addition to earnings of 5·9.

Working hours of juveniles in factories in Great Britain

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 779) reference was made to the revision in Great Britain of regulations under the Factories Act governing the working hours of juveniles in factories.

At that time, inquiries had been held respecting certain industries while in others inquiries had been directed to be held. Among the industries for which public inquiries were directed to be held on the question of allowing the working hours to exceed 44 hours per week were the flax textile industry, the rope, twine and net industry and the electrical cable-making industry.

According to information appearing in the August issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the reports of the Commissions appointed to hold the inquiries in the case of the first two industries mentioned above have been received by the Home Secretary, while the application in the case of the electrical cable-making industry was withdrawn and the inquiry was not proceeded with.

It is reported that the Home Secretary, not being satisfied that conditions mentioned in Section 71 (2) of the Act are fulfilled in the case of the three industries mentioned, has issued orders appointing September 3 as the date on which the maximum of 44 hours per week for young persons will become operative in these industries.

Re-organization of Dominion Cabinet

Since this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was prepared for press, a re-alignment of the Cabinet was announced by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on September 19.

The re-organization of the Dominion Cabinet results in present ministers being re-sworn to their new portfolios as follows:

Minister of National Defence—Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, (formerly Minister of Labour).

Minister of Labour—Hon. Norman McLarty (formerly Postmaster-General).

Minister of Pensions and National Health—Hon. Ian Mackenzie (formerly Minister of National Defence).

Postmaster-General—Hon. C. G. Power (formerly Minister of Pensions and National Health).

In addition to the important war measures, indicated elsewhere in this issue, the establishment of the following bodies, by Order in Council, is announced:

Voluntary Service Registration Bureau.

Committee of Public Information.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Measures Immediately Adopted to Check Undue Price Increases and Hoarding—Text of New Regulations—Warning Against Profiteering

AMONG the first steps of the Dominion Government immediately prior to the outbreak of war was the action taken under the War Measures Act of 1914 to provide safeguards against any undue increase in the prices of foods, fuel and other necessaries of life.

The first domestic reaction to the outbreak of war was a "run" on wholesale and retail stocks of sugar. This was checked, however, by immediate official reassurance that there was no danger of a sugar shortage if public purchasing was restricted to normal requirements.

On September 2, following a meeting of the Cabinet, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, announced that the government had given consideration to reports in the press that there had been an unusual demand for sugar all over the country coupled with a fear of sharp price increases as in 1914. The Minister stated the government saw no reason for anticipating any such increase, and pointed out that the situation was entirely different from that which existed in 1914 when Great Britain was dependent on large sugar imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary which were cut off at the commencement of the war. This had resulted in a sudden demand and a shortage which led to the price increase.

However the Minister explained that the present sources of British supply in the West Indies and elsewhere are more than adequate to meet the demand, and remain accessible both to Great Britain and Canada.

"The Government are watching the situation closely" declared the Minister, "and are prepared to take whatever steps may be necessary to implement the pledge given by the Prime Minister that, in the event of war, profits could and would be rigidly controlled and profiteering suppressed."

Measures to Protect Consumer

On the same day (September 2) the Minister issued a second statement indicating that "comprehensive measures to protect the consuming public" would be taken shortly. He intimated that complaints had already been received and stated that if any cases of unjustified price increases to the detriment of the public should arise, steps would be taken immediately to deal with them under existing laws.

The Minister further stated that, so far as prices and supplies are concerned, purchases of goods by Canadian consumers should be affected very little at this stage by the European war situation. He said that price increases or the buying of unusual quantities of domestic supplies by dealers, manufacturers or consumers were decidedly not necessary under conditions prevailing here now nor even under those which might be anticipated to exist in Canada for a prolonged period. Because of the very favourable position of Canada for continuous and increased production it is unnecessary for the public to buy goods in excess of normal needs, as determined by past experience. In this way local or temporary price increases or delays and inconveniences can be avoided.

On Sunday, September 3, in his radio broadcast, the Minister of Labour gave the public the first intimation of the "immediate establishment of a War-Time Prices and Trade Board", and briefly outlined its functions (a summary of the radio message is given elsewhere in this issue on page 881).

Situation in 1914-1918

In order to draw the parallel with the situation in 1914-1918, it is necessary to refer briefly in the next few paragraphs to the action taken during the last war.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 authority was given by the War Measures Act to the Dominion Government to make regulations for the control of production, manufacture, exportation and importation, trading, prices, etc. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Chief Statistician of the Department of Labour were appointed to secure all possible information required for action in the event of opportunity being taken by dealers and others to unduly enhance the prices of the necessaries of life. Arrangements were made for the collection and compilation of data as to wholesale and retail prices, the regular work in this connection being considerably enlarged. (Labour Gazette, September, 1914, p. 336.)

The retail prices of staple foods rose only nine and one-half per cent between July, 1914, and December, 1915, but thereafter the increase was rapid, there being very unfavourable crop conditions throughout the world.

On November 10, 1916, an Order in Council was passed under the authority of the War Measures Act making it illegal to limit the facilities of transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in the necessaries of life, or to enhance prices or to

prevent or lessen competition in the production or distribution of such necessaries. In these provisions the word "unduly" (which restricted the scope of the otherwise similar offences set out in Section 498 of the Criminal Code, dealing with conspiracies in restraint of trade, enhancement of prices, etc.) was omitted.

The Minister of Labour was empowered to require detailed information as to stocks, costs of production and distribution, prices and length of time stored. Penalties for the contravention of these provisions were provided, a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. A Commissioner was appointed to act for the Minister of Labour in the enforcement of these regulations, which as from time to time were in force until 1919. (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1916, page 1848). Later a Fuel Controller, a Food Controller (later replaced by the Canada Food Board) a Paper Controller, etc. were appointed to regulate production, distribution, trade and prices in the various commodities.

Establishment and Purpose of New War-time Board

Returning again to the present situation, a press release by the Minister of Labour on September 3, gave detailed information as to the purpose and objectives of the new War-time Prices and Trade Board and announced its personnel. It was stated that in order to provide machinery to deal with conditions of immediate concern the Government has taken over for this work, for the present and immediate future, the services of three senior officers of the Government Service. The members of the Board are H. B. McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariff, who will be Chairman, David Sim, Commissioner of Excise, and F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. (On September 11, two additional members were appointed. These are: A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services, Department of Agriculture; and Charles P. Hebert, member of the Tariff Board.)

The wide powers available to the Board are indicated to be largely reserve powers which will be promptly invoked if there should be any necessity to check unjustifiable trade demands in connection with any classes of necessary goods. The new Board, if it should deem it necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive prices in regard to any necessary of life, may license manufacturers or dealers, fix maximum prices, or take steps to require equitable allocation of quantities of goods among distributors and regular distribution to consumers. Such powers would not be exercised, however, without the specific approval of the Governor in Council. It is not anticipated that there would be any early necessity for the employment of measures of this type.

With the passing of this Order in Council it is an indictable offence for any person to unduly prevent or lessen the manufacture, supply or distribution of any necessary of life, or to sell or offer for sale any necessary of life at a price higher than is reasonable. The provisions against the offences of charging excessive prices or hoarding include the following:

"No person shall sell or offer for sale any necessary of life at a price that is higher than is reasonable and just, and if a maximum price has been fixed by the Board for the sale of such necessary of life, that price shall be conclusively deemed to be reasonable and just."

"No person shall unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture, production, transportation, sale, supply or distribution of any necessary of life."

While the Government has taken these immediate steps to provide against any eventuality, Mr. Rogers pointed out that there are ample stocks of foods, fuel and other necessaries now available in Canada, and adequate sources for further supplies. Consequently, it is considered that any necessity for invocation of the wider powers which are provided in the Order in Council will be extremely limited.

Maintenance of normal business practices by those engaged in producing and supplying necessaries of life deliberately directed to assuring normal regularity of supply, adequate distribution, and to avoidance of any price increases, also is expected to minimize the need for direct government control of trade.

Where regulations by the Board may be found to be required to assist in maintaining efficient distribution of any commodity, the co-operation of manufacturers and distributors will be sought in the establishment and execution of these regulations. Mr. Rogers emphasized that in all fields of trade and industry, whether subject to special war-time regulations or otherwise, reasonable business conduct in the public interest will be expected. If profiteering is attempted by any few, penalties are available for its severe suppression.

The Board's powers will not be applied to commodities which are regulated as to supply or price by other existing government agencies. Farmers and gardeners are exempted from the provisions of the Order in Council in respect to their own production of any agricultural

product. The Minister made it clear also that there was no intention of having this Board take over the functions of any existing agencies such as the Wheat Board and the Salt Fish Board. Its best results could be obtained if it effected the fullest co-operation with such bodies, and in general made use of existing government facilities rather than set up new machinery to displace or duplicate them.

One of the duties of the Board will be to confer with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies and equitable distribution of the necessaries of life. Another will be to arrange, wherever possible through existing agencies, for the assembling of statistical data regarding prices, costs, stocks of goods, volume of production, productive capacity and related matters.

Text of Regulations

The Board was established by Order in Council (P.C. No. 2516) on September 3, "pursuant to the powers conferred by Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor in Council," and the text of the Regulations is as follows:

REGULATIONS RESPECTING NECESSARIES OF LIFE

Title

1. These regulations and any amendment or additions thereto may be cited as The War-time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.

Interpretation

2. For the purposes of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Board" means the War-time Prices and Trade Board;
(*b*) "Member" means a member of the Board;
(*c*) "Licence means a licence granted by the Board under these regulations;
(*d*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
(*e*) "necessary of life" means a staple or other ordinary article of food, fuel and clothing, including the products and materials from or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, produced, prepared or made and such other articles of any description as the Board may from time to time prescribe,
(*f*) "order" means an order of the Board made pursuant to these regulations;
(*g*) "regulation" means any of these regulations and any amendment or addition thereto.

War-Time Prices and Trade Board

3. (1) There shall be a Board to be called the War-time Prices and Trade Board consisting of *three members of whom one shall be the Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure.

(2) The Board may establish at any place or places in Canada such office or offices as are required for the discharge of the duties of the Board, and may provide therefor the necessary accommodation, stationery and equipment.

(3) The Board may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, appoint such officers, clerks and other persons as may be deemed necessary to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and such person shall receive such remuneration as the Board shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, determine.

Powers of the Board

4. The Board shall have power,—

(*a*) to investigate, of its own motion or on complaint, costs, prices, profits and stocks of goods and materials of any person engaged in the manufacture, production, storage, transportation or sale of any necessary of life or any alleged or apparent unreasonable enhancement of price of any necessary of life, and for the purpose of any such investigation the Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Inquiries Act;

(*b*) to require manufacturers, producers, jobbers, wholesalers or retailers of a necessary of life to obtain licences from the Board and to fix the fees payable on account of such licences;

(*c*) to suspend or cancel a licence in any case where in the opinion of the Board the licencee has been guilty of a violation of any regulation or orders;

(*d*) to fix maximum prices or margins of profits at which any necessary of life may be sold or offered for sale by manufacturers, producers, jobbers, wholesalers or retailers;

(*e*) to fix and limit the quantities of any necessary of life which may be sold or distributed to persons within prescribed periods of time;

(*f*) to fix and limit the maximum amounts of any necessary of life that may be bought or sold by any person within prescribed periods of time;

(*g*) to buy and sell any necessary of life through agencies designated by the Board;

(*h*) if the Board are of opinion that a necessary of life is being unreasonably withheld from the market, to take possession of any supplies of such necessary of life paying to the owners thereof such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable by the arbitration of a superior court judge of the province in which possession was taken;

(*i*) to refer to the Attorney-General of any province information respecting any alleged offence against the regulations or any order of the Board made thereunder;

(*j*) to require from time to time any person who manufactures, produces, stores or sells any necessary of life to furnish in such form and within such time as the Board may prescribe written returns under oath or affirmation showing such information as the Board may consider necessary with respect to such necessary of life;

(*k*) to make public their finding or report in the case of any investigation or to withhold such publication if they consider the public interest would be better served by such withholding.

(2) The powers vested in the Board by paragraph (*b*) (*d*) and (*h*) of the next preceding subsection shall be exercised only, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

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*The above regulations were amended on September 9 to provide for the establishment of a Board of five members instead of three.

5. Any two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, provided, however, that the powers of investigation vested in the Board by Paragraph (*a*) of subsection 1 of the next preceding section may be exercised by any one member of the Board, and provided further that the Board may appoint local or other committees to conduct investigations, and every such committee duly appointed shall be vested with all the powers of the Board necessary to conduct an investigation.

6. The Board shall, in exercising any of the power vested in them by these regulations, take into consideration the amount of a necessary of life required for the use or consumption of any person in his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business and at what price a necessary of life may be sold to return to the seller a reasonable and fair profit.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board,—

(*a*) to arrange, wherever possible through existing government agencies, for the assembling of required statistical data in relation to any part of any trade or industry regarding prices, costs, stocks of goods, volume of production, productive capacities, and related matters;

(*b*) to refer to the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act any matter coming to the attention of the Board which may appear to involve or relate to possible violations of the Combines Investigation Act or of Section 498 of the Criminal Code;

(*c*) to confer with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers as and when it is considered desirable by the Board with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies and equitable distribution of the necessaries of life;

(*d*) to recommend to the Governor in Council any additional measures it may deem necessary for the protection of the public with respect to necessaries of life.

8. All expenses lawfully incurred under these orders, including travelling expenses of the members of the Board, shall be payable out of the moneys provided by Parliament.

Offences

9. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any necessary of life at a price that is higher than is reasonable and just, and if a maximum price has been fixed by the Board for the sale of such necessary of life, that price shall be conclusively deemed to be reasonable and just.

(2) No person shall accumulate or withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business.

(3) No person shall unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture, production, transportation, sale, supply or distribution of any necessary of life.

(4) No person shall in any manner impede or prevent or attempt to impede or prevent any investigation or examination instituted by the Board;

(5) No manufacturer, producer, wholesaler, jobber or retailer shall sell or offer for sale a necessary of life in respect of which a licence is required unless he has first obtained a licence from the Board.

Penalties

10. Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order made thereunder shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable upon indictment or upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment; and any director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation and with his co-directors or associate officers.

11. Every order made by the Board shall take effect from a date to be stated therein not earlier than the date of publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

12. These regulations and any order made thereunder shall not apply to any farmer or gardener in respect of any necessary of life produced upon any land cultivated by him.

13. The Board shall report to the Minister as and when required to do so by the Minister.

Prime Minister on Profiteering

During his address in the House of Commons on September 8 dealing with the government's war policy, the Prime Minister promised drastic action against profiteering as follows:

"I come to profiteering. I believe I have already stated in this house that I know of nothing in the world more contemptible than that any man should seek to profit from the sacrifices which others are making. And if the laws and other measures which this government may introduce and seek to enforce are not sufficiently strong to destroy anything in the nature of profiteering, I hope hon. members of this house will bring to our attention, in a way that will also bring it to the attention of this country, what we ought to do to achieve that all important end.

"There are some things that are very difficult of accomplishment. Unfortunately human nature has its weak and its bad sides as well as its good side, and sometimes it is very difficult to cope effectively with the underworld and its methods.

"But let me say this: I care not who the individual may be, how respectable in his own eyes or in the eyes of others he may appear, or what position he may hold; if he seeks to profiteer in this crisis he belongs to the underworld and should be treated as one of those who menace all that is sacred in human relations."

Conference with Refiners

One of the first actions of the new Board was to call (on September 6) representative refiners into an emergency conference regarding the matter of the supply of sugar to Canadian consumers. In a press release, the Board stated:

"The refiners confirm that there has been no increase in their selling price, and that the

present price is the same as that prevailing at the end of April, 1939. They have no intention of raising prices unless and until the cost of raw sugars compels such an increase. The action of a few retailers who are reported to have raised their prices appears to be wholly unjustified."

It was also pointed out that retailers, wholesalers and refiners themselves had been caught unprepared by the "run" on sugar which developed during the first few days; that consumers themselves were responsible for the resulting confusion; and that any person who bought "in excess of legitimate current needs has done a disservice to the country in time of war."

"The refiners state that since August 1 they have distributed about 20 per cent more sugar than in the corresponding period last year. The Board has received from these refiners full assurance that this policy will be continued, and that, in view of the special demands of the fall canning season, they contemplate that shipments to the distributing trade will be not less than 25 per cent in excess of the average shipments during the corresponding season in the past three years. This will mean that nearly 50,000,000 pounds of sugar, over and above the normal August and September requirements, will be available to the Canadian consumer.

"The attention of housewives and other consumers is directed to the fact that sudden abnormal demands can only cause serious, if temporary, confusion. There is ample sugar for all usual requirements. Consumers are urged to buy normally, and to proceed as usual with their seasonal canning operations.

"The Board calls the attention of consumers, as well as dealers, to the regulation against hoarding which states that 'no person shall accumulate or withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business.'

"The Board is proceeding with its inquiries, and will continue to keep a most careful watch on the situation, and any attempts at restriction or accumulation of supplies, or at enhancement of prices will be met with prompt action."

Sugar and Butter Situation

In a press release issued on September 13, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board stated that "While complaints are still coming in from various localities, it is evident that the buyers' panic, which has created chaotic conditions in connection with the supply of sugar, is now subsiding."

The Board further announced that "deliveries by Canadian refiners to all classes of customers in Canada during the six weeks ending September 11, were over 192,000,000 pounds as contrasted with less than 150,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1938. This increase of almost 30 per cent indicates that the refining industry as a whole is carrying out its undertaking to the Board to make deliveries to the trade up to 25 per cent in excess of the three year average for this period."

On September 15 the Board announced "that persons or companies not in the produce business and, therefore, not normally engaged in the buying and selling of butter, who have been speculating in butter, may have laid themselves open to prosecution under Section 9, subsection 2 of the Regulations respecting the necessaries of life."

Steps have already been taken by the Board to secure information with regard to the names, addresses and occupations of persons or companies which have engaged in this form of speculation.

CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS PLEDGE WAR-TIME CO-OPERATION

Labour Leaders' Declarations of Co-operation in the Prevention of Industrial Disputes

CO-OPERATION with the government of Canada and with employers to prevent the outbreak of industrial disputes during the war was pledged by four Canadian labour organizations—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Canadian Federation of Labour and Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

The first three named organizations indicated their policy in statements to the Canadian Press on September 15, and the Confederation of Catholic Workers by a resolution at its convention held at Quebec, September 10-13. The texts of these statements of war policy are given below.

Trades and Labour Congress

Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress, gave out the following statement:—

"Canada's war effort demands the loyal support of all patriotic citizens. Recognizing this, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada made known to the government its willingness to co-operate immediately after the German attack was launched against Poland and it stands to-day ready to implement this promise by every means at its command.

"Last September when war seemed imminent the congress convention, meeting at Niagara Falls, pledged its support, and in fact urged that the government should join with other peace-loving countries, in whatever steps were deemed essential to destroy the reign of terror being imposed by the Nazi dictator and to remove the menace of international lawlessness and so bring a lasting peace to mankind.

"Of paramount need now is the establishment of proper industrial relations so as to ensure an uninterrupted flow of the sinews of war and of home requirements. In this labour is ready and anxious to do its part.

"This can only be achieved, however, if government and employers are equally ready to co-operate. A necessary step toward true co-operation is that the trade union movement shall be considered as an equal partner in fulfilling these grave responsibilities and be accorded the opportunity to participate on an equal basis with employers in deciding on the many issues which are bound to arise from time to time.

"This was the policy which was followed in the last two years of the previous war and which proved so effective in maintaining industrial harmony.

"Coupled with this, profiteering of all kinds must be rigorously suppressed and greed or personal aggrandizement eliminated.

"It is only in this way that confidence can be established that the nation's requirements are to be the first consideration at all times."

All-Canadian Congress of Labour

The statement of Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour is as follows:—

"The policy of the Congress is to endeavour at all times to promote industrial harmony, and to make every effort to prevent the outbreak of industrial conflicts during the present crisis.

"The government of Canada has already been assured of the co-operation of the congress to the fullest extent, but it is anticipated that a similar policy of co-operation will be adopted by employers, and that there will be no attempt to take advantage of the war situation in such a way as will be detrimental to the interests of the workers and the public generally.

"At this time national unity and complete co-ordination of all activities in a common cause are of the utmost importance, but there must also be equality of service and sacrifice on the part of every citizen, irrespective of occupation. The workers will take their full share of the war effort, and will expect every other group of citizens to follow their example."

Canadian Federation of Labour

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, declared as follows:—

"Canada's war effort is not likely to be hampered by any disturbance of relations between workers and employers. The majority of the organized workers realize their responsibility to maintain production. It is not necessary to suggest that there shall be a truce in industry.

"In the interest of all concerned it will be better for formality to be dispensed with and to rely upon patriotism and good will to settle such disputes as may occur and to prevent them from leading to interruptions of work.

"The unions affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour have always preferred to negotiate on wages and working conditions directly, without intervention of third parties.

At this time when the nation stands in arms against National Socialist aggression, it is incumbent upon the participants in industry to seek to avoid regimentation on the home front, through measures requiring a burdensome bureaucracy for their administration.

"The Canadian Federation of Labour has already assured the minister of labour, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, that it will co-operate wholeheartedly with the government until victory is gained. It is confident that the restraint which its members cheerfully undertake to exercise will be voluntarily shared by the controllers of industry, and that neither strike nor lockout will stop the machinery for a moment until the war is won.

"The only elements of discord are the agents of Russia and Prussia in this country—the Communists and their Nationalist Socialist associates—and the barring of these public enemies from access to the vital industries would seem to be a necessary precaution."

Confederation of Catholic Workers

The convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers held at Quebec, September 10-13 adopted a resolution as follows:—

"We also appreciate our duty, especially in the present circumstances, to co-operate with the Canadian Government in preventing interruption of industrial activity by industrial disputes. As far as we are concerned, we agree to the request to this effect made by the Dominion Minister of Labour to the representatives of the whole Organized Labour Movement in Canada at a recent conference held in Ottawa.

"The Government, however, must also appreciate that the employers' co-operation is needed to secure the desired results. The safest means to this end is the generalization of collective agreements. Under present exceptional circumstances, it should be easy for the Dominion Government to come to some understanding with the provincial governments making it legally compulsory for the duration of any eventual war, for employers and workers in such industries where labour is sufficiently organized to meet jointly for the signing of collective labour agreements and, in the event of impossibility of agreement between employers and workers in this respect, to compel them to arbitrate their dispute before boards created for this purpose.

"The second condition to insure normal operation of industry would be for the Dominion and provincial governments to also agree to guarantee the workers' right to revise their rates of wages in accordance with the changes in the cost of living. The fully tariff-protected industries are evidently the very first in which such conditions should be applied. We believe that should such a plan become generalized to any extent industrial peace would be assured in the country during the especially trying period just beginning for Canada."

International Directory of Co-operative Organizations

The 10th edition of the *International Directory of Co-operative Organizations* has just been published by the International Labour Office.

The Directory appears in a new form which is slightly smaller in size but contains more details and is easier to consult.

It consists of two parts. The first part, which constitutes of the directory proper, contains a list of international co-operative organizations followed by separate lists, for sixty-one countries, of the central organizations in which are combined the different classes of co-operative societies or which may represent the different tendencies of the movement. The title of each organization is given with a translation in French, English and German. As far as possible the following data are given also: address, date of foundation, executive officers, publication, and national and international affiliations. This first part is not, however, a mere repertory limited to the provision of information on the identity of each organization. The details whenever possible are immediately followed by figures showing the extent of the activity of the central organization and its affiliated societies. This innovation has the advantage that it shows, at the same time as the name of each organization, all the numerical data concerning it such as turnover, production, loans, insurance premiums collected, claims paid, total assets, capital and reserves, etc., without the reader having to refer to tables in another part of the volume as was the case in previous editions. This first part thus gives a numerical survey of the co-operative movement in each country.

The object of the second part is to provide certain general views on the principal economic activities of the movement through the central co-operative organizations, etc. These services are presented in fourteen tables, in which the central organizations are classified in relatively homogeneous groups, and in which the principal statistics are given by organizations, by countries and for the world as a whole. These tables thus constitute a general body of statistics as complete as possoible of the central co-operative organizations carrying on some economic activity or engaged in banking, credit or insurance.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour during August from employees of the Hull Electric Company being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The employees' request for cancellation of wage deductions made in 1932 and 1933 is stated to be the cause of the dispute. Thirty-two men are directly affected and 57 indirectly.

Boards Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on August 24 to deal with differences between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and various classes of its employees from whom applications had been received during June (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 655), namely:—

(1) Clerical forces and meter readers of the Hydro Electric System and Water Works System of the City of Winnipeg, members of the Federation of Civic Employees Clerical Branch;

(2) High pressure pump employees, pumphouse employees, electrical maintenance men, engineers, boiler operators, fuel plant operators, trimmers and helpers, chauffeurs and helpers, storekeepers, baths and Park Board employees, municipal hospital employees and machine-shop employees, members of the Electrical Mechanical Workers' Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(3) Diggers, air-compressor men and joint makers, members of the Water Workers' (Diggers) Unit, One Big Union;

(4) Meter repairmen, hydrant repairmen, turnkeys, service-testers, valve-repairmen, truck drivers, main repairmen, their helpers and apprentices and clerical workers, members of the Water Workers Operators' Union; and

(5) Foremen linemen, linemen, troublemen, underground cable splicers, pitmen and labourers, journeymen electricians, repairmen, station maintenance men, journeymen and helpers, station and sub-station operators, assistant operators and floormen, metermen, journeymen class A, B and C and apprentices, and tramwaymen, members of Local Unions B964, 1037 and B1129, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Members of the board were appointed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. J. Donovan of the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. C. V. McArthur, K.C., Winnipeg, nominated by the civic authorities; and Mr. R. B. Russell, Winnipeg, nominated by the employees. The board as above constituted will deal with the four applications first mentioned. When dealing with the fifth application, however, that received from members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Mr. Russell will be replaced on the board by the electrical workers' nominee, Mr. Clive K. Tallin, Winnipeg.

A board was also established by the Minister of Labour during August to deal with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario, and the checkers, porters, coopers, etc., in his employ being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 550). Board members have been appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., of Toronto; on the company's recommendation, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto. Messrs. Roebuck and Sinclair will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman.

Application Withdrawn

The truck drivers, van men and helpers in the employ of the Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company on August 15 withdrew their application (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 426) for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, an amicable adjustment of the dispute having been effected as the result of mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1939.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1938, TO MARCH 31, 1939

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mining—			
Coal	7	4	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
Steam Railways	7	2	0
Street and Electric Railways	1	1	0
Motor Transportation	12	4	0
Shipping	6	2	0
Telegraphs	2	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power and waterworks	8	1	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	2	0	0
	45	15*	0

*Two boards dealt with two applications each.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1938-39 include fourteen cases in which proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1939, results were still pending in connection with two applications.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1939

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—		
(1) Mining and Smelting—		
Coal	104	12
Metal	21	5
Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—		
Steam railways	256	7
Street and electric railways	151	7
Motor transportation	15	0
Express	13	1
Shipping	64	0
Telegraphs	36	1
Telephones	12	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power and waterworks	57	3
Elevators	1	0
(4) War Work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	165	2
Total	926	39

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
* Aug., 1939	18	15,031	42,110
* July, 1939	9	4,170	14,960
Aug. 1938	22	2,375	12,745

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts and the number of workers involved as well as the time loss for August show considerable increases over the figures for July, due chiefly to eleven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, involving approximately 14,000 workers and time loss of over 38,000 days. In July there were 4,000 miners in Nova Scotia on strike, causing a time loss of 12,000 days. In August, 1938, none of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused great time loss.

Two disputes, involving 1,450 workers were carried over from July, one of which, commencing July 31 and involving 250 highway labourers at Ste. Agathe, P.Q., was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Sixteen disputes commenced during August. Of these eighteen disputes, seventeen were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers and two in favour of the workers involved, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case, one was partially successful and the results of nine were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was only one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: coal miners, Florence, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer. The dispute involving lime plant workers employed by one firm at Blubber Bay, B.C., commencing June 2, 1938, and carried in this paragraph for some time, was called off by the union during August, and has consequently been removed from the above list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowance for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

Employees on highway construction at St. Roch des Aulniers, east of Levis, P.Q., were reported to have ceased work at the end of July in protest against the use of mechanical shovels. Work was resumed on August 5 after negotiations. Particulars of the dispute have not been reported.

A dispute, reported too late to be included in the statistical table, involved 85 workers in a men's clothing factory in Montreal, P.Q., in a cessation of work on August 7. The union claimed the agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had been violated by the dismissal of certain employees in whose places the employer refused to employ union members. The employer objected to the union naming such employees. The factory was reported to be closed for a time and reopened later, some of the strikers having returned and many of the others replaced. At the end of the month the establishment was being picketed.

Another dispute reported too late for inclusion in the statistical table involved 100 coal miners in the employ of a mine operator at Minto, N.B., on August 31, in a demand for a change in the wage payment system for certain workers moving coal. Work was

resumed the next day as the result of provincial conciliation, the matter in dispute to be investigated by a committee.

A stoppage of work on August 29 at Toronto, Ont., by ballet dancers employed by an entertainer at an exhibition, to secure an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per day was reported. The information secured by the Department is that four local girls not regular members of the show or of the American Federation of Actors gave up their jobs although offered some concessions.

A cessation of work on August 11 by nine labourers on a tobacco farm at Langton, Ont., has been reported. It appears that they demanded an increase in wages from $3.50 per day with free lodging to $4.00. This was refused and they were paid off and replaced. The local constable was called when a worker who did not strike was threatened. The strikers left the vicinity.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress prior to August

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—This strike in all the collieries of one company which commenced on July 26, there being a brief resumption of work on July 30, was terminated on August 5 when the union members voted to resume work pending negotiations and investigation. The company had removed one worker from his job for alleged inefficiency and carelessness and had later given him another job at lower wages in another mine. The management refused to negotiate while the men were on strike as the agreement provides for no stoppage until a dispute has been negotiated. The miners voted to withdraw maintenance men on August 2 but, on advice from the district president that this was contrary to the constitution of the union as well as the agreement and that work should be resumed, reversed the decision and later resumed work. It is understood that the negotiations resulted in confirmation of the change in position for the man involved.

Highway Construction Labourers, Ste. Agathe, P.Q.—A number of employees ceased work on July 31 in protest against the employment of workers who were not residents of the district. As a result of conciliation by the parish priests in the locality the contractor agreed to employ local residents except in positions for which special experience, etc., was required, steam shovel operators, compressor men, form builders, etc. Work was resumed after two days. It was reported that one or two men were injured in fist fights and that some dynamite was exploded but it was stated that this occurred in an open field to make a demonstration and that no damage was caused.

Disputes Commencing During August

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Employees in a recently opened section of a mine were involved in a stoppage on August 4 when the local union ordered drivers and brakemen not to open the ventilation doors for the passage of coal cars as trappers should be employed. The company stated that the work did not yet require the employment of trappers and a district union official advised continuing work pending the outcome of negotiations. Work was resumed the next day.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—A number of men in one section of a mine ceased work on August 7 to continue the payment of extra wages for "boring" for explosive. The company had shotfirers do the work. About one hundred other men were reported to be indirectly involved but the rest of the mine continued to work. On August 14 work was resumed pending negotiations.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A small number of miners in one colliery, being paid day rates during the summer until the autumn season opened on September 1, ceased work on August 7 demanding the payment of the rates per ton under the agreement. The company stated that the datal rate was customary for summer work and the mine was closed until August 30 when the autumn season was about to begin.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—Miners in three sections of a mine ceased work on August 9; in one section refusing to work with an employee involved in a fight with another; in another mine because two men had been taken off the work and placed elsewhere; and in a third to have deficient earnings made up to the full rate. Both miners in the fight were suspended and work was resumed pending negotiations after two days.

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—Employees in one mine ceased work on August 9 against the suspension of five miners for faulty work on a wall. The union voted to protest against the suspension of men prior to investigation and negotiations but decided to resume work in August 14 pending negotiations. No miners, however, would take the places of the suspended men to rebuild the wall and the mine was again tied up for two days. The union voted to resume work pending negotiations, (the suspended men to be replaced, but the union to place a levy on the members to support them while suspended) and that stoppages should not occur prior to negotia-

tions. It was reported that the officers of the union and committee members rebuilt the wall so that operations could be resumed.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—The strike on August 15 and August 16, following that from August 9 to August 12, is outlined in the previous paragraph.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Employees in one mine ceased work on August 21 against the refusal of the company to pay one man at contract rates instead of the day rate. It was stated that the case had been under negotiation for a year and been finally decided against the miner by the general manager. The man ceased work and the others joined him. Work was resumed on August 31 when sympathetic strikes in other mines were terminated pending negotiations.

COAL MINERS AND SHIPPING PIER WORKERS, GLACE BAY DISTRICT, N.S.—Employees in six collieries and on the shipping piers of one coal company ceased work on August 29 in sympathy with strikes in two collieries of the same company on August 21 and August 23. The shops and two other collieries of the company were not involved. The union district officers declared that the strikes were unauthorized and that the miners had been advised to resume work pending negotiations. On August 31 work was resumed pending an investigation by the provincial authorities, the union and the company.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—The miners in one colliery ceased work on August 31, owing to dissatisfaction with the negotiations following the return of workers terminating a stoppage on August 15, which in turn was the result of the strike on August 9. Early in September a resumption of work had not been reported.

STEEL MILL WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.—Employees in nearly all of the departments of a steel mill became involved in a stoppage on August 1 when the boys in the nut and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1939				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	1,200	6,000	Commenced July 26, 1939; against discharge of worker; terminated Aug. 5, 1939; return of workers; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Labourers, Ste. Agathe, P.Q.	1	250	250	Commenced July 31, 1939; for employment of local labour only; terminated Aug. 1, 1939; conciliation, local; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1939				
MINING—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	150	150	Commenced Aug. 4; for employment of trappers to open ventilation doors in one place; terminated Aug. 4; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	100	400	Commenced Aug. 7; *re* special pay for borers; terminated Aug. 14; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	1	23	450	Commenced Aug. 7; alleged lockout *re* contract instead of datal rates; terminated Aug. 29; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	860	800	Commenced Aug. 9; for suspension of one miner, against change of work for two miners and for certain wage adjustments; terminated Aug. 10; negotiations; partially successful.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	2,800	Commenced Aug. 9; against suspension of five miners for unsatisfactory work; terminated Aug. 12; return of workers; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1939*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1939—*Concluded*				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced Aug. 15; dissatisfaction at negotiations following resumption of work after strike Aug. 9-12; terminated Aug. 16; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	600	5,000	Commenced Aug. 21; for contract instead of datal wage for one miner; terminated Aug. 30; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	850	5,900	Commenced Aug. 23; *re* employment of certain worker; terminated Aug. 30; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	800	800	Commenced Aug. 24; complaint *re* insufficient preparation of mine; terminated Aug. 24; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners and shipping pier workers, Glace Bay, etc., N.S.	6	7,500	15,000	Commenced Aug. 29; in sympathy with strikes in certain collieries; terminated Aug. 30; return of workers pending negotiations and conciliation of provincia authorities; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced Aug. 31; for reinstatement of five miners; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	400	1,800	Commenced Aug. 1; against discharge of worker and for increased wages for boys at end of two year period; terminated Aug. 5; return of workers; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Truck drivers, etc., Antigonish District, N.S.	1	25	150	Commenced Aug. 14; for contract instead of hourly rates; terminated Aug. 20; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Automobile service station employees, Sydney, N.S.	24	150	1,000	Commenced Aug. 22; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours, etc.; terminated Aug. 29; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Custom and Repair—				
Cleaners and pressers, etc., Windsor, Ont.	1	11	90	Commenced Aug. 2; for union recognition and agreement; terminated Aug. 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Business—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	12	120	Commenced Aug. 12; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Aug. 24; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

bolt department ceased work, followed later by the others in the department and shortly afterwards by the employees in other departments. On the previous day a committee had discussed certain grievances with the management, who it appears refused to reinstate a boy who had violated the rule against smoking, there having been several fires previously. The union reported that the principal grievance was the failure of the management to adhere to seniority rules as to boys, and to increase their wages from 21 cents per hour to 25 cents after twenty-two months' experience. Negotiations on these matters had not been completed. The management refused to negotiate while a strike was in progress and on August 3 the union members voted to resume work on Monday, August 7, pending negotiations.

TRUCK DRIVERS, ETC., ANTIGONISH, N.S.—A number of men operating their own trucks for a road contractor ceased work on August 14 demanding payment by the ton mile instead of $1.70 per hour, the rate set by the provincial government. The contractor's trucks continued in operation and the strikers were replaced. Police were called to prevent blocking of the road by the strikers' trucks.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, SYDNEY, N.S.—Employees in gasoline service stations ceased work on August 22 to secure an agreement with the Union of Automotive Workers (Garage and Service Station Employees) Local 964. The stations were operated by the managers and other help and some of the strikers were replaced, but from day to day various stations signed the agreement and on August 29 it was reported that all had signed. The agreement provides for a minimum rate of $15.00 per week for gas station attendants, $12.00 for mechanic's helpers, 48 hours per week, with time and one-half rates for overtime. The stations were picketed but no disorders occurred. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Some garages were involved in the dispute and several were reported to have signed the agreement.

CLEANERS, PRESSERS, ETC., WINDSOR, ONT.—Employees of one cleaning and dyeing firm ceased work on August 2 to secure a union agreement. It was stated that one firm had recently signed such an agreement and that others were willing to sign it if the firm involved would do so as it did work for five other establishments. The drivers for these firms were indirectly involved. Work was resumed on August 23 when an agreement was signed providing for union conditions but also that it would be null and void in sixty days if all other firms had not also signed it.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment, members of the Cafeteria and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 168 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, ceased work on August 12 owing to a dispute as to the interpretation of an agreement with the union as to the hours and wages of the chef. Negotiations for some weeks had not resulted in a settlement. The establishment was picketed but the employer secured an interim injunction against picketing which was amended in court on August 22 to permit picketing provided no libellous signs were used, intimidatory tactics followed and there was no interference with customers, etc. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour it was agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration and work was resumed on August 25.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes which began during July was 74 and 13 were unterminated at the end of June, making a total of 87 in progress during the month, involving 34,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 134,000 man working days.

Of the 74 disputes which began during July, 14 arose out of demands for increases in wages, four were due to proposed wage reductions and 20 were over other questions affecting wages. Three strikes arose over questions of working hours, 15 were the result of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, eight were over other questions respecting working conditions and 10 were over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during July numbered 62. Of these 18 were settled in favour of the workers, 24 were settled in favour of the employers and 20 resulted in compromises. In the case of three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during July, occurred at Blandford, Dorset, where 5,400 building trade workers employed by several firms went on strike on July 13, demanding an increase of 2d. per hour in lieu of subsistence allowance recently withdrawn in respect of workers within daily travelling distance of their homes. Work was resumed on July 18 under the same conditions as had prevailed prior to the strike.

The alleged victimization of a trade union official who was sent to another contract led to a strike of 3,500 building trade workers near Abergele, Denbighshire, on July 20. The employee in question was allowed to remain at his original job and work was resumed the following day.

At Farnborough in Hants, 3,050 building trade workers employed by one firm went on strike against a scheme of reorganization of work, and for the reinstatement of two foremen who had been forced to resign because they supported the objection. The strike began on July 24 and terminated two days later when the foremen concerned were given other work without a reduction in wages.

At Chester, Cheshire, 1,102 carpenters, bricklayers, and other building trade workers employed by one firm, ceased work in the afternoon of July 11 demanding payment of a subsistence allowance to all employees. Work was resumed at noon the next day, when it was agreed to observe the terms of a national agreement in respect to subsistence and travelling allowances.

On July 13, 1,000 workers engaged in the manufacture of aircraft at Failsworth, Lancashire, went on strike because the employer withheld the bonus of two workers on account of faulty piecework cards. Work was resumed on July 17 on the advice of trade union officials.

Refusal to accept the employer's proposal for alteration in "dirt agreement", led to a strike of 931 workers at one colliery near Pontefract, Yorkshire, on July 24. As a result 1,183 workers were indirectly involved. Work was resumed on August 5 after a new agreement had been reached.

At a colliery near Sheffield, the alleged nonpayment of a minimum wage to certain workers, led to a strike of 276 employees on July 10. About 1,200 workers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed the following day on the advice of trade union officials.

During the early part of August the National Union of Railwaymen with a membership of about 400,000 and the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen with about 55,000 members had been negotiating for increases in minimum wages. On August 22 the members of the latter union decided to call a strike for midnight August 24. On that day, however, union delegates conferred with the Minister of Labour and it was decided to call off the strike in the interest of public safety and the national need and as evidence of national unity in time of crisis. Further conferences between the union officials and the employers were to be arranged.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in June, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 220 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 140 unterminated at the end of May made a total of 360 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 113,000 with a resultant time loss of 915,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 354 strikes in progress, involving about 425,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 3,400,000 man working days.

The number of accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of August was 5,645, being the largest number reported during any one month this year to date, and compares with 5,242 reported during July, and 5,728 during August last year, which showed the largest number during any month of 1938. The benefits awarded amounted to $454,965.17, of which $362,380.58 was for compensation and $92,584.59 for medical aid.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of six cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1939, page 286, and in previous issues, and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 472—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case concerned the claim of yardmen for pay for days on which assignments had been annulled. One claim was from employees in the Cochrane yard for one day's pay on December 26, 1938, and another was from employees in the Englehart yard for one day's pay on December 25, 1938.

The employees contended that a rule in the schedule requiring forty-eight hours' advance notice of a change in assignment had not been observed and further that extra yard shifts were used to do the work usually performed by the annulled shift. The employees also stated that "bulletins issued covering assignments are in effect until cancelled and that assignments were made under a bulletin which sets out the number of days each week each crew should work and that the crews in question were not permitted to work in accordance with the bulletin under which they were assigned, and therefore should be paid for the days on which assignments were cancelled."

The railway contended that when assignments in yard switching service are advertised as "six days per week" as at Cochrane, and "daily" as in the particular assignment at Englehart, that this is merely a form of expression to identify preference jobs and in no respect does it carry with it any weekly or daily guarantee. The railway referred to a somewhat similar case in which the Board had decided that "While bulletins were intended to indicate the amount of work or earnings in the particular assignments mentioned, they did not constitute guarantees over schedule provisions." The railway submitted that in both instances the guarantee of "not less than twenty-six days in any one month" had been fully complied with.

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board and presented additional evidence and the Board in rendering its decision pointed out that the schedule provides for a monthly, not a daily guarantee and denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 473—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Prior to January 1, 1939, a train crew was assigned to certain mixed trains operating between Fredericton and Saint John on four days a week and another crew was assigned to other trains operating between Fredericton and McGiveney Junction six days per week. From January 1, 1939, these assignments were cancelled and new assignments set up posting the Fredericton-Saint John crews to the Fredericton-McGiveney Junction run on Monday while the Fredericton-McGiveney Junction crew was assigned to operate these trains from Tuesday to Saturdays inclusive.

The employees submitted that the new assignment was in violation of the spirit and intent of the rules of the current schedule "inasmuch as it requires this crew assigned in mixed train service to perform extra service to make up the guarantee on a section of line not covered by the original assignment."

The railway contended that the assignments were proper ones and that there is no schedule rule to prevent the assignment of train crews on the trains concerned.

The Board heard additional oral evidence from the representatives of both parties to the dispute and denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 474—The Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—This dispute

concerned the claim for time of a spare operator in the Island Division and an operator in the Halifax Division.

In the case of the spare operator, the Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) Agents' Association held a meeting at Halifax in February, 1938, and the agent was granted permission to attend, being absent for three days during which time he was allowed his pay and his work was carried on by the balance of the staff. Regarding the other claim it was stated that on August 2, 1938, the terminal agent at Truro, N.S., was granted two weeks' vacation with pay and during his absence his work was carried on by the Assistant Superintendent, Chief Clerk (freight office), Senior Yard Office Clerk and Yardmaster.

The employees contended that as both of these positions are included in the wage scale of their agreement, the pertinent clause should have applied and the senior qualified unemployed telegrapher on the spare list should have been used to relieve the agents. The employees further contended that the senior qualified unemployed telegrapher on the spare list who was forced to lose time while the agent at Charlottetown was absent from his position, should be paid for time lost. A similar claim was made in respect of the senior qualified unemployed telegrapher at Truro.

The railways maintained that "it is not compulsory to employ any one to relieve a telegrapher when it is considered the interests of the service will not suffer through the employee's absence, and in these particular cases no one relieved the agent at Charlottetown or the terminal agent at Truro during their absence on full salary."

Representatives of both parties to the dispute presented additional oral evidence to the Board. The Board's decision denied the claim of the employees as it pertained to the relief at Charlottetown, but sustained their claim pertaining to the relief of the agent at Truro during his annual holidays, adding that "as to the individual under the telegraphers' schedule who should have been placed as agent for the time in question, that matter should be determined by the parties to the dispute."

Case No. 475—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with the claim of a conductor and a brakeman for compensation for deadhead movement from Detroit to Toronto in April, 1938.

The employees contended that prior to the spring change of time card, 1938, the claimants were assigned to trains operating between Toronto and Detroit with home terminal in Toronto. Effective with the spring change of time card their home terminal was changed to Detroit and on this account the conductor and brakeman elected to bid in other assignments. Returning to Toronto deadhead from Detroit on their last trip before the new time table became effective, the employees concerned claimed mileage at passenger rates covering the deadhead movement from Detroit, the claim being denied by the railways which stated that the deadhead movement was the result of the men exercising their seniority.

The Board in rendering its decision stated that "Although the Board holds the view that in changing assignments efforts should be made when possible to enable men on assignments previously in effect to return in service to their home terminal, this action in the case in question, either was not possible or unfortunately, was not taken." The Board also referred to an article under the schedule covering conductors and trainmen which specifically provides that trainmen, when deadheading to exercise their seniority rights, or returning after having done so, are not entitled to compensation.

The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

Case No. 476—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with a controversy regarding the application of Rule "H" concerning the guarantee in assigned service of not less than 100 miles or eight hours for each calendar working day exclusive of overtime, and including legal holidays.

The instanee giving rise to the controversy concerned a conductor and two brakemen who were assigned to freight service on a train travelling from Englehart to Timmins on one day and returning to Englehart the following day, the distance between the two points being 118 miles, the scheduled time for leaving Englehart being 1.20 a.m. and 4.00 a.m. for departure from Timmins. On November 28, 1938, the crew arrived at Englehart at 7.00 p.m. and the two brakemen booked eight hours' rest with 1.30 "call", thereby being available for duty at 4.30 a.m. Their train was ordered for 1.20 a.m. with a spare crew in a spare van, the regular van being tied up on account of the two brakemen having booked rest. The two brakemen and the conductor were not used in any other service on November 29 and 30, and submitted a claim for regular mileage under Rule "H" which was denied by the railway.

The employees contended that the trainmen booked rest in accordance with the schedule provision, that they did not lay off

and that they were ready for duty as soon as the rest period provided in the schedule was up. It was therefore claimed that the employees concerned were entitled to the guarantee provided in the rule.

The railways' contention was that the crew booked rest and as a result were not available for duty when the train to which they were assigned was required to leave the terminal and that the guarantee under Rule "H" applied to men "who are ready for service the entire month."

The Board decided that under the circumstances the claimants should be paid on the basis of the scheduled daily guarantee for the round trip lost. In rendering this decision the Board stated that "It is apparent to the Board that by a slight adjustment in the leaving time of the train from Englehart the crew in question could have been used on that train."

Case No. 477—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case concerned a controversy as to the method of calculating earnings of passenger conductors and trainmen when required to place their trains at the station before the commencement of a trip and when required to place their trains away upon the completion of a trip.

The employees maintained that Rule No. 46 of the current schedule definitely sets out the method of payment for certain work of crews prior to their departure and after their arrival at terminals and not at the terminus of the passenger run. Pointing out that Kirkland Lake has been established as the home terminal for the passenger crews on the Kirkland Lake sub-division, the employees further contended that the train movement between Kirkland Lake and Swastika is definitely a train movement operating under train orders, and that mileage and allowances should be paid therefor.

The railway maintained that the request of the employees would, if granted, involve duplication of payment for the same time on duty and in some instances triplicate payment would result.

The Board decided that as the movements between Kirkland Lake and Swastika with empty equipment are solely for the purpose of reaching the terminal facilities available, the claim of the employees could not be sustained.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilots—Mines in Alberta—British Columbia Minimum Wages—Operation of Steam Boilers in New Brunswick—Electricians in Quebec—Quebec Fair Wage Act

RECENT regulations pertaining to labour include an order in council under the Canada Shipping Act approving by-laws for the District of Louisburg; regulations under the Alberta Bureau of Public Welfare Act and the Maternal Welfare Act, provision for boards of examiners for electricians in several cities and a revision of the regulations relating to mines. In British Columbia, Minimum Wage Orders governing the construction industry and sawmills were amended and a new order was issued for carpenters on Vancouver Island. Regulations in New Brunswick under the Factories Act deal with the licensing of stationary boilermen and stationary pumping or hoisting engineers. Licensing regulations for electricians in Quebec were completely revised and new orders under the Quebec Fair Wage Act amend the order providing for an assessment on employers, extend the time in which claims for wages must be made in certain industries and amend wage orders relating to the hotel and catering industry, the milk industry and the manufacture of wooden building supplies.

Canada Shipping Act

By-laws for the Pilotage District of Louisburg were approved on August 2. All ships not exempt by the Act or the by-laws must pay pilotage dues whether using a pilot or not. Pilots must be licensed and the number in the district is limited to eight. A person passing the required tests is given an apprentice licence and after completing satisfactorily a term of apprenticeship, to be determined by the Pilotage Authority, is awarded a permanent pilot's licence. Such licence is valid until the pilot is 65 after which it may be renewed annually for five years on medical examination.

The money collected as pilotage dues is to be divided equally among the pilots as their remuneration after 4 per cent is paid as salary to the Secretary-Treasurer. The latter, who is appointed by the Pilotage Authority subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, is charged with the collection of dues, the payment of wages and other duties. He has power to suspend a pilot's licence for not more than 48 hours for misbehaviour, neglect of duty, in-

subordination or drunkenness. Such suspension must be followed by an inquiry by the Pilotage Authority who may continue the suspension or dismiss the pilot if the charges are proved.

Alberta Bureau of Public Welfare Act

The first regulations under this Act issued June 7 provide that any person making application for or receiving material aid under the Act may be required by the Bureau or any municipality concerned to make a statutory declaration setting forth all facts pertaining to his residence, income or resources.

Alberta Maternal Welfare Act

Regulations under this statute which was passed only this year (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, p. 568) were gazetted on June 30. The Act provides for a grant not exceeding $15 to expectant mothers in poor financial circumstances. The regulations state that the grant is payable in respect of any child born after April 1, 1939, if the mother has resided in Alberta on lands not controlled by the Federal Government for at least 12 consecutive months prior to the birth of the child. Payment may be made at any time within a year after the birth of the infant.

Alberta Mines Act

All regulations issued under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1930, and the Mines Act, 1913, were revised on July 28 to bring them in line with the new Mines Act passed at the last session of the Legislature (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, p. 564). The new regulations, which are generally similar to those under the 1930 Act (Labour Gazette, 1931, p. 314, apply to all mines within the scope of the 1939 Act which includes, as well as coal mines, those of salt, stratified ironstone, shale, clay and fire clay.

The regulations deal with the ventilation of mines, equipment of wash-houses, use of the method known as "Cardox" in breaking down coal, installation and use of electrical appliances, control of inflammable rock-dust in coal mines and the conducting of examinations for certificates of competency. The use of certain types of shot-firing devices, safety lamps, gas detectors and explosives is approved. Some of the more important safety provisions are summarized below. All regulations must be posted in a conspicuous place and replaced when defaced or destroyed.

If the ventilating fan stops, all persons must come out of the mine and not be permitted to re-enter, except to examine and repair the fan, until the fan is again in operation or some other artificial means of ventilation is provided. In either case the underground workings must be examined by a person holding a first, second or third-class certificate under the Mines Act and be reported in writing as safe. Ventilating fans erected after November 4, 1918, on the surface at any mine must not be in a direct line with the passage through which the air current travels leaving or entering the mine.

An automatic recording pressure gauge must be provided and used constantly in connection with all regularly-used fans. Where less than 10 men are employed, however, the gauge need not be automatic and recording. Readings must be taken at least every two hours by a qualified person and must be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, signed and dated by the person taking the readings and kept for a year.

In all mines where mechanical ventilation is used, adequate means for immediately reversing the air current must be provided. Where safety lamps are used the air current must not be reversed while persons are underground, except in emergencies. A new provision stipulates that where a mine is empty at night and the ventilating fan is stopped, the fan must be run continuously for at least two hours before any person enters the mine.

Only persons working under the direct supervision of a person holding a first, second or third-class certificate of competency may remove standing gas in a mine and only persons authorized by the manager, overman or examiner may pass beyond any fence or danger signal. Fire may not be used below ground for any purpose.

Workmen must report the time of their going underground and returning to the person appointed by the owner, agent or manager to keep a record of all persons underground on each shift. No hoisting rope which has been spliced may be used for raising or lowering persons and rivetted cappings are entirely prohibited. All cars are to be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, as far as practicable, coal dust escaping through the sides, ends or floor.

Where shots are fired electrically, a cable not less than 60 feet long must be used and the person firing the shot must be at least that distance away or be able to take refuge in a man hole or other safe place. The use of delay action fuses, gasoline engines and internal combustion engines are permitted only on authorization in writing by the Chief Inspector and only for certain kinds of work. In no case may delay action fuses for firing coal or gasoline-driven engines be used underground.

As before, adequate wash-house accommodation must be provided at the principal entrance to the mine or at a place reasonably near where the workmen enter and leave the

mine. The Chief Inspector must approve the plans for any proposed wash-house which must be of sufficient size, constructed of approved material, efficiently lighted, heated and ventilated and provided with hot and cold showers or sprays. Efficient means must be provided for drying clothes when in lockers or on hangers which must be so arranged that the clothes of one person are entirely separate from those of any other person and sufficient locks must be provided to keep them reasonably safe.

Employees may be required to contribute from time to time certain sums necessary for the upkeep of the wash-houses as may be agreed upon between the workers and those in charge. In all mines where more than 10 men are ordinarily employed underground, all overmen, examiners and driver bosses, when on duty, must carry first-aid pocket kits to be supplied and equipped by the operators. Where first-aid stations have been established underground, exemption from this provision may be granted by the Chief Inspector on written application of the manager.

All tipples, cleaning plants or buildings above ground must be kept clear of fine coal dust, as far as is reasonably practicable, and all dust must be cleaned off at least once daily. Where, in the District Inspector's opinion, the coal dust held in suspension in the atmosphere is of such quality and fineness as to be dangerous, he may order all smoking stopped and impose such other conditions as he may deem necessary in the interest of safety.

A worker opening a carbide container or drum must not have a lamp on his head or be smoking and he must keep all open lights at least four feet away from the container.

Notices showing the signals used are to be posted at the terminals, at all intermediate points or landing places on rope haulage systems, on the pit bank, in the engine room and at the shaft bottom if men or materials are hoisted through a shaft.

Except where natural conditions make it unnecessary or where the dust mixture is at least 30 per cent water, the floor, roof and sides of all roads in coal mines must be treated with incombustible dust in such manner and at such intervals as to ensure that the dust mixture on such surfaces consists throughout of a mixture containing not less than 50 per cent of incombustible material.

All electricians in mines must be over 21 years of age and holders of certificates of competency issued under the Act.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualifications Act

An order in council of July 4 provides for the appointment of boards of examiners for electricians in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller. By an earlier order such boards have been provided for in the first three of these cities since September 1, 1937.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

Two orders of the Board of Industrial Relations, effective July 20, amend existing orders applying to employees in the construction industry and in sawmills. A third order, effective August 21, fixes a new minimum wage for carpenters in the southern part of Vancouver Island.

Order 50 of August 3, 1937, governing sawmills is amended to establish a daily minimum of $2.75 for cook and bunkhouse employees and to raise the hourly minimum for workers under 21 years of age from 30 to 40 cents, the minimum rate provided for those over 21. Handicapped workers, who may not exceed 10 per cent of the total number employed, may still be paid as low as 30 cents an hour with the permission of the Board.

Order 12 of September 28, 1934, applying to the construction industry is amended to stipulate that wages must be paid at least semi-monthly and each payment must cover the wages due up to a day not more than seven days prior to the date of payment.

Order 66 relating to carpenters on Vancouver Island replaces Order 40 of December 1, 1936, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 24) and fixes a minimum of 75 cents an hour instead of 70 cents as in Order 40. Order 66 applies, like the former Order, to all carpenters, except indentured apprentices, in that part of the Island included in the Districts of Victoria, Lake, North and South Saanich, Esquimalt, Highland, Metchosin, Goldstream, Sooke, Otter, Malahat and Renfrew. The new Order does not cover persons in the carpentry trade permanently employed at maintenance work in industrial or manufacturing establishments or in private or public buildings. Wages must be paid semi-monthly on the same basis as required for employees in the construction industry by the amending order noted above.

British Columbia Municipal Superannuation Act, 1938

Tables were published on August 3 showing the commuted values of Single Life Pensions of $10 per month with the equivalent values of allowances on the Joint Life and Last Survivor Plan and Guaranteed Plans under this Act.

New Brunswick Factories Act

In line with the recent amendment in the Act which brought under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board, stationary boilermen, as well as stationary, pumping

or hoisting engineers, new regulations were issued on May 27 dealing with all these classes and superseding the regulations governing stationary engineers in force since August 31, 1920. The new regulations also apply to boiler inspectors.

The requirements laid down for a candidate for examination as a stationary boilerman or as a stationary pumping or hoisting engineer are generally similar to those formerly prescribed for the latter. He must be 18 years of age and of good character. He must furnish references, and a new provision requires him to complete and file with the Board such form of application as it may from time to time prescribe. As before, examinations are to be held at St. John four times a year and examinations may now be held at any other time and place convenient for candidates. Licences continue to be renewable annually but a new provision requires that if a licence is not renewed the licensee may be required to be examined as if he were an original applicant. In all cases licences must be exposed to view in the room where the licensee works. The fee of $10 a day with expenses continues to be allowed for examiners and the other fees fixed by the former regulations remain unchanged, i.e., for examination and including a licence if granted $5, for re-examination $2, renewal of licence $1.50 and for a special permit $2. All the reasons formerly accepted by the Board for cancellation of a licence may now be advanced for its suspension or revocation. These include obtaining a licence through misrepresentation or fraud, addiction to liquor or narcotic drugs, physical or mental incapacity, incompetency or gross negligence in the discharge of duties and permitting another to use his licence. A new cause for suspension or revocation of the licence is the engaging during working hours in any labour or pursuit not immediately connected with the boiler or engine while the latter is in operation.

The new regulations allow an appeal to the Workmen's Compensation Board by interested parties from the fees and expenses charged by boiler inspectors. An inspector's certificate may be suspended or revoked for any cause duly sworn to and determined by the Board as being against the public interest, and in particular for making charges for inspection which the Board considers unreasonable.

Ontario Dairy Products Act

Regulations of September 10, 1938, requiring butter and cheese makers employed in factories to have certificates of qualification were amended on June 30 to make it necessary for a candidate for a beginners permit to have a dairy school diploma as well as the recommendation of a first-class certificate holder and the approval of the dairy instructor, in the case of a cheesemaker, and the dairy inspector, in the case of a buttermaker. As before, such a certificate may be granted to any former certificate or permit holder who has not been in charge of a cheese factory or creamery for five years or over but who has acted as an assistant for at least five months within the two years previous to his application.

Quebec Electricians and Electrical Installation Act

All regulations under this Act were revised by an order in council effective July 1, 1939. The new regulations are, for the most part, a consolidation of earlier ones and require the owners of public buildings employing electricians to have annual permits, electrical installation contractors and electricians to be licensed and provide that the Canadian Electrical Code is to serve as a basis for examination of candidates for such licences. Rules for apprentices and for the selection of the board of advisers and the fees to be charged for the inspection of electrical apparatus are also set out.

The Act specifies six classes of licences, lettered from A to F, issued, respectively, to electrical contractors who have passed the examination for journeymen electricians, to companies doing an electrical contracting business, one of whose members holds a journeyman's licence, to journeymen electricians, moving-picture operators, repair and maintenance electricians in particular establishments and machine operators in charge of particular machines declared by the board of examiners to be dangerous to the operators, workmen or the public.

The regulations provide for two other classes of licence. Any electrician hired by the owner of a public building must have an A-2 licence which is issued only to a person qualified for an "A" licence. An A-2 licence is issued in the name of the electrician but must bear the name of the employer.

Licence B-2 is granted to any company operating or intending to operate as an electrical contractor if such company employs a licensed journeyman electrician. Such a person must have had four years' experience, pass a prescribed examination and pay a prescribed fee.

A candidate for a journeyman's licence must have served four years' apprenticeship and for a motion-picture operator's licence at least one year. Such candidates are to register within 30 days of beginning their apprenticeship with the board of examiners from whom they are to receive an apprentice

permit. The dates of commencing and leaving work must be entered in the apprentice's apprenticeship book by the employer or employers, as the case may be. This information, together with each employer's name, must be forwarded to the board by the apprentice. The apprenticeship book itself is to be deposited with the board when the apprenticeship is completed.

The Act provides for the appointment, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a board of advisers representing the corporations and associations interested in the electrical industry to collaborate with the board of examiners in licensing electricians. The regulations provide, as before, that such an advisory board is to consist of the Director of Technical Instruction of the Province or his delegate, one representative of the Public Service Corporations (Electricity) of the province, of the Professional Engineers, the Association of Architects, the employers and the workmen.

Electrical apparatus, which formerly had to be approved by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario or the Underwriters' Laboratory of Chicago, may now be approved by either of these bodies or any authority acknowledged by the Board of Examiners.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Levy on Employers.—By-law B-1 of the Fair Wage Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, p. 677), approved by order in council on June 2 was amended on June 30 to extend the levy of one-third of 1 per cent on the payroll of certain employers in cities and towns of a population of 20,000 or more to employers in all smaller places employing more than 100 persons during at least three months a year. Only employers whose workmen are within the scope of an order of the Fair Wage Board are liable to pay the assessment.

Actions for Wages.—An order of August 9 provides that in the case of claims for wages against owners of licensed clubs and hotel keepers, as to clubs and hotels operated in the cities of Montreal and Quebec and of claims against any employers in the electoral district of Rimouski, the time limit within which actions resulting from any ordinance enacted before March 1, 1939, may be brought is to be 12 months instead of the usual six which the Act provides. Power to extend this period was given to the Fair Wage Board by a 1939 amendment in the Act.

Several wage orders were gazetted on July 26.

General Order 4.—Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512) has been amended in certain particulars. The changes relate to persons employed in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, boarding houses and other places where lodgings or meals are provided. The Order divides the province into four zones: Zone I, the Island of Montreal and cities or towns within a radius of five miles from the Island; Zone II, Quebec City and municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more; Zone III, cities or towns with a population from 2,000 to 10,000 and Zone IV, all other cities and towns. The Order does not apply to rural districts. One effect of the amendment is to distinguish between persons employed in boarding houses and hospitals and those employed in hotels, restaurants, clubs, places furnishing "curb service" and other places of the kind. No change is made in the minimum rates applying to the latter class of establishment. But special rates, somewhat lower than those previously applicable, are fixed for lodging houses, boarding houses or institutions of hospitalization. In these places the new minimum rates are in Zone I, 15 cents an hour or $9 a week, in Zone II, 13 cents an hour or $7.50 a week, in Zone III, 12½ cents or $7 and in Zone IV, 10 cents or $6 a week. Establishments with less than five rooms are exempt from the Order.

Another change is the omission of the minimum weekly, monthly and yearly rates formerly applying to persons employed in different capacities in hotels, restaurants and other public places of lodging or refreshment. The revision makes payable to chief cooks the same hourly rates as were fixed for cooks, namely 30 cents, 25 cents, 15 cents and 12 cents in Zones I, II, III and IV, respectively, the weekly, monthly and yearly rates being dropped from the Order.

The minimum hourly rates in all cases apply now to a 60 instead of a 54-hour week and overtime is to be paid at the regular hourly rate instead of at the rate of time and a half as originally required. Hotels in Zones III and IV with more than 50 rooms to rent must pay the rates for Zone II during the season when the rooms are rented.

Milk Industry.—Some changes have been made in Order 10 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1097) governing establishments engaged in the pasteurization and distribution of milk in Montreal and district. A new section provides that persons employed as helpers to truck drivers and carters are to belong to the category to which the driver or carter belongs but boys employed to watch vehicles and to help in the distribution of milk are to be considered as messengers and paid the rates fixed for the latter by General Order 4 with the normal six-day week of 72 hours.

There is no change in the number of hours in the regular six-day week to which the minimum rates apply, it being 60 in Categories I and II and 72 in Category III. However,

the limits of 65 and 78 hours for these two groups respectively for the seven-day week are now allowed only when the longer week has been authorized. Overtime is now defined as all hours of work or fraction of hours of work required from a wage-earner by his employer over the specified number of hours during a week and, except for wage-earners in Category III (outside sales workers) over 12 hours in one day. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a half subject to the exceptions provided by Order 4. Maximum weekly hours for male workers are fixed at 72 as in Order 4 but outside sales workers and watchmen governed by Order 10 who work seven days a week have a maximum of 84 hours a week.

Building Products.—Order 24 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 158) which covers the manufacture of doors, sashes and wood building products which was suspended on May 8 for two months (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, p. 677) is now declared suspended for two months from July 3 or until a decision to the contrary is made before that date.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION OF QUEBEC PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE second annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour, held in Sherbrooke on July 22 and 23, was attended by approximately 150 delegates from all the industrial centres of the Province.

Over 60 resolutions were submitted and many of these concerned important problems in the sphere of labour and industrial relations.

The first resolution on the agenda was one which called upon the Federation to place itself on record in favour of the adoption by parliament "of a Workers'-Creditors Arrangement Act similar in principle and purpose to the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and administered by the officials presently charged with the administration of the Act relative to farmers."

The Trades and Labour Congress was requested to endorse and support this resolution, which was adopted.

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Gus Francq, its sponsor, pointed out the situation of the wage-earners "who, due to unemployment, sickness or other cause unavoidable, have indebted themselves sometimes for life and it is one of the reasons that contribute to increase the number of those who are on direct relief."

Another resolution requested the provincial government to clarify the meaning of the word "association" in the Fair Wage Act, the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Professional Syndicates Act. It was declared in the resolution that the vagueness of the definition of "association" permits "intolerable abuses in the granting of collective labour agreements, juridical extension, Ordinances from the Fair Wage Office, or Incorporations of plant councils or company's unions."

Accordingly, it was requested that amendments be made to clarify definitely the word "association" in these three laws so that "any agency, committee, employees' association or employee representation plan, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with an employer or employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment, which the employer 'creates, dominates, controls or maintains' be very explicitly declared illegal, and that the Ministry of Labour be bound to refuse to consider any request from such associations for the obtainment of collective agreements recognition, Ordinances or charter of incorporation."

An amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act of Quebec (R.S.Q. 1925, Chap. 98 and amendments) was urged in an adopted resolution which requested the provincial Minister of Labour to introduce a measure similar to the British Columbia legislation of 1937 making it "compulsory for the employer to discuss the possibilities of coming to an understanding with his employees with the preponderant group or pay a fine."

Repeal of Bills 19 and 20, which contained amendments to the Fair Wage Act and Collective Labour Agreements Act, was sought in a resolution which declared that these Bills "interfered with the legitimate object of organized labour."

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:—

Urging municipalities to take immediate advantage of the Dominion Housing Act.

Adoption of measures to aid employment by

(*a*) reducing working hours with no reduction in pay.

(*b*) inaugurating a large scale public works program "financed without charge by the Bank of Canada."

Establishment of state hospitalization and medical care.

Inquiry into survey of exportation of raw materials (particularly pulpwood) and its effect on unemployment.

Federal and provincial subsidies to trade schools to permit the admission of a certain number of students to day courses free of charge.

Establishment of contributory unemployment insurance on a national scale.

Substitution of labour tribunals for the Fair Wage Board.

Opposition to Order No. 4 of the Fair Wage Board in so far as it affects office employment.

Repeal of the Order governing laundry workers.

Elimination of exemptions or amendments to any negotiated collective agreements without the majority consent of the interested parties.

Nationalization of all social and labour legislation.

Enactment by the provincial legislature of legislation in conformity with the Criminal Code amendment in regard to the right of organization.

Right of appeal to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Recognition of silicosis as an occupational disease.

Opposition to the employment of female help after midnight in food establishments.

PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA IN 1938

Annual Report of National Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada

IN previous references in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information has been published indicating the position and progress of producers' and consumers' co-operation in Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1356; October, 1937, page 1098; November, 1936, page 990, etc.). Each year the annual report published by the Co-operative Union of Canada is reviewed as one source of information concerning the development and status of the co-operative movement in the Dominion.

The annual report of the Co-operative Union of Canada which was presented to the Annual Congress held in Regina in June, appeared in the June issue of *The Canadian Co-operator* and referred specifically to the operations of the retail societies, buying clubs, wholesale societies, and other affiliated organizations which responded to the Union's request for statistical data for the year 1938.

Retail Societies.—Forty-seven retail societies operating stores or warehouses reported their 1938 business activities to the Union, an increase of two societies over the number reporting in 1937.

The aggregate sales for 1938 of forty-six of the retail societies as reported to the Union (one society failed to report its sales) amounted to $5,480,806.07. Thirty societies reported increases in sales during 1938 amounting to $699,577.72 compared with twenty-eight and one buying club with total increases of $619,360.22 for 1937. Ten retail societies, compared with thirteen for the previous year, reported reduced sales of $116,212.37. The net increase in sales of retail societies during 1938 was therefore $583,365.35. Sales of the two buying clubs amounted to $8,083.63.

The forty-seven retail societies reported a combined membership of 17,428 or 1,064 more than was reported by forty-five societies in 1937. Share capital of the forty-seven societies in 1938 amounted to $605,736.34, loan capital $280,934.10—the combined investments in share and loan capital being $886,670.44, an increase of $77,202.06 over 1937.

The total amount of purchase dividends declared in 1938 by retail societies was $199,201.36, an increase of $16,411.62 compared with $182,789.74 declared in 1937. The purchase dividends of the two buying clubs amounted to $148.

The net surplus for the retail societies for the year was $264,367.93 compared with a net surplus of $229,270.30 in 1937, an increase of $35,097.63.

Dairy and Wholesale Societies.—In addition to the ordinary distributive societies, three dairy societies reported aggregate sales of $1,422,505.18 compared with $1,270,191.08 in 1937. Two of these dairy societies sell to consumers and the third to the retail dairy trade.

Including the turnover of the dairy societies ($1,422,505.18) the buying clubs $8,083.63 and the retail societies ($5,480,806.07) the total volume of sales of the distributive societies amounted to $6,911,394.88, an aggregate increase of $595,034.72 compared with the 1937 sales volumes.

The aggregate sales of the three provincial wholesale societies affiliated with the Union —Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba— amounted to $1,771,511.09 made up as follows: Alberta, $258,423.68; Saskatchewan, $1,032,087.41; and Manitoba, $481,000.00. It is pointed out in the report that the trade volume for Saskatchewan is for a fifteen

months' period instead of twelve. The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Society reported a net surplus of $8,130.60, while those of Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported $33,183.12 and $23,640.34 respectively.

In addition to the foregoing wholesale societies, the Consumers' Co-operative Refineries of Regina, Saskatchewan, reported a sales turnover during 1938 of $632,386.00, an increase of $219,437.00, and a net profit of $126,629.00. For statistical purposes the sales of this organization are regarded in the report as of a wholesale character, and therefore adding its sales to those of the wholesale societies, the aggregate sales are increased to $2,403,897.09.

Total Sales.—The total distributive turnover for 1938 of both wholesale and retail societies, was therefore $9,315,291.97. If the sales volume of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) amounting to $359,276.61, and the room and board accommodation provided by the Student Co-operative Residence, Toronto, $3,529.41 are added, a total volume for these societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union aggregates $9,678,097.99. It is further explained in the report that this total is exclusive of the business transacted by two large grain marketing associations—Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., and Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., and Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) and a Transportation society. Some of these societies failed to report their sales for 1938 to the Union. However the total of reported sales for this group amounted to $4,694,411.07.

In a statistical table given in the report the grand total of sales for all types of co-operative societies affiliated with the Union is given as $14,013,232.45. Total sales for all societies in 1937 amounted to $13,171,019.24.

Membership, Share Capital, etc.—During 1938 all types of co-operative societies affiliated with the Canadian Co-operative Union reported a total membership of 178,832; share capital amounted to $1,008,919.70; loan capital, $298,128.88; value of stock in trade, $1,120,967.59; other assets $38,903,635.56, and reserve funds amounted to $1,002,421.79. The total amount of purchase dividend declared by all societies in 1938 was $608,599.83 and net surpluses aggregated $484,834.54.

Employment, Salaries and Wages in Co-operatives.—In 1938, co-operative societies affiliated with the Union afforded employment to 1,008 persons to whom $1,346,878.99 was paid in salaries and wages.

Canadian Co-operative Congress

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Co-operative Union at its annual meeting held in Regina in the latter part of June was one "urging the Federal Government to introduce a government bill for the incorporation and regulation of co-operative societies, including co-operative credit societies or unions, under the supervision of a Department of State preferably the Department of Labour or of Agriculture."

Immigration to Canada January-June, 1939

The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources reports that during the first six months of 1939 ending June 30, a total of 9,193 immigrants entered Canada compared with 8,135 for the same period in 1938, an increase of 13 per cent.

Of the total entering the Dominion during the period of 1939 covered by the report, 1,742 were from the British Isles; 2,520 from the United States; 1,345 from Northern European countries; while "other races" numbered 3,586. In each classification increases in the number entering Canada were recorded in comparison with the same period in 1938 with the exception of persons coming from the United States, a decrease of 12·8 per cent being registered in that group. The largest increase of 100·7 per cent was in Northern European races, followed by an increase of 19·5 in the number of persons listed in the "other races" classification, and an increase of 10·7 in the number of immigrants coming from the British Isles.

Adult males entering Canada during the first six months of 1939 numbered 2,628; adult females, 3,572; and children under eighteen made up 2,993 of the total of all immigrants.

Occupationally, 1,303 males, 799 females and 1,222 children were listed in the farming class. The labouring class comprised 162 males, 33 females, and 49 children; mechanics, 268 males, 121 females, and 71 children; trading class, 354 males, 208 females, 102 children; the mining class, 18 males, 5 females, and 1 child; while female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 337 and those under eighteen 58; and "other classes" accounted for the remainder of the total, there being 523 males, 2,069 females, and 1,490 children in this classification.

The destination of the largest number (3,218) of the immigrants to Canada during the period was given as Ontario; 1,717 went to Quebec; 1,292 to British Columbia; 891 to Alberta; 808 to Saskatchewan; 729 to Manitoba; 340 to Nova Scotia; 151 to New Brunswick; 31 to Prince Edward Island; 9 to the North West Territories and 7 to the Yukon Territory.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JULY 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 11,843, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,144,685 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,902, having an aggregate membership of 242,163 persons, 11·1 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1939, as Reported by Employers

There was a further improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,843 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,144,685 persons, as compared with 1,127,863 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1938, shows that employment has usually, though not invariably, gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date was therefore seasonal, but was considerably greater than the average gain recorded at midsummer in the last eighteen years. The crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115·8 in the preceding month to 117·5 at August 1, 1939, when it was several points higher than that of 112·1 at the beginning of August of last summer. While the latest figure was lower than the August 1, 1937, index of 120·0, it was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

Since the reported increase in employment exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 113·6 at July 1, to 114·3 at the beginning of August, 1939.

Generally heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mining communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, shipping and stevedoring and logging were slacker; the losses in trade and logging were seasonal, but exceeded the average contraction at midsummer in preceding years of the record. In manufacturing, there was curtailment of a seasonal character in iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather and many other groups.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 117·5 at the beginning of August, 1939, compared with 115·8 at July 1, while at August 1, in recent years, the crude index has been as follows: 1938, 112·1; 1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3 and 1927, 110·5.

For August 1, 1938, 10,829 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,073,302 persons, or 13,964 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss then had occurred mainly in manufacturing and logging.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For August 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,148 persons, compared with 33,107 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the August 1 survey of

employment to 1,177,833 in 12,256 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 117·5 in the industries above enumerated, to 117·2; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations are included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 115·8 to 115·6. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

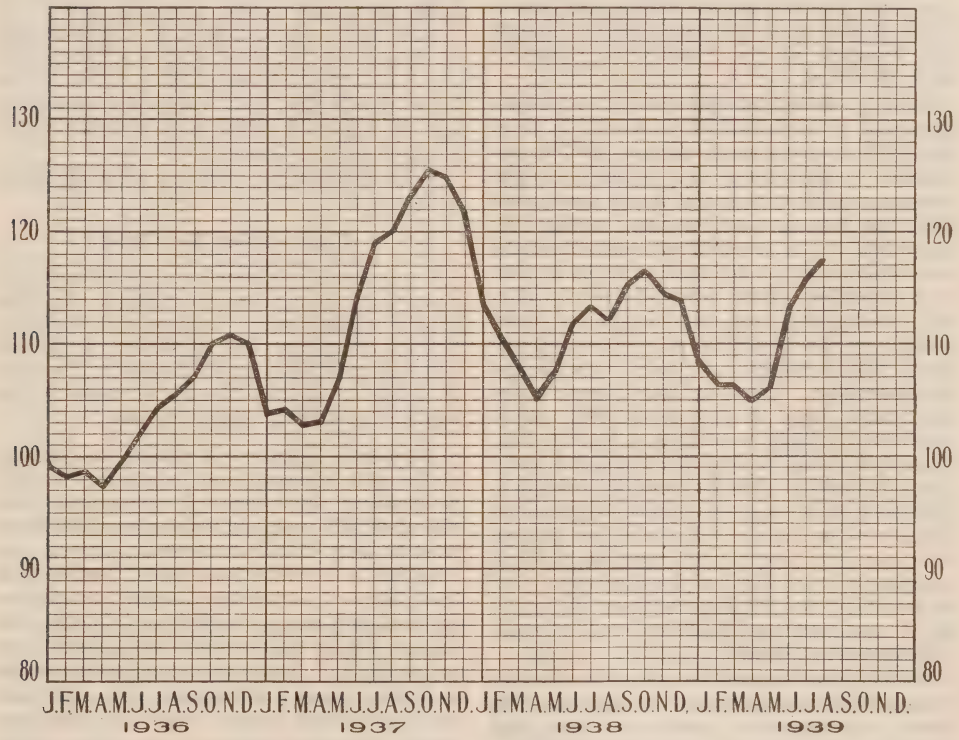
Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while there were reductions in personnel in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The largest numbers were added to the payrolls in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec. The situation generally was more favourable than at the same date of last summer. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces as a unit, the index number was also higher than at August 1, 1937; in British Columbia it was practically the same, while elsewhere employment was not so active. The volume of employment at the latest date was generally greater than at midsummer in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 839 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 85,329 persons, 227 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, the movement in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick being favourable. Mining, logging and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction reported improvement. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in the iron and steel, lumber and fish-canning divisions; fruit and vegetable canneries, on the other hand, were busier. The general index, at 115.6, was three points higher than at the same date in 1938, when a much greater contraction had been indicated; the index for the Maritimes as a unit was lower than at August 1, 1937, but was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1930.

The 786 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for August 1, 1938, had

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



reported 82,391 workers, as compared with 85,362 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Further marked improvement was reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,935 establishments with 360,469 employees, as against 353,549 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at August 1, 1938, when curtailment had been noted; the index then stood at 117·8, as compared with 126·4 at the latest date. Logging, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, food, tobacco and electric light and power plants being most pronounced. Building and railway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade also afforded more employment; the increase in building was largest.

For August 1 of last year, 2,672 employers had reported 331,407 workers, as compared with 337,223 at July 1.

Ontario.—Industrial employment in Ontario showed a slight falling-off at August 1, when the 5,173 co-operating firms had 453,709 employees, or 2,068 fewer than at July 1. The average change at August 1 in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the shrinkage at the latest date is seasonal, the percentage reduction approximating the average at midsummer. There was expansion in mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in trade, logging and manufacturing. The only large losses in the last-named were in iron and steel, while heightened activity was noted in leather, clay, glass and stone, mineral products and some other industries. Employment at August 1, 1938, had shown a much greater decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was three points lower, standing at 111·2, as compared with 114·2 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 4,720, and reported staffs had aggregated 434,305.

Prairie Provinces.—The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,669 establishments furnishing data had 142,555 workers, as compared with 135,596 at the beginning of July. Saskatchewan recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Within the factory group, there was general recovery, that in iron and steel plants being most marked. On the other hand, railway operation and railway construction and maintenance released workers. The index of employment was several points higher than at August 1 of last year, standing at 109·4, compared with 104·9 at the same date in 1938, when a total of 1,523 firms had reported 133,557 persons in their employ, compared with 127,131 at July 1, 1938.

British Columbia.—The tendency in British Columbia at August 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since February. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction showed heightened activity; logging operations were considerably curtailed, partly owing to the fire hazard, while the changes in other industries were slight. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were those of a seasonal nature in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber and other classes were also busier. Returns were compiled from 1,227 firms employing 102,623 men and women, 5,238 more than in the preceding month. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 107·1, compared wtih 117·0 at the latest date. The 1,127 employers co-operating at August 1, 1938, had reported 91,547 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec City there was little general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Hamilton, the level of industrial activity in each of these centres was higher than at August 1, 1938.

Montreal.—There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,707 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 166,710 men and women, or 1,020 fewer than at July 1. Transportation, street construction and maintenance work, services and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and building were brisker. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, but improvement was recorded in leather, musical instrument, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other plants. The index of employment was rather higher than at August 1, 1938, when a much larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,545 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 159,629.

Quebec.—A slight falling-off was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction; services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. Statements were received from 213 concerns having 17,795 workers on their payrolls, compared with 17,862 in the

preceding month. A moderate increase had been made at August 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 185 employers of 14,903 workers; the index was then several points lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.—There was a curtailment in Toronto, according to data from 1,756 firms employing 139,451 persons, or 1,141 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at August 1 in fourteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1938, but approximated the average loss at August 1 in the period, 1922-1938. The index was three points higher than at midsummer of 1938, and was also above the figure for the beginning of August in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed little change as compared with July 1, 1939, reductions in printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other factories being just about offset by gains in food, clay, glass and stone and other classes. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the services division also released help, while construction showed some improvement. For August 1, 1938, 1,612 concerns had reported a combined working force of 132,292 men and women.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa declined, 215 persons being released from the staffs of the 230 co-operating employers, who had 14,925 workers at August 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, but trade, services and construction were quieter. Although there was an advance at the beginning of August, 1938, a generally lower level of employment had then been reflected in the information furnished by 201 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,200 employees.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was shown in Hamilton, where 329 firms reported 33,243 men and women on their pay lists, as against 34,410 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably decreased, mainly in the iron and steel division, while electrical apparatus works were somewhat busier. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when a smaller loss had been recorded by the 298 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 34,677.

Windsor.—The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 197 firms employing 15,500 workers, or 353 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded less employment, while construction showed rather greater activity. A large decline had been indicated at August 1, 1938, from the preceding month, and the index then was several points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 14,367 men and women was reported by the 188 employers furnishing information for August 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.—Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 524 firms who had 42,078 employees, as compared with 41,123 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the iron and steel division), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. No general change had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 496 establishments had reported 40,923 workers. Employment was then at a slightly lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.—In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while retail trade was rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 520 employers with 38,403 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,603 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at August 1, 1938, by the 469 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 36,544; the index number then, at 112·2, was slightly below that of 115·1 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,460 of which reported 577,746 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 570,430 at July 1. The crude index of employment stood at 112·8 at August 1, compared with 111·3 in the preceding month, and with 110·0 at August 1, 1938; while the latest figure was lower than at the same date in 1937, (118·1), it was higher than at midsummer in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at August 1 in the last eighteen years has shown a small fractional decrease. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore advanced, rising from 109·0 at July 1, 1939, to 110·3 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at August 1 in recent years: 1939, 112·8; 1938, 110·0; 1937, 118·1; 1936, 104·9; 1935, 99·8; 1934, 94·2; 1933, 85·2; 1932, 82·6; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 121·6; 1928, 115·2 and 1927, 107·0.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, mineral product and other industries. The seasonal gains in food canning were most

extensive. On the other hand, a considerable contraction took place in iron and steel plants, notably in automobile factories; the decline in the group as a whole was seasonal in character, approximating the average loss recorded at August 1 in the years since 1920. There was, in addition, a small reduction in rubber manufacturing.

For August 1, 1938, returns had been compiled from 6,194 manufacturers with 560,564 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 569,630 persons on their payrolls.

Animal Products.—Fish canneries registered gains, which greatly exceeded those recorded at August 1, 1938; meat-packing plants also showed improvement. The index in the animal food industries was much higher at the latest date than at midsummer of last year. Statistics were received from 334 firms employing 31,494 workers at August 1, 1939, as compared with 27,824 in the preceding month. The trend at August 1 in other years for which data are available has frequently been downward.

Leather and Products.—Marked recovery was indicated in employment in the leather group, 1,122 persons being added to the staffs of the 331 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 23,494 at August 1. Much of the betterment occurred in shoe factories in Quebec. A somewhat greater gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, but the index of employment was then nearly five points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills were busier, and there were moderate increases in wooden vehicle factories, while the miscellaneous wood-using divisions reported contractions. The lumber manufacturing industry as a whole registered its fourth consecutive advance since March; the payrolls of the 953 establishments furnishing data aggregated 50,615 operatives, as against 50,241 in their last report. There was expansion in Quebec and the Western Provinces, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Activity in the group as a whole was higher than at August 1, 1938, although a rather larger gain had then been recorded.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories was brisker than at July 1, but the index was a little lower than in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 36 manufacturers who had enlarged their personnel by 171 men and women, to 1,632 at August 1, 1939.

Plant Products, Edible.—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while the bread and bakery and other divisions were also busier; 535 vegetable food manufacturers reported 38,520 workers, or 2,287 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place mainly in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment was not quite so active as at August 1, 1938, when a somewhat greater advance had been indicated.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills reported slightly heightened activity, while there was a downward movement in paper products and in printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 709 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 77 employees to 68,597 at August 1. The changes in the various economic areas were relatively small. A larger gain, on the whole, had been noted in the corresponding month last summer; the index then, however, was lower, standing at 107·3, as compared with 110·5 at August 1, 1939.

Rubber Products.—There was a falling-off in employment in rubber works, 54 of which had 13,452 persons on their payrolls, compared with 13,561 at July 1. Slight curtailment was reported in Quebec and Ontario. The tendency had also been unfavourable at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was decidedly lower.

Textile Products.—The production of garments and personal furnishings showed a seasonal contraction, but considerable improvement was reported in cotton, woollen and silk factories. The 1,167 co-operating textile manufacturers employed 100,804 men and women, as compared with 100,487 at July 1. Most of the moderate gain in the industry as a whole was in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. A large decrease had been noted at the beginning of August, 1938, and the index then stood at 113·7, compared with 115·8 at the date under review; the latter figure, however, was lower than at August 1, 1937.

Tobacco.—Data were received from 46 establishments in this industry, whose payrolls, aggregating 8,079 at August 1, showed an increase of 91 over July 1. Employment at the same date last summer was in slightly greater volume than at midsummer of the present year, the improvement then recorded having been rather more marked.

Beverages.—The tendency was favourable in the beverage industries at the beginning of August, according to statistics from 147 manufacturers employing 9,687 persons compared with 9,356 in the month before. The index was higher than at August 1, 1938, when a decline had been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Practically no general change took place in chemical plants at the date under review, eight persons

having been released from the staffs of the co-operating plants since July 1; they reported 18,509 employees. The index was slightly higher than at August 1, 1938, although an increase had then been indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—An advance was recorded in the building material industries, according to 222 employers with 11,209 workers, or 276 more than in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the same date last summer, a moderate loss having then been recorded.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was noted in electric light and power plants, 100 of which reported 17,537 employees, compared with 16,960 at July 1. The index number at the date under review was some four points higher than at August 1, 1938, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Activity in electrical apparatus works slightly declined; at the beginning of August, 125 of these employed 17,705 operatives, or 36 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment was somewhat quieter than at August 1 of last year, although the trend had then been downward.

Iron and Steel Products.—Crude, rolled and forged, machinery, vehicle and agricultural implement shops showed reductions, those in automobile factories being most pronounced. On the other hand, heating appliances and many other classes were rather busier. A combined labour force of 120,548 persons was indicated by the 922 co-operating manufacturers, who had 122,666 at July 1. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest losses, while the movement was decidedly favourable in Manitoba and Alberta. A much larger decline, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of August in 1938, and the index then was slightly lower.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—There was a small advance in this group, according to the 190 firms furnishing data, who employed 24,695 workers at August 1, compared with 24,614 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in the base metal divisions. Employment was in much the same volume as at August 1 of a year ago.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 100 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 12,931 men and women, or 143 more than in their last report. The index was practically the same as at the same date in 1938, when the movement had also been upward.

Logging

Seasonal dullness generally affected the logging industry, while the fire hazard in British Columbia also resulted in lowered employment. The reductions in staff throughout the Dominion were therefore larger than usual at the time of year, although they were considerably smaller than those recorded at August 1, 1938. Statements were tabulated from 359 firms employing 21,519 men, or 6,381 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 73·5, as compared with 59·6 at the beginning of August of last year.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 263 in the staffs of the 101 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,787 at August 1, 1939. Curtailment was indicated in the Maritime coal fields, while gains were reported in Alberta and British Columbia. A contraction had been registered at the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

Metallic Ores.—A further advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was brisker than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 249 firms with 43,958 men, as compared with 43,579 in their last report. An upward trend was indicated in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, but elsewhere the situation showed little general change.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Slight improvement was noted in this division, in which 102 employers reported 10,099 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of August. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month last summer, when a falling-off had been shown.

Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies at August 1; the communication companies co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 23,361 employees, as against 22,985 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was not so large as at August 1 of a year ago, although the additions to the payrolls then reported were on a smaller scale.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—Continued gains were registered in this division, according to data received from 282 employers with 29,392 workers, as against 28,943 at July 1. A contraction had been recorded at August 1, 1938, when the index was below its level at the time of writing.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in Manitoba a reduction was indicated; the 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 59,601 employees, compared with 59,668 in their last report. An ad-

vance had occurred at the same date in 1938, but the index then was fractionally lower than that of 74·9 at the latest date.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 124 companies in this group, employing 17,086 workers, or 454 fewer than at July 1, 1939. The largest loss was in Quebec. A gain, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when employment in shipping was more active.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 864 contractors adding 5,776 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 32,269 at the beginning of August. The largest advances were in Quebec. Employment was brisker than in the same month of 1938, when the improvement indicated was on a much smaller scale.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance increased in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the expansion in Ontario and Saskatchewan being most pronounced; on the other hand, there were losses in this industry in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. Data were received from 421 employers with 113,695 men on their payrolls, as compared with 103,594 at the beginning of July. A smaller advance had been noted at August 1, 1938, and employment on road work was then in rather less volume.

Railway.—Slight improvement on the whole, was recorded in this group at August 1, 1939 when 34 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 30,592 workers on their staffs, compared with 30,495 in the preceding month. Gains were shown in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, while elsewhere there were losses. The index number was many points higher than at the beginning of August of a year ago, a large contraction having then been noted.

Services

The trend of employment was upward in hotels and restaurants, but there were reductions in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 594 firms in the service group employed 33,018 persons, compared with 32,534 at the beginning of July. Curtailment had been recorded at August 1, 1938, and the level of employment was then rather lower.

Trade

Retail stores showed a seasonal falling-off in employment, while wholesale houses were more active, according to 2,067 trading establishments which employed 129,562 men and women, as compared with 131,134 at July 1. Ontario reported most of the decline in the trade group as a whole. Seasonal losses had also occurred at the beginning of August last year, when the index was very slightly lower than at the date under review.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	106·8	102·4	100·7	129·1	98·0
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	90·1	84·4	86·9	90·1	81·4
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	93·0	84·8	86·6	90·5	87·3
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	101·3	94·9	106·0	93·0	97·6
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8
Aug. 1, 1936	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Aug. 1, 1937	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Aug. 1, 1938	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1939	100·0	7·5	31·5	39·6	12·4	9·0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1939	July 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1938	Aug. 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1936	Aug. 1, 1935	Aug. 1, 1934
MANUFACTURING	50·5	112·8	111·3	110·0	118·1	104·9	99·8	94·2
Animal products—edible	2·8	162·0	143·2	142·1	144·7	142·5	142·3	132·6
Fur and products	·2	106·8	108·0	94·5	99·8	94·0	100·3	83·6
Leather and products	2·1	114·0	108·5	109·3	116·7	108·2	107·4	99·3
Boots and shoes	1·4	116·7	110·9	115·0	119·6	110·8	111·2	105·3
Lumber and products	4·4	93·8	93·1	90·8	98·6	87·4	82·6	74·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	89·6	88·7	86·4	93·5	83·8	78·6	69·9
Furniture	·6	81·5	81·7	81·3	90·9	83·1	76·6	70·1
Other lumber products	1·1	117·4	116·6	112·9	120·7	102·2	99·7	94·5
Musical instruments	·1	57·2	51·2	58·4	57·8	49·6	41·1	41·9
Plant products—edible	3·4	126·6	119·1	128·7	127·3	120·3	114·3	115·6
Pulp and paper products	6·0	110·5	110·4	107·3	113·8	104·3	98·3	95·8
Pulp and paper	2·7	100·7	100·1	99·1	111·7	98·3	90·3	89·1
Paper products	·9	129·8	130·3	130·7	133·5	121·4	110·4	104·6
Printing and publishing	2·4	116·5	116·8	110·1	109·9	106·4	104·8	101·5
Rubber products	1·2	107·6	108·5	97·2	109·1	98·7	88·2	94·1
Textile products	8·8	115·8	115·5	113·7	123·6	113·7	109·9	106·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	125·7	121·4	122·3	139·9	129·1	128·0	123·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	98·0	94·8	93·0	104·6	91·1	90·6	90·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	132·8	126·3	121·6	141·9	140·5	131·1	120·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	400·5	386·6	439·7	530·6	496·8	506·1	478·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	121·2	121·5	115·2	126·6	120·2	117·1	114·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·8	106·3	109·5	108·5	113·6	101·6	94·3	90·8
Other textile products	·9	106·2	105·8	100·9	98·9	94·2	92·7	86·8
Tobacco	·7	98·0	96·8	99·7	102·1	100·9	103·3	101·2
Beverages	·8	181·5	175·3	172·8	155·7	143·8	135·4	124·3
Chemical and allied products	1·6	159·0	159·1	157·2	151·9	138·3	128·7	117·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	99·9	97·4	93·8	102·1	88·4	83·6	76·6
Electric light and power	1·5	138·6	134·0	134·7	129·2	122·3	115·4	113·9
Electrical apparatus	1·6	130·8	131·0	132·2	151·8	120·8	118·6	103·7
Iron and steel products	10·5	92·1	93·7	91·1	105·7	85·5	81·0	73·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	124·4	126·5	112·2	144·9	107·3	100·6	88·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·0	111·6	112·5	120·0	134·3	106·9	92·6	81·0
Agricultural implements	·4	51·5	53·0	58·8	73·9	61·6	59·1	39·4
Land vehicles	4·2	80·3	83·8	77·7	91·8	78·8	77·6	74·0
Automobiles and parts	1·2	94·7	108·6	86·4	125·1	99·5	109·2	99·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	64·7	62·8	85·8	75·8	67·4	62·5	47·5
Heating appliances	·4	131·2	127·4	132·2	128·2	112·8	99·6	89·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	110·7	109·1	121·8	134·1	90·1	76·3	65·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	104·9	103·9	94·3	116·2	93·2	87·2	80·1
Other iron and steel products	1·8	103·0	102·2	99·7	111·5	89·8	80·9	76·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	156·9	156·4	156·4	160·6	137·3	122·3	110·2
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	162·3	160·5	162·0	157·3	143·6	140·3	137·6
Miscellaneous	·5	146·7	144·2	145·4	143·3	133·1	119·3	114·8
LOGGING	1·9	73·5	95·3	59·6	124·7	85·0	79·0	84·5
MINING	6·7	165·6	164·1	153·6	153·7	137·9	125·2	110·3
Coal	2·0	83·5	82·5	83·9	82·3	85·4	83·6	81·4
Metallic ores	3·8	352·9	349·8	319·3	316·0	265·6	230·0	185·3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	152·1	151·2	134·5	146·1	119·0	106·5	94·4
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	87·5	86·0	88·2	89·9	84·1	81·6	81·2
Telegraphs	·5	101·1	98·7	101·8	102·0	97·0	93·0	91·2
Telephones	1·5	83·7	82·6	84·4	86·6	80·7	78·6	78·6
TRANSPORTATION	9·3	87·5	87·6	86·9	89·1	88·7	85·4	83·6
Street railways and cartage	2·6	127·8	125·9	119·3	120·4	120·0	117·1	112·3
Steam railways	5·2	74·9	75·0	74·2	77·7	77·8	74·7	74·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	91·5	93·9	102·4	100·1	98·1	94·7	90·6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15·4	146·3	133·1	128·0	139·8	102·9	104·7	129·0
Building	2·8	76·1	62·5	64·6	76·9	57·4	60·6	56·6
Highway	9·9	297·1	270·7	261·4	266·2	152·1	119·0	266·2
Railway	2·7	76·4	76·2	66·7	84·5	103·6	80·6	75·1
SERVICES	2·9	149·8	147·6	143·5	141·7	135·8	127·9	123·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·8	150·5	146·0	141·6	143·2	137·1	129·4	127·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	148·7	150·5	146·5	142·8	134·5	125·7	117·7
TRADE	11·3	135·5	137·4	132·1	132·2	126·3	120·7	116·5
Retail	8·5	140·3	143·4	137·3	138·3	132·2	126·4	122·5
Wholesale	2·8	122·8	121·3	119·6	118·3	112·9	107·5	102·5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	117·5	115·8	112·1	120·0	105·6	101·1	99·9

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1939

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work outside their own trades or who are idle through illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Industrial activity among local trade union members at the close of July was very slightly in advance of that recorded in the preceding

month, the 1,902 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated, with 242,163 members, showing that 26,955 or 11·1 per cent were idle, in contrast with 11·6 per cent in June. Manitoba unions, with an increase in available employment of nearly 5 per cent, showed the greatest change in conditions of any of the provinces, the garment and iron and steel trades especially indicating expansion. The situation also tended upward in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though the variations from June were small. In Quebec the same volume of unemployment was maintained as in June. Losses in activity of less than one per cent, however, were recorded from Ontario. Compared with the returns for July, 1938, when 14·0 per cent of the members reported were without work, New Brunswick and Quebec unions showed a noteworthy rise in employment afforded and moderate improvement was manifest by British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions. On the other hand, in Nova Scotia and Alberta the trend of activity was slightly unfavourable.

A separate compilation is made monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province, excluding Prince Edward Island. All the cities used in the comparison showed an upward movement of employment during July from the preceding month, Winnipeg unions reflecting the most marked advances, while in Regina and Vancouver employment increased moderately. Slight gains only were apparent among Saint John, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and Edmonton members. When contrasting with the returns for July, 1938, considerable improvement was evident among Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto members during the month under review and more favourable conditions prevailed among Winnipeg, Regina and Halifax unions. The situation for Saint John and Edmonton members, on the other hand, declined slightly.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. During July the curve traced a slightly downward course from that of the preceding month, denoting improved conditions. Activity as represented by the curve was also in greater volume than in July a year ago when the level of the curve was above that of the month surveyed.

The manufacturing industries showed a more favourable trend of employment during July from the previous month, the 566 unions from which reports were compiled, involving a membership of 94,961 persons, indicating that 11,855 or a percentage of 12·5 were unemployed in comparison with 13·5 per cent in June. Substantially improved conditions, however, were noted from July a year ago, when 19·6 per cent of the members reported were without work. A considerably higher level of activity than in June was evident among general labourers, meat cutters and butchers, garment and fur workers during the period surveyed, and gains on a more moderate scale were reflected by textile and carpet, and jewellery workers. Employment for bakers and confectioners, iron and steel workers and metal polishers advanced slightly. Wood and hat, cap and glove workers, on the contrary, registered pronounced increases in slackness from June and among leather workers the recessions indicated were noteworthy. Some slowing up in available work was manifest also by glass, cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers, printing tradesmen and papermakers. The majority of trades participated in the better movement noted in the manufacturing industries from July a year ago, the garment trades particularly showing decided employment recovery during the month reviewed. Meat cutters and butchers, and fur workers, who, however, formed but a small proportion of the total membership in the manufacturing industries, reported large percentage increases in employment. Advances of considerable importance were noted also by iron and steel, and wood workers and papermakers. Bakers and confectioners, and textile and carpet workers showed improvement of noteworthy degree and lesser gains were indicated by cigar and tobacco, brewery, hat, cap and glove, and jewellery workers. Glass and leather workers, on the other hand, were decidedly less active than in July a year ago and the situation declined for general labourers and printing tradesmen.

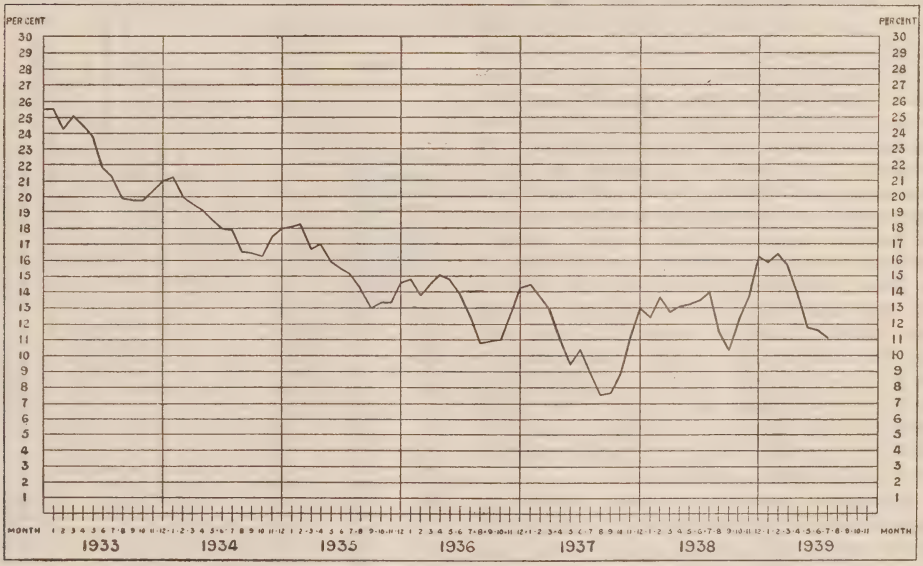
Conditions in the coal mining industry changed but slightly during July from the previous month, the tendency, however, being toward lessened employment. For July reports were received from 58 unions of coal miners including 21,725 members, 3,228 or a percentage of 14·9 of whom were out of work, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 14·6 in June. The situation was also less favourable than in July last year, when 11·0 per cent of unemployment was recorded. In Nova Scotia nominal gains in activity were apparent from June, while in Alberta and British Columbia employment subsided slightly. When contrasted with the returns for July, 1938, British Columbia unions recorded important losses in work afforded during the month reviewed and noteworthy curtailment was registered by Alberta members. In Nova Scotia minor contractions occurred. Short time work was also prevalent among the miners during July.

Unemployment in the building and construction trades, as a whole, was maintained

in exactly the same volume during July as in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness in each month standing at 24·7. Reporting for July were 203 associations of building tradesmen, with an aggregate membership of 26,160 persons, 6,457 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Fluctuations occurred in the various groups of trades, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers, and hod carriers and building labourers especially showing pronounced improvement in conditions, while among granite and stone cutters, and steam shovelmen noteworthy gains were reported. Heightened activity of lesser degree was evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Considerable slowing up in employment, however, was apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and minor contractions were indicated by carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers. Some improvement in the situation was apparent in the building and construction trades during July from the corresponding month last year when 29·2 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Responsibility for this advancement rested chiefly with bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, who reported much better conditions during the month reviewed, though contributing gains, on a smaller scale, were noted by granite and stonecutters, and plumbers and steamfitters. On the other hand, steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers were decidedly less active than in July, 1938, and employment for hod carriers and building labourers was considerably curtailed. Electrical workers showed but a slight drop in work afforded.

Returns were tabulated from 813 unions of transportation workers at the close of July, combining a membership of 64,788 persons, 3,771 or 5·8 per cent of whom were reported idle, contrasted with 6·3 per cent in June. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and teamsters and chauffeurs registered slight gains in activity during July. Among navigation workers, however, considerable slowing up in work afforded was manifest. Street and electric railway employees were quite busily engaged, as in June, the same level of activity being shown in each month. Heightened employment was reflected also in the transportation industries, as a whole, from July last year, when 7·1 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison steam, and street and electric railway employees showed slight betterment in conditions. Navigation workers suffered substantial losses in work available and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was some employment cessation.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Retail shop clerks showed little variation in conditions in the three months used for comparative purposes, the 6 associations making returns, with 1,794 members indicating an unemployment percentage of only 0·2, in comparison with 0·1 per cent of idleness in June and with a fully employed situation in July last year.

There was a nominal rise in activity for civic employees during July from the previous month according to the returns tabulated from 80 associations with a total of 9,578 members. Of these, 81 or 0·8 per cent were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 1·5 per cent in June. In July a year ago only 0·4 per cent of idleness was recorded.

During July employment in the miscellaneous group of trades showed a slight falling off from the previous month, is manifest by the reports tabulated from 137 local unions with 10,940 members. Of these, 689 or a percentage of 6·3 were idle at the end of the month, compared with 5·3 per cent in June. The situation, however, showed some improvement from July last year, when 8·0 per cent in inactivity was reported. Theatre and stage employees indicated a moderate gain in work available from June, while among stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers the level of activity was somewhat reduced. Barbers reported the same percentage of idleness as in June. When contrasting with the returns for July last year a greater volume of work was afforded hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers during the month reviewed, the changes being rather noteworthy, and fractional gains only were recorded by barbers and theatre and stage employees. Stationary engineers and firemen alone showed some employment curtailment.

Fishermen were considerably better engaged during July than in the previous month, the 6 unions from which reports were compiled, with 2,593 members, showing that 1·6 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with a percentage of 7·3 in June. Little change was apparent from July last year, though the tendency was toward lessened employment, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at only 0·3.

Lumber workers and loggers indicated a less favourable situation during July from both the preceding month and July a year ago as manifest by the reports tabulated from 5 local unions, comprising a membership of 2,393 persons. Of these, 349 or a percentage of 14·6 were out of work on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 10·1 in June and 8·1 in July last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and for each month from July, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
July 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	**3·0**
July 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	**9·2**
July 1931	7·2	7·0	17·0	16·6	14·7	14·5	25·3	16·3	**16·2**
July 1932	8·0	13·2	26·2	24·4	19·7	13·7	25·5	20·5	**21·8**
July 1933	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	**21·2**
July 1934	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	**17·9**
July 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	**15·1**
July 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	**12·5**
July 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug. 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept. 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct. 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov. 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·3**
Dec. 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**
June 1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	6·9	8·6	**11·1**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	....	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	....	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	·0	·0	·0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
July, 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	....	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	40·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	.....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
July, 1931	1·5	33·8	17·5	16·1	4·5	15·4	27·5	9·5	....	43·1	20·6	14·6	19·3	68·3	9·2	14·5	65·1	30·8	0	24·4	39·9	8·9	22·1	10·1	1·0	9·2	9·4	0	2·0	8·6	·3	19·0	16·2
July, 1932	10·6	42·0	12·6	24·1	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·8	0	45·7	39·8	33·5	36·0	73·9	21·1	25·3	33·3	18·7	0	43·8	58·6	13·0	33·6	14·7	1·1	8·8	8·9	0	·9	12·3	4·7	24·5	21·8
July, 1933	1·4	22·5	14·3	22·3	9·6	12·4	9·0	13·9	0	15·5	17·6	16·9	17·9	13·0	17·9	27·7	18·6	39·3	0	53·6	46·9	12·5	33·9	13·9	1·6	10·5	10·7	0	2·9	11·9	6·2	20·6	21·2
July, 1934	1·9	2·4	20·0	18·1	6·6	9·2	6·5	11·2	0	21·1	25·8	23·9	28·3	15·5	9·5	19·8	12·3	4·8	0	52·0	57·0	8·2	40·1	8·0	·8	11·4	11·6	0	6·3	8·1	3·6	17·6	17·9
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·46	9·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·	76·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1

(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1939

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1939, showed a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of June, 1939, but a gain of about one per cent in comparison with the work effected during the corresponding period a year ago. Heavy declines from last month were reported in construction and maintenance, logging and services with moderate losses shown in mining, transportation and trade; however, a very substantial gain was registered in farming and one, not so pronounced, in manufacturing. When compared with July a year ago, all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, trade and transportation, recorded increased placements in fairly substantial volume, but this expansion was largely offset by the marked decline in the first named group.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation throughout the month, the trend being slightly upward during the first half of July and downward during the latter half. At its close, however, the levels reached were about one per cent below those attained at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 57·9 during the first half and 57·0 during the second half of July, 1939, in contrast with ratios of 52·5 and 58·3 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55·8 and 55·0, as compared with 50·0 and 56·2 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1939, was 1,327, as compared with the daily average of 1,330 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,441 recorded daily in June, 1939.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,311, in comparison with 2,400 in July, 1938. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1939 averaged 2,612 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during July, 1939, was 1,281, of which 888 were in regular employment and 393 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,386 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,275 daily, consisting of 820 in regular and 455 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 33,034 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,002 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 22,195, of which 17,177 were of men and 5,018 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,807. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,318 for men and 9,833 for women, a total of 33,151, while applications for work numbered 57,754, of which 42,533 were from men and 15,221 from women. Reports for June, 1939, showed 36,013 positions available, 65,291 applications made and 34,634 placements effected, while in July, 1938 there were recorded 33,246 vacancies, 59,987 applications for work and 31,867 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (7 months)	126,274	87,772	214,046

NOVA SCOTIA

During July, vacancies reported to Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 19 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 17 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. The decrease in placements from July of last year was due to a substantial reduction under construction and maintenance. This loss was partly offset by a gain in logging and small increases in manufacturing and services. There was a small decline in trade and nominal changes, only, in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 143; farm-

ing, 62; construction and maintenance, 429; and services, 478, of which 393 were of household workers. During the month 516 men and 135 women were placed in regular employment.

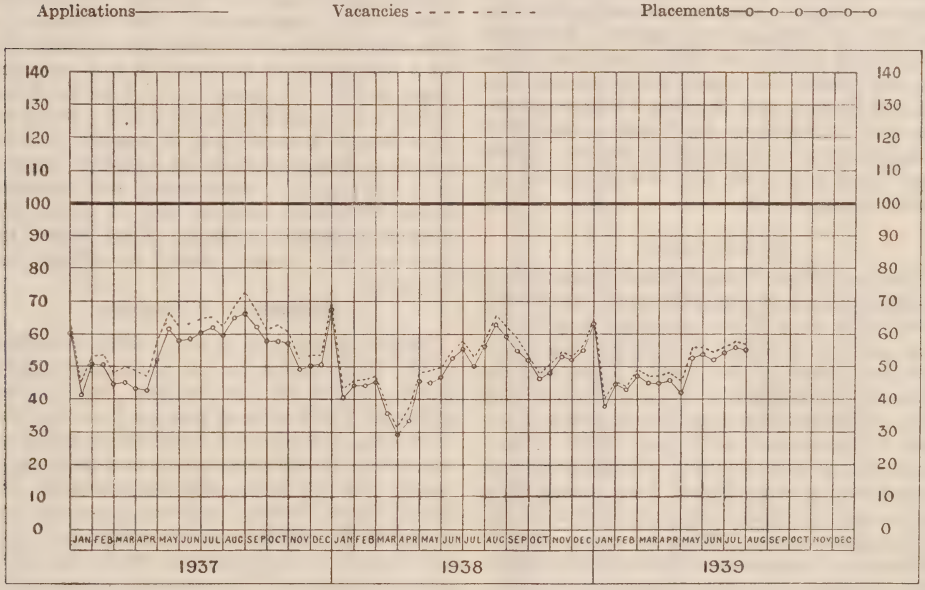
NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during July called for nearly 9 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 44 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with June, but an increase of nearly 45 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. The increase in placements over July of last year was made up of a fairly substantial gain in construction and maintenance and a moderate advance in logging. Minor changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 141, construction and maintenance, 392, and services, 533, of which 403 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 169 of men and 90 of women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during July, was over 19 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 9 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a decrease of 18 per cent when compared with June and of 9 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. There was a large decrease in placements under construction and maintenance when compared with July last year and moderate declines in transportation and trade. These losses were partly offset by gains in all other groups, the largest being in services, manufacturing, logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 290; logging, 232; farming, 279; construction maintenance, 2,495, and services, 2,736, of which 2,357 were of household workers. During the month 3,402 men and 1,642 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



ONTARIO

There was a decrease of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during July, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Approximately the same percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for a small decline in trade, there were increases in placements in all industrial divisions when compared with July of last year, the most important gains being in manufacturing, services and farming.

Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 766; logging, 283; farming, 2,726; mining, 113; transportation, 86; construction and maintenance, 4,527; trade, 238, and services, 3,392, of which 2,220 were of household workers. There were 5,681 men and 1,570 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during July were over 38 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 47 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 37 per cent when compared with June and of over 49 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. With the exception of a nominal decline in trade, all industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over July of last year, the most important being in construction and maintenance, while moderate improvement was reported in farming and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 82; logging, 175; farming, 1,909; construction and maintenance, 1,402 and services, 678, of which 579 were of household workers. There were 3,444 men and 380 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during July were over 27 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over one per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 21 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. Placements in construction and maintenance and manufacturing were higher than during July a year ago, but there were declines in farming, logging and mining. None of these changes, however, was important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 59; farming, 993; construction and maintenance, 230 and services, 775, of which 397 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,320 of men and 420 of women.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during July, were nearly 25 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 26 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with July, 1938. A fairly substantial placement gain in logging and a moderate increase in services over July of last year were more than offset by declines in all other groups. The largest decreases were in construction and maintenance, farming and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 241; farming, 796; construction and maintenance, 184 and services, 633, of which 481 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,212 of men and 434 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of over 37 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 36 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from July, 1938, was entirely due to a decline under construction and maintenance, as with the exception of a nominal loss in trade, all other groups showed improvement. The largest increase was in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 624; farming, 277; construction and maintenance, 1,234 and services, 768, of which 534 were of household workers. There were 1,433 men and 347 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada affected 22,195 placements in regular employment, 12,812 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 208 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 193 travelling to points within the same province as the despatching office and 15 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Ontario during July issued 142 certificates for reduced transportation, all for provincial centres. For employment within their respective zones, the Port Arthur Office transferred 84 bush workers, 15 construction workers, 3 mine employees, 2 hotel workers, one restaurant cook, one choreman and one cookee; the Fort William Office, 22 bush workers, one clerk and one waitress and the

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,176**	**51**	**1,512**	**1,163**	**651**	**512**	**2,956**	**503**
Halifax	196	28	369	172	49	123	1,238	251
Kentville	198	0	332	198	146	52	781	65
New Glasgow	370	23	399	381	260	121	355	165
Sydney	412	0	412	412	196	216	582	22
New Brunswick	**1,125**	**13**	**1,224**	**1,119**	**259**	**860**	**1,348**	**119**
Chatham	372	0	390	372	2	370	51	0
Moncton	348	13	348	342	131	211	460	60
St. John	405	0	486	405	126	279	837	59
Quebec	**6,985**	**531**	**15,634**	**6,996**	**5,044**	**1,128**	**8,072**	**5,847**
Bagotville	106	4	233	104	104	0	116	102
Chicoutimi	454	0	1,154	455	449	5	420	243
Hull	870	5	1,322	873	863	10	324	699
La Tuque	215	0	297	215	213	2	66	96
Matane	160	13	272	157	111	40	416	86
Montreal	2,625	215	7,667	2,723	1,398	804	4,606	2,124
Quebec	1,454	207	2,591	1,385	1,035	146	1,028	1,389
Rouyn	468	22	1,080	482	347	113	541	303
Sherbrooke	169	30	264	199	161	2	51	164
Three Rivers	226	26	465	240	223	6	166	509
Val d'Or	148	9	289	163	140	0	338	132
Ontario	**12,279**	**214**	**23,687**	**12,289**	**7,251**	**4,891**	**50,212**	**7,089**
Belleville	155	0	296	155	82	73	696	215
Brantford	209	12	397	233	168	65	1,310	347
Chatham	368	0	439	368	74	294	419	143
Ft. William	392	0	388	392	325	67	1,180	158
Guelph	207	17	260	154	105	27	1,073	59
Hamilton	587	17	1,178	600	356	221	4,812	320
Kenora	225	0	443	225	179	46	229	183
Kingston	443	10	506	437	415	22	798	259
Kitchener	164	22	525	203	128	59	1,121	128
London	480	32	799	501	294	182	1,766	400
Niagara Falls	186	15	210	171	99	69	857	74
North Bay	313	0	385	319	287	32	1,377	620
Oshawa	207	1	586	205	42	163	2,298	35
Ottawa	2,268	1	3,055	2,269	650	1,619	2,599	743
Owen Sound	230	0	300	231	157	74	277	119
Pembroke	226	0	775	226	159	67	293	370
Peterborough	226	1	285	222	169	53	512	134
Port Arthur	779	0	667	747	731	16	681	126
St. Catharines	313	12	483	299	122	177	2,071	163
St. Thomas	62	0	110	61	28	33	212	89
Sarnia	219	7	278	218	87	131	429	227
S. S. Marie	164	0	433	167	124	43	553	192
Simcoe	321	0	320	320	85	235	0	.....
Stratford	158	0	329	158	148	10	1,372	128
Sudbury	202	0	622	201	163	38	192	101
Timmins	592	0	1,273	586	385	201	1,254	313
Toronto	1,765	32	7,265	1,770	1,175	595	16,699	1,044
Welland	119	17	146	157	79	20	676	.....
Windsor	445	18	634	439	269	170	4,026	237
Woodstock	254	0	300	255	166	89	430	162
Manitoba	**4,265**	**26**	**5,299**	**4,300**	**3,824**	**463**	**14,508**	**2,361**
Brandon	441	18	426	407	403	3	447	299
Dauphin	121	0	121	121	74	47	1	78
Portage la Prairie	131	2	131	131	101	30	0	107
Winnipeg	3,572	6	4,621	3,641	3,246	383	14,060	1,877
Saskatchewan	**2,251**	**170**	**2,320**	**2,698**	**1,740**	**357**	**2,646**	**1,744**
Estevan	130	7	120	121	121	0	97	68
Moose Jaw	323	41	344	286	213	72	388	188
North Battleford	81	2	59	59	13	46	149	33
Prince Albert	160	31	130	116	82	34	69	161
Regina	744	4	789	792	730	62	768	765
Saskatoon	371	0	506	379	323	56	903	289
Swift Current	124	48	92	77	61	16	250	37
Weyburn	126	5	134	126	94	32	5	79
Yorkton	192	32	146	142	103	39	17	124
Alberta	**2,084**	**99**	**3,207**	**1,960**	**1,646**	**314**	**6,247**	**1,645**
Calgary	784	56	1,357	698	525	173	2,499	499
Drumheller	68	8	164	52	47	5	141	39
Edmonton	853	0	987	855	782	73	2,888	879
Lethbridge	120	14	496	146	127	19	502	79
Medicine Hat	259	21	203	209	185	44	217	149
British Columbia	**3,076**	**26**	**4,871**	**3,109**	**1,780**	**1,282**	**13,853**	**1,176**
Kamloops	163	1	205	164	85	76	205	52
Nanaimo	457	0	481	450	435	15	642	264
Nelson	175	0	181	175	24	151	45	16
New Westminster	116	0	90	116	86	30	643	61
Penticton	87	2	185	83	55	28	228	58
Prince George	12	13	15	2	2	0	6	68
Prince Rupert	56	1	75	55	21	34	135	14
Vancouver	1,520	8	2,791	1,574	834	696	10,925	444
Victoria	490	1	848	490	238	252	1,024	199
Canada	**33,151**	**1,130**	**57,754**	**33,034**	**22,195**	**9,807**	**99,842**	**20,485***
Men	23,318	173	42,533	23,332	17,177	5,993	84,334	15,848
Women	9,833	957	15,221	9,702	5,018	3,814	15,508	4,637

* 1 Placement by offices since closed.

Sudbury Office, one labourer. Travelling from North Bay, 4 carpenters went to Timmins and one edgerman, one cook and one cookee to Sudbury. The Brantford and Hamilton Offices each sent one metal pattern maker to Ottawa. Bound for the Timmins zone, one plumber was conveyed at the reduced rate from Ottawa. In Manitoba during July, 18 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 4 of whom went to provincial employment and 14 outside the province. All of these travelled on certificates secured at Winnipeg. Within the province the transfers were of 3 farm hands and one bushman going to centres in the Winnipeg zone. The movement to other provinces consisted of the despatch of 8 bush workers, 2 miners, one cook and one creosote worker to Port Arthur and of one farm hand and one farm domestic to Yorkton. Transfers at the reduced rate effected in Alberta during July were 42 in number, 41 of which were provincial and one interprovincial. The latter was of a highway construction cook proceeding to North Battleford on a certificate received at Edmonton. Provincially from Edmonton one farm hand was destined to Drumheller and 10 oil refinery workers, 7 highway construction workers, 10 mine employees, 4 transportation employees, 2 cooks, 2 farm hands, one diesel operator, one saw mill worker, one housemaid and one store clerk to various sections of the Edmonton zone. The Calgary Office despatched one farm hand to a point within its own zone. Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during July numbered 6, these going to provincial situations. All travelled from Vancouver, from which centre one plasterer, one waitress and one cook went to Penticton; one mine labourer to Kamloops and one radio operator and one hotel cook to employment within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 208 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 112 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 89 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one over the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1939

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 58 cities during July stood at $6,535,813, a seasonal decline of $1,296,429, or 16·6 per cent as compared with the revised total of $7,832,242 for June, 1939. However, there was an increase of $420,970, or 6·9 per cent in the more significant comparison with the July, 1938, aggregate of $6,114,843.

The building authorized in the first seven months of the present year was estimated to cost $33,647,625; this was 4·9 per cent higher than the aggregate of $32,067,412 reported in the period January-July, 1938, and was also higher than in the first seven months of any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the January-July period in each of the last eight years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also considerably less than the nineteen-year average of $67,390,114. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of either 1937 or 1938; while they have been rather higher than in January-July of the six years immediately preceding, they continue below the average for this period in the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for July, 1939, showing that they had issued more than 700 permits for dwellings valued at over $2,250,000, and about 2,400 permits for other buildings estimated at some $3,395,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of about 800 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $2,200,000 and $4,700,000, respectively.

As compared with June, 1939, there was an increase of $25,250, or 279 per cent, in Prince Edward Island, and of $146,050, or 97·8 per cent, in Saskatchewan. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which those of $348,091, or 81·7 per cent, in New Brunswick and $534,285, or 66·8 per cent, in Manitoba, were most pronounced.

Increases over July, 1938, were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest gain was that of $917,876, or 87·1 per cent, in Quebec, while the greatest reduction was that of $789,853, or 45·5 per cent, in British Columbia.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Toronto showed improvement in July, 1939, as compared with either June, 1939, or July, 1938, but in Winnipeg and Vancouver, there were declines in both comparisons.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Westmount, Belleville,

Guelph, London, Oshawa, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Medicine Hat showed gains over the preceding month and also as compared with the same month of last year.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the January-July total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1926 are also given (1926 average = 100).

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939	6,535,813	33,647,625	34·5	87·5
1938	6,114,843	32,067,412	32·9	90·2
1937	5,529,295	33,586,237	34·5	95·9
1936	5,029,802	23,352,686	24·0	84·5
1935	4,396,402	29,036,913	29·8	81·8
1934	3,257,470	13,668,847	14·0	82·8
1933	2,180,403	12,496,302	12·7	76·5
1932	4,412,169	28,753,213	29·5	78·1
1931	11,042,609	69,993,717	71·8	83·3
1930	15,824,781	101,238,766	103·9	94·2
1929	22,702,584	147,311,851	151·2	99·2
1928	25,761,956	127,798,943	131·2	96·2
1927	16,369,195	97,211,914	99·8	96·1
1926	18,683,415	97,443,834	100·0	100·8

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year, as already mentioned, was 4·9 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1938, and was also slightly greater than in 1937, when the building authorized was higher in value than in any preceding year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was rather lower than in the same months of 1937 or 1938; it was also below the average for the last nineteen years, although it exceeded the January-July figure in any of the years 1931-1936.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during July, 1939, and July, 1938; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II

Estimated Value of Construction Work as Indicated by Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities

Cities	July 1939	July 1938
	$	$
P.E.Island—		
Charlottetown	34,300	10,250
Nova Scotia	180,042	125,507
*Halifax	121,482	58,792
New Glasgow	6,865	7,590
*Sydney	51,695	59,125
New Brunswick	78,064	58,517
Fredericton	10,090	3,200
*Moncton	7,750	26,780
*Saint John	60,224	28,537
Quebec	1,971,851	1,053,975
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	1,524,668	712,167
*Quebec	217,831	103,452
Shawinigan Falls	27,275	30,425
*Sherbrooke	81,100	149,500
*Three Rivers	35,645	28,595
*Westmount	85,332	29,836
Ontario	2,485,414	2,397,123
Belleville	22,200	6,100
*Brantford	18,780	16,425
Chatham	22,600	173,552
*Fort William	36,506	40,775
Galt	18,547	40,479
*Guelph	46,845	14,095
*Hamilton	233,260	123,946
*Kingston	58,389	53,430
*Kitchener	75,544	84,571
*London	117,860	42,705
Ningara Falls	17,038	5,672
Oshawa	49,395	9,480
*Ottawa	145,795	407,595
Owen Sound	10,800	11,635
*Peterborough	35,163	77,383
*Port Arthur	52,498	60,432
*Stratford	13,935	4,671
*St. Catharines	37,405	30,300
*St. Thomas	38,895	13,266
Sarnia	24,490	23,710
Sault Ste. Marie	56,770	31,650
*Toronto	914,361	772,273
York and East York Tps	196,245	181,015
Welland	21,940	11,438
*Windsor	171,950	147,118
Riverside	19,100	1,175
Woodstock	29,103	12,232
Manitoba	265,520	452,295
*Brandon	4,880	3,950
St. Boniface	51,340	94,395
*Winnipeg	209,300	353,950
Saskatchewan	295,420	58,098
*Moose Jaw	7,335	3,145
*Regina	241,235	20,793
*Saskatoon	46,850	34,160
Alberta	279,550	223,573
*Calgary	77,984	35,713
*Edmonton	160,935	168,555
Lethbridge	40,131	19,305
Medicine Hat	500	Nil
British Columbia	945,652	1,735,505
Kamloops	12,025	2,520
Nanaimo	19,843	20,572
*New Westminster	53,925	74,577
Prince Rupert	1,300	3,200
*Vancouver	793,785	1,566,800
North Vancouver	3,655	5,500
*Victoria	61,119	62,336
Total— 58 cities	6,535,813	6,114,843
Total—*35 cities	5,840,261	5,409,748

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1939

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy harvesting their crops, but scarcity of rain had retarded the growth of vegetables. Logging was confined chiefly to pulp-wood cutting and on the whole was very quiet. In some districts forestry officials had ordered all men out of the woods in order to prevent forest fires. Cod, haddock, salmon and lobsters were plentiful, other catches of fish, fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two and one-half to six days. Manufacturing plants were operating satisfactorily and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel group. All building construction was progressing steadily and the Department of Highways had many men engaged on road construction. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and wholesale and retail trade better, with some improvement, likewise, shown in collections. In the Women's Division many requests were received for regular household help and for charwomen, with placements made accordingly.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Quebec was heavy and many young men obtained employment of this kind. A certain amount of logging was in progress, but the greater volume of bush work had not yet started. In Hull, manufacturing industries were fairly active and at Chicoutimi, plants were producing at eighty per cent of their capacity. Montreal reported sugar refineries working full time, and boot and shoe concerns busier, while clothing there was steady and textiles fair. At La Tuque and Val d'Or conditions were normal, but at Sherbrooke the production of some industries had been curtailed. Considerable improvement was noted in building construction and many skilled workers were thus employed. Road construction and maintenance had given work to a number of men; however, in some parts of the province this was about finished. Transportation and services were very active, but trade rather slow.

Harvesting in Ontario was nearing completion; nevertheless the call for farm help continued fair and all requirements met. Casual work for fruit pickers in the Niagara-St. Catharines district was increasing, with a surplus of workers on hand. Tobacco priming and curing also was well under way. Logging was quiet and mining likewise, except at Timmins, where some activity in this line was reported. No marked change in the general industrial situation was noted. Fruit and vegetable canneries were working overtime; textiles, boots and shoes, planing mills and foundries also were busy, but some other concerns, including motor plants, still remained slack. A number of boys and girls had been placed as apprentices in various industries under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. Building construction throughout the province was progressing steadily and in many cities the volume of work exceeded that of the corresponding period a year ago. Highway construction, likewise, continued and while some of the roads were gradually nearing completion, other projects of like nature were just starting. Railway crews and navigation remained much the same. The steady demand in the Women's Division for experienced domestics continued, with a definite shortage reported of fully qualified workers. Day work was fair and some placements of women and girls had been made in paper, textile, drug, metal, rubber and canning factories.

Threshing in the Prairie Provinces was in full swing, with wages averaging $2.50 per day. An increasing number of combines had cut down considerably the demand for stookers and threshers, but experienced combine men were easily placed. Applicants for field work, however, were plentiful and each district seemed to have its quota of men seeking work. Logging and mining were quiet and manufacturing only fairly active. Building construction was brisk and highway construction absorbed much surplus labour. Railways also were busy handling the present crop. Trade was fair. Many orders were listed for farm housekeepers and housemaids, but these were difficult to fill; city positions, however, were more readily accepted, although not quite so much work was available for charwomen.

There were few calls for farm help in British Columbia, which was partly accounted for by the fact that farmers were retaining the men they already had, owing to a temporary shortage of experienced hands. A number of transients was applying daily for fruit picking, but hop picking had not yet started. Owing to fire hazard and by order of the Forestry Branch nearly all logging operations were suspended. Sawmills located near timber stands were likewise affected; otherwise the mills were very busy, nevertheless there was little

movement of labour. Mining was slack. All building lines continued active, with tradesmen fairly well employed and highway construction was progressing favourably. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert, but were engaged in small repair jobs at Victoria. All waterfronts were active. Business was steady and transportation recorded improvement. Placements of women were made in household service, trade and in hotels, although a shortage of trained domestics was still noticeable.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a further improvement between 12th June and 10th July. The improvement was most marked in the distributive trades, the cotton and wool industries, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel industries and metal goods manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, the transport industries, printing and bookbinding, bread, biscuit, cake, etc. making and certain other food industries, agriculture and horticulture, and furniture manufacture. On the other hand, employment declined in the tailoring and dressmaking and millinery industries.

It is provisionally estimated that at July 10, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,912,000. This was 102,000 more than at June 12, 1939, and 656,000 more than at July 18, 1938.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July 10, 1939, was 8·8 compared with 9·4 at June 12, 1939, and 12·5 at July 18, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·1 at July 10, 1939, 9·7 at June 12, 1939, and 12·9 at July 18, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9, 4·2 and 4·3 respectively.

At July 10, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,013,636 wholly unemployed, 190,364 temporarily stopped, and 52,424 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,256,424. This was 93,155 less than at June 12, 1939, and 516,692 less than at July 18, 1938.

The total of 1,256,424 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at July 10, 1939, included 634,151 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 462,474 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 28,015 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 131,784 other persons, of whom 27,449 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at July 10, 1939, was 1,326,134, as compared with 1,417,239 at June 12, 1939, and 1,875,083 at July 18, 1938.

United States

In a press release issued on August 25, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour announced that employment in non-agricultural industries in July showed but little change from the June level. The decline in total non-agricultural employment was due, it was stated, in large measure to the seasonal midsummer curtailment in retail trade employment. While more than 100,000 workers were released from jobs in retail establishments in July, the current decline in retail employment is less than the average decrease for the preceding 10 years. Anthracite and metal mines also reported decreased employment and several of the service industries reported seasonal recessions. These losses were offset to a large extent by employment gains in construction, transportation, and public utilities with the result that the net employment decline was 30,000.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Factory employment remained virtually unchanged over the month interval, the preliminary indexes indicating a decrease of 0·1 per cent, or 5,000 workers. This loss was slightly less than the usual June-July decrease in factory employment. Employment in wholesale trade establishments also showed but slight change from the preceding month's level, a decline of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Small gains were reported in bituminous coal mining, laundries, and insurance. Class I steam railroads, according to a preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed a gain of 8,700 workers from June to July.

Compared with July, 1938, there were approximately 1,200,000 more workers em-

ployed in non-agricultural occupations in July, 1939, than a year ago. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Factory Employment.—Factory employment declined 0·1 per cent, or 5,000 wage earners in July and weekly pay rolls decreased 2·4 per cent, or $4,000,000. The usual changes in July are —0·2 per cent for employment and —3·7 per cent for pay rolls. Employment gains were reported for 50 of the 87 industries covered and pay-roll increases were shown by 34 industries. The July, 1939, employment level for all manufacturing industries combined was 10·5 per cent above that of July, 1938, and the pay-roll level was 18·7 per cent higher. Taking the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, the current indexes were 90·5 for employment and 83·8 for pay rolls.

Employment in the durable goods group of industries was 2·1 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but 16·8 per cent higher than in July of last year. The corresponding changes for the non-durable goods group were gains of 1·5 per cent and 6·0 per cent. Pay rolls in the durable goods group were off 6·1 per cent in comparison with last month, and up 30·4 per cent as compared with July of last year. For the non-durable goods group there were pay-roll gains of 1·2 per cent and 9·5 per cent, respectively, over the month and year intervals.

Firms manufacturing rubber footwear reported a contra-seasonal decline of 19·4 per cent, or 2,800 workers. Larger than seasonal declines were reported by establishments manufacturing automobiles, bodies, and parts (17·5 per cent, or 64,500 workers), agricultural implements (4·9 per cent, or 2,500 workers), wirework (8·6 per cent, or 2,300 workers), and electric- and steam-railroad cars (8·5 per cent, or 1,700 workers).

The employment gain of 7·3 per cent in aircraft factories continued the unbroken series of monthly increases which began in October of last year. The July employment index stood nearly two and a half times above the 1929 level. Employment in the shipbuilding industry, in which a succession of monthly increases has been reported since August of last year, showed a slight recession from the June level while the July employment index for the machine-tool industry (139·6 per cent of the 1923-25 average) reached the highest level since February, 1938.

Non-manufacturing Industries.—In retail trade the employment decline of 3·5 per cent since June was slightly less than the average mid-summer loss shown in the last 10 years. Employment in retail trade in July was 2·8 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Employment in wholesale trade in July remained at virtually the same level as in the preceding month. The decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment over the month interval was coupled with a gain of 0·2 per cent in pay rolls. Compared with July, 1938, employment was 1·5 per cent higher in July, 1939, and pay rolls have increased 3·2 per cent.

A contra-seasonal employment increase of 2·6 per cent was reported in bituminous coal mines. Pay rolls, however, declined by 4·6 per cent, reflecting decreased production and shut-downs for the July 4 holiday. Anthracite mines curtailed the number of their workers by 12·7 per cent, a slightly greater-than-seasonal loss. Pay rolls in this industry declined 30·2 per cent. Employment in metal mines decreased 4·1 per cent and pay rolls were reduced 15 per cent.

Employment in Private Construction.—Employment in private building construction showed an increase of 4·6 per cent from June to July, according to reports from 13,317 builders and contractors employing 131,773 wage earners in July. Corresponding pay rolls increased 4·8 per cent.

Employment on Public Works.—Largely because of the discharge of workers employed for a period of 18 months or more on work relief projects, employment on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration declined 294,000 from June leaving 2,144,000 employed in July. Employment on these projects was 823,000 less than in July, 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $122,000,000 in July were $11,241,000 less than in June and $29,394,000 less than in July, 1938. There were also decreases in employment on Federal projects under the Work Projects Administration and on work projects of the National Youth Administration. There was no employment on Student Aid projects during the month of July.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of public funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the

custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Dredging work in Sand Point Basin, Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N. B. Date of contract August 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $48,229.50 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month with bd. & lodging
Dredge Crew (Dipper, Clam or Bucket ladder).	
Engineer Master	$175 00
Mate	100 00
Chief Engineer	150 00
Second Engineer	125 00
Ladderman	75 00
Oiler	65 00
Fireman	65 00
Deckhands	50 00
Cook-first	75 00
Cook-second	50 00
Tug Crew:	
Captain	150 00
Mate	100 00
Engineer	125 00
Fireman	65 00
Deckhands	50 00
Cook	70 00
Navigable Barge or Scow:	
Captain	150 00
Mate	100 00
Engineer	125 00
Fireman	65 00
Deckhands	50 00
Cook	70 00
Scowman	50 00

	Per month with bd. & lodging
Derrick Scow:	
Operating Engineer	115 00
Fireman	65 00
Deckhands	50 00
Current hours for all above mentioned crews.	

NOTE.—$10.00 per month to be allowed for sleeping accommodation ashore if sleeping accommodation is not provided on floating equipment.

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 40
Electricians	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helpers	0 45
Pipe fitters (surface, temporary work)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitter	0 70
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 65
Watchmen	0 35

Reconstruction of the timber deck of No. 1 Jetty Vancouver Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 17, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $46,000.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 75
Blacksmith's helpers	0 50
Boatmen	0 45
Carpenter and joiner	0 90
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 60
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	20 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 45
Electrician (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam	0 90
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist runner—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Jack hammer operator	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 90
Millwright	0 90
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipefitter (surface—temporary work)	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Pile driver boommen	1 00
Pile driver and derrick foreman	1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick man	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 68¾
Rigger (general)	0 65
Tractor operator	0 75
Welder and burner (acetylene or elec.)	0 75
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Watchman	0 45

	Per month
Class A: Tugs of Class No. 4 upward	
Captain	$200 00
Engineer	190 00
Class B: Tugs of Class No. 5 and No. 6	
Captain	190 00
Engineer	180 00
Class C: Tugs of Class No. 7 and under	
Captain	180 00
Engineer	170 00
	Per hour
Tug fireman	0 56¼
Tug Deckhand	0 54
Scowman	0 54

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of an extension to the R. C. R. Garage at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N. S. Name of contractor, Mr. Bianco, 74 Russell St., Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, August 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,144.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$ 1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers: Walls	0 80
Cement finishers: Floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or Elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a lecture hut at Connaught Rifle Ranges, South March, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. James A. Tapp, 40 Clarendon Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August

25th. Amount of contract $3,333.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gas or electric	0 55
Driver	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painter and glazier	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers—composition shingle	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a float and landing at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,550.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Tractor operator	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of alterations and repairs to the R. C. N. V. R. Armoury at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Ernest Litchfield, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,897.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
*Lathers, metal	0 80
Lathers, wood	0 80
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 95
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Painters (spray)	0 85
Plasterers	1 05
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel (patent)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 90
Structural steel workers	0 95
Terrazzo layers	1 10
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 65
Watchman	0 40
*Metal furring, tied-on lath work and attached ceilings	0 90

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Iona, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 27, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $12,625.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of two retaining walls and dredging work for channel protection at Pefferlaw River, York Co., Ont. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Leaside, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $16,521.00. The contract for the dredging work contained the General Fair Wages

Clause and the contract for the retaining walls contained a fair wages schedule as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 35
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Reconstruction of harbour works at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Campbell Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $20,172.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas.)	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an additional story and enlargement to the lower floor of main barrack building, R. C. M. P., at Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. H. Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $59,870.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	Per hour
Steam	0 70
Elec	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers felt and gravel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemason's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a float and approach at Marchant Road, Brentwood, B. C. Name of contractor, Mr. R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,749.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of protection work at Pictou Lodge, Pictou Co., N. S. Name of contractors, Donald F. Cantley and Charles Sproull, New Glasgow and Pictou Landing, N. S., respectively. Date of contract, August 10, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $9,103.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of repairs to breakwater at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester Co., N. B. Name of contractors, LaFlamme and LaFlamme Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $40,840. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gas	0 45
Steam	0 60
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Driver	0 35
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Engineer, operating, steam:	Per hour
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operator	0 40
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Welders and burners (acetylene)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Wharf replacement work at Port Hood, N. S. Name of contractor, Mr. A. J. Campbell, Inverness, N. S. Date of contract, August 2, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $15,070.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Reconstruction of wharf at Port St. Francois, Nicolet Co., P. Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Turcotte, Three Rivers, P. Q. Date of contract, August 3rd, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $41,439.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 35
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of ice-breakers at Pointe du Lac, St. Maurice Co., P. Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Herve Turcotte, Three Rivers, P. Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,453.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35

Construction of harbour improvements at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, The Frid Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $44,662.36. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65

	Board and room
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gas.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Docking, painting, repairing, etc. Dredge PWD No. 303 (Fruhling)., Vancouver, B. C. Name of contractors, B. C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,777.00 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmiths	$0 90
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 67
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 56½
Boilermakers	0 90
Boilermakers' helpers	0 67
Bricklayers	0 95
Caulkers (wood)	0 86
Caulkers (steel)	0 90
Chippers	0 90
Coppersmiths	0 85½
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Drillers	0 90
Drilling out rivets	0 76
Engineers (hoisting)	0 76
Electricians	0 83
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Flanger	0 90
Holders—on	0 76
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Milling machine men	0 83
Moulders	0 78
Painters	0 75
Passer boys (under 21)	0 45
Passer boys (over 21)	0 50
Patternmakers	0 85½
Platers	0 90
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 75
Plumbers' and pipefitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 76
Reamers and countersinkers	0 70
Riggers	0 65½
Rigers' helpers	0 50
Riveters	0 90
Rivet heaters	0 68
Rivet holders	0 76
Shipwrights and joiners	0 83
Ships' fitters	0 90
Ships' carpenters	0 83
Sheet metal workers	0 85½
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50
Tappers	0 90
Toolmakers	0 90
Welders (electric)	0 90
Welders (acetylene)	0 82
Burners (acetylene)	0 82
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 45

Construction of wharf repairs at Robert's Creek, B. C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,444.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a city delivery and bag storage building for the City Post Office, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Redfern Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,187,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drill runners	0 60
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 55
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Insulation workers cork, asbestos)	0 75
Labourers	0 50
Lathers, metal	0 90
Linoleum layers	0 65
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 55
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 55
Mastic floor layers and spreaders	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 55

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck	1 55
Ornamental iron workers	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Painters (spray)	0 85
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Powdermen	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 55
Roofers, sheet metal	0 92½
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 60
Steam shovel engineers	1 10
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 10
Sheet metal workers	0 92½
Stonecutters	0 95
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 90
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 55
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 70
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
	Per day
Lock tenders	$6 50
Assistant lock tenders	4 00
Gauge tenders	4 50

Sand hogs (men working under compressed air):

Pressure	Hours Max. wkg. hrs	Max. 1st and 2nd period in comp. air	Min. rest period in open air	Wages per day
Normal to 18 lbs.	8	4	½	$ 6 50
18 lbs. to 26 lbs.	6	3	1	7 25
26 lbs. to 33 lbs.	4	2	2	8 00
33 lbs. to 38 lbs.	3	1½	3	8 70
38 lbs. to 43 lbs.	2	1	4	9 40
43 lbs. to 48 lbs.	1½	¾	5	10 15
48 lbs. to 50 lbs.	1	½	6	10 90

Construction of a wharf at Goldfields, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. William C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask. Date of contract, August 4, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,173.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Blacksmith's helper	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Labourer	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, cutting and fitting timber)	0 60

NOTE: Workmen hired locally are to receive 10 per cent, in excess of the rates specified in this schedule. The contractor shall provide free transportation, sleeping accommodation and meals for all persons taken to the work from outside points, and the full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling to the work. The same condition shall apply to the outward trip provided, however, that the workman does not voluntarily leave the work before its completion. The contractor shall provide board and lodging and may make a deduction of 80 cents per day for this service in each instance where the workman receives a full day's pay. When work is not available due to circumstances over which the workman has no control no deduction for board and lodging shall be made. The same condition shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, except that no deduction shall be made for board. Should any person taken to the work from an outside point at the expense of the contractor leave the work of his own accord within a period of 30 days the contractor may deduct from wages due such person the actual expense of the inbound trip, provided, however, that the supervising Government Engineer agrees that such person is attempting to take an unfair advantage of the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Further field development at Intermediate Aerodrome, Stanley, N. S. Name of contractors, Municipal Spraying & Contracting Ltd., Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, July 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $25,392.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gas	0 45
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Further field development at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, Bond Construction Co., Ltd. Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,943.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators	0 45

	Per hour
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gas	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of Radio living quarters at Megantic, P. Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cleophas Roy, Lake Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,875.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 75
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Reconstruction of ramp crib for seaplane base at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $11,156.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45

	Per hour
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Rivermen (log manipulators on storage dams and men employed on sounding and on hazardous work on rivers and streams)	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at Airport at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Fitzgerald Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $27,882. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Dragline operators	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Powdermen	0 55
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 50
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 60
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of a lightkeeper's dwelling and oil shed at Gallows Point, Protection Island, Nanamo Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Farley Bros., Nanaimo, B.C. Date of contract, July 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,968. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 45

Erection of a radio range station at Penhold, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Choiniere, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, August 11, 1939. Amount of contract,

$6,015. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gas	0 50
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a reinforced concrete fog alarm and lighthouse in the Burlington Channel, Hamilton District, Ont. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,725. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gas. or elec.	0 60
Cemet finishers	0 60
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single and double drums	0 67½
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Watchman	0 40

Erection of Radio living quarters, caretaker's cottage and airways building at Nakina, Ont. Name of contractors, Clayton Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $50,663. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$1 00
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Further field development at the Airport at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Storms Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $51,990.87. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gas	0 45
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development—construction of Terminal Building at the Airport at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $128,249.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90

	Per hour
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 85
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of a lighthouse at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,237.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Millwrights	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders on steel erection	0 80

Erection of Radio Range Station at Megantic, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cleophas Roy, Lake Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, August 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,350. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 75
*Bricklayers' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Gas. or electric	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Roofers—sheet metal	0 60
Roofers—shingles	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

*(Mixing and tempering mortar)

Construction of a reinforced concrete apron at Hangar at St. Hubert Airport, P.Q. Name of contractors, Abias Pepin, Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,186. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Carpenters	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of a combined dwelling and light at Entrance Island, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. N. Westcroft, Nanaimo, B.C. Date of contract, August 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,896.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Painters	0 65
Roofers (shingles, wood)	0 70
Plumbers	0 80
Plumbers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Erection of radio living quarters, garage and direction finding station at Shediac, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Pellerin, Lewisville, N.B. Date of contract, August 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,132.68. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50

Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers—sheet metal	0 60
Roofers—shingles	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development at the Airport at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $170,054.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Gas	0 55
Gas. and steam	0 90
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Supply, fabrication, delivery and erection of 26 self-supporting insulated antennae towers and 27 counterpoise systems for antennae towers at various points on the route of the Trans-Canada Airways. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $68,970. The "B" Labour Conditions, referred to in the introduction to this article, were applicable to the fabrication of this work, but fair wages schedules were included in the contracts for the erection work at the various points as follows:—

Victoria B. C.	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 50
Watchman	0 45

Wagaming, Ont.	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Watchman	0 30

Trenton, Ont.	
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Structural steel erectors	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Kapuskasing, Ont.	
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Watchman	0 30

Moncton, N. B.	
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Labourers	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Watchman	0 30

Halifax, N. S.	
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Labourers	0 40
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Watchman	0 35

Penhold, Alta	
Structural steel erectors	$0 85
Labourers	0 40
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Watchman	0 35

London, Ont.	
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Structural steel erectors	0 80
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Dredging work at Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $6,720.

Dredging channel at mouth of River Mattawasaga, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $12,852.

Dredging at the mouth of the Capilano River, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 4, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $48,186.87.

Dredging Buscomb River, near St. Joachim, Ont. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging & General Construction Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont., and Peltier Dredging Co. of Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,380.

Dredging at mouth of the Little River, Essex Co., Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., and Peltier Dredging Co., Chatham and Windsor, Ont., respectively. Date of contract, August 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,960.

Dredging work at Port Rowan, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,410.

Dredging at the public wharf at Hudson, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,850.

Dredging work in Fraser River (North Arm), B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $95,823.

Dredging work at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $16,261.53.

Dredging work at Riverport, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 28, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $27,980.64.

Dredging work at Oshawa and Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 21, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $24,885.

Dredging work at South Baymouth, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,645.

Dredging work at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,909.75.

Dredging the lake approach to the eastern channel at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $14,280.

Dredging work at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Consolidated Dredging Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $69,984.

Dredging in canal at Port Sandfield, Ont. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Co., Ltd. Date of contract, July 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,268.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal target frames..	Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Chain link fencing..	Dominion Chain Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Soldiers' Boxes..	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Filing Cabinets..	The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Breeches, drab cloth without stripe..	The Empire Clothing Co., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Inner and outer rims.. ..	Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Toronto, Ont.
Breeches, drab cloth with stripe..	The Empire Clothing Co., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Winter Caps, R.C.A.F... ..	The Buffalo Cap & Neckwear Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Winter Caps, R.C.A.F... ..	Jay Wolfe Inc.. Montreal, P.Q.
Jackets, serge, blue, W.O...	Fashion Craft Mfrs, Ltd., Victoriaville, P.Q.
Aviation Boots, moccasin pattern..	St.Arnaud Biron & Co., Ltd., St. Genevieve de Batiseau, P.Q.
Arm Chairs, easy..	Knechtels Ltd., Hanover, Ont.
Jumpers and Trousers.. ..	Bloomfield Men's Wear, Halifax. N.S.
Mattress Cases..	Arrow Bedding Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Metal dating stamps and type cancellers etc... .. Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc. Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.. M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.. Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.. Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings.. .. .. .. Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings.. .. .. .. Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Boxes.. .. .. Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.
Scales.. .. .. Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Dunnage Bags.. .. .. S.S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Tooth Brushes.. .. .. Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Gauntlets, brown leather.. Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Hand Towels.. .. .. The Caldwell Linen Mills, Iroquois, Ont.
Cotton Sheets.. .. .. Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bath Towels.. .. .. Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Satine Sleeve Lining.. .. .. Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Batons.. .. .. Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

26 self-supporting antennae towers and 27 counterpoise systems.. .. .. Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Scholastique, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. Lemelin and Jos. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, August 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $697.85.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Armstrong, B.C. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,000.

International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law

The International Labour Office, Geneva, has published recently its thirteenth international annual survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law.

As stated in the preface to the volume, from 1920 onwards the International Labour Office has published in its *Legislative Series* the labour legislation adopted in the different countries. But mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no adequate idea of its actual effects, and the wish has repeatedly been expressed that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the Courts which deal with labour matters. To meet this wish the International Labour Office has, since 1926, supplemented the *Legislative Series* by an *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law.*

Indicating the limitations imposed in a survey of labour legislation it is stated: "In the first place, the *Survey* cannot cover the legal decisions of all countries, but must be limited to those countries which, in fact, represent the most important legal systems. Until 1927, the *Survey* contained decisions given on labour law in England, France, Germany and Italy, and since then it has also included the legal decisions of the United States of America. This year, however, the publication of Italian decisions has had to be abandoned.

In its main outline, the classification of the *Survey* is arranged as follows:

- International Labour Law.
- General Principles of Labour Law.
  - Sources of labour law.
    - persons.
  - Application of general legal principles to labour law.
- Occupational Organization.
  - Trade associations.
  - Collective agreements.
  - Collective labour and economic disputes.
  - Procedure for the settlement of collective labour disputes (conciliation and arbitration).
- Organization of Industrial Undertakings.
- Conditions of Employment and Protection of the Individual Worker.
  - Contracts of employment.
  - Conditions of employment of special groups of workers.
  - Wages and salaries.
  - Hours of work.
  - Special protection (women, children, young persons, disabled persons, etc.).
  - Labour inspection, protection of health, safety.
  - Procedure in individual labour disputes and in disputes arising out of the application of protective measures.
- Social Welfare and Insurance.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing—Animal Foods

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN DAIRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 700.

This agreement which came into effect July 15, 1938, remains in effect to July 15, 1940.

All engineers employed to be union members.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime to be paid at 75 cents per hour.

Wages for engineers: $29 per week from July 15, 1938, to January 15, 1939; $30.50 thereafter for the duration of the agreement.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to be given each year to all engineers who have been in the employ of the dairy for more than one year.

Manufacturing—Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1, TORONTO.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1938, page 449, with these exceptions:

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days, a 40 hour week for day work (formerly a 48 hour week); 7½ per night, 5 nights, a 37½ hour week for night work (formerly a 42 hour week). If a man required to work on the sixth day or night because no substitute is available, such work to be done at straight time.

Wages per week for day work: from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939, $44 (an increase of 9 cents per hour over the previous rate); from June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940, $45.50; from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941, $47. Wages for night work, $1.50 per week over the day scale. Wages for any foreman or assistant to be negotiated between the employer and the individual but in any case must be higher than the journeymen's scale.

One apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen regularly employed, with a maximum of four apprentices in any one office. All apprentices regularly employed at June 1, 1938 to work 6 days a week and serve at least 5 years. All apprentices employed after June 1, 1938 to work 5 days a week and serve an apprenticeship of 6 years.

Wages per week for apprentices: for those working the 5 day week, from $12 during first year to $32 during sixth year; for those working the 6 day week, from $14.50 during first year to $31 during second half of fifth year.

Service: Custom and Repair

SYDNEY, N.S.—CERTAIN GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION PROPRIETORS AND THE UNION OF AUTOMOTIVE WORKERS (GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES), LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 964 OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Agreement reached following strike which was reported on page 902 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from August 31, 1939, to August 31, 1941. In case of increases in the cost of living, negotiations will take place for the rearrangement of rates.

Employers recognize the union as a collective bargaining agency for their employees.

Hours (standard): 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Minimum wage rate for helpers: $12 per week for beginners to be adjusted upward according to ability and experience and length of service; for service station employees, $15 per week of 56 hours for beginners, to be adjusted upward for men with experience and ability. During rush periods boys can be hired as apprentices in filling stations at $10 per week for three months, $12 for next three months and then increased to $15 per week.

In case of lay-off due to lack of work, length of service and ability to be the deciding factor.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following amendments to agreements and repeal of agreement have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Paper Box (Uncorrugated Paper) Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Materials, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Trades, Three Rivers (amendment).

Building Trades, Joliette, Montcalm and Berthier Counties (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).

Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal (amendment).

Shoe Repairers, Montreal (repeal).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg (amendment).

Barbers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Carpenters, Peterborough (correction).

Barbers, Campbellford.

ALBERTA

Structural Steel Workers, Edmonton.

Taxi Drivers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the amendment of eight agreements, as summarized below and the repeal of one agreement. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting checkers and longshoremen engaged by steamship companies in the Quebec City harbour were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 19, and a correction to the request for the extension of the agreement affecting bakers in Montreal was published in the August 5 issue. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees, and another Order in Council in the August 19 issue authorizing the levying of assessments by a joint committee, all of which are listed below.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—See below under: "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, etc."

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PAPER BOX (UNCORRUGATED PAPER) MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 12, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 528) as follows:

Wages: In the wage rates for female employees, wherever the rates "22 to 26 cents" were indicated in zone I, this is changed to "22 to 30 cents"; and wherever the rates "20 to

24 cents" are indicated in zone II, this is changed to "20 to 28 cents"; the words "other help" are substituted for "helpers, apprentices"; foreladies are added at 26 to 35 cents per hour in zone I and at 24 to 33 cents in zone II. In the wage rates for male employees, foremen are added at "45 to 60 cents" per hour in zone I and "40 to 55 cents" in zone II; the words "other help" are substituted for "helpers, apprentices, etc."

It is now provided that where certain operations are not provided for in the wage scale, the joint committee may determine such wage rates.

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, etc.

Building Materials, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 628), as follows:

In the granite industry, the following two classes are added to the wage scale: journeymen granite cutters working on surfacing machines 70 cents per hour in cities and 60 cents in rural districts; watchmen to be paid $15 per week, with no daily or weekly limitation of hours.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Building Trades, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved July 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 944, May, 1939, page 528 and July, page 728) by adding an additional employer to the parties to the agreement.

Building Trades, Joliette, Montcalm and Berthier Counties.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 694 and November, page 1299), but does not affect the summaries as previously given.

Building Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 729), with this exception:

Sprinkler fitters to be paid 20 cents per hour over their regular rate of 85 cents per hour for all work done beyond a radius of 10 miles from the town in which they are domiciled.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 697), by changing the duration of the agreement to be to September 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Shoe Repairers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved August 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 19, repeals from August 1, 1939, the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 697) and repeals the approval of the constitution and by-laws of the joint committee set up for this industry and the authorization of this committee to levy assessments.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 698 and July, page 801) by defining the territorial jurisdiction as the municipalities of Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg and within one mile of their limits.

Barbers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved July 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 5, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1045, November, page 1301, December, page 1424 and April, 1939, page 435), as follows:

Extra employees to be paid 27 cents per hour plus a commission of 10 per cent on gross receipts up to $25 made by such employee in each working week; but if gross receipts exceed $25, he shall be paid the regular journeyman's rate. Manicurists to be paid $7 per week plus 50 per cent commission on all gross receipts over $12 made by such manicurist during the week.

Joint Committees

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the August 5 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Barbers, Montreal (amendment).

Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal (amendment).

Building trades, Montreal (Amendment).

A notice was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 19, that authorization was given by Order in Council for the joint committee to levy assessments to an amount not exceeding $6,000, in the following agreement:

Barbers, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939, (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of August, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, PETERBOROUGH.—The Order in Council which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 863, was corrected in the issue of August 19, this correction not affecting the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, CAMPBELLFORD.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and summarized in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 26, (corrected in the September 2 issue) makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of Campbellford, from September 5, 1939 "during pleasure".

Hours: to be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-law. No work on Sundays, on eight specified holidays, nor after 12.30 p.m. on Wednesdays from May to October inclusive, except the Wednesday of a week in which one of the holidays occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for those given full time employment on a straight salary, $18 per week; those given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis, $12.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $20 from the work of the employee; those working four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week, plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those working only on Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

A scale of minimum charges for each operation is included in the schedule.

Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Structural Steel Workers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated August 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the structural steel industry in the city of Edmonton and within 25 miles of its main post office, from September 10, 1939, to September 9, 1940, or "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. For work on night shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for structural steel workers: 95 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed to each five steel workers on the erection of steel; one apprentice to two journeymen on ornamental work and/or one apprentice to each riveting crew.

Wage for apprentices: 60 cents per hour.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated August 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the taxi livery industry in the city of Edmonton and within ten miles of its main post office, from September 10, 1939, to September 9, 1940, or "during pleasure",

Hours: 11 per day, 6 days per week, a 66 hour week, the daily hours to be worked during 12 consecutive hours with one hour rest period each day. Temporary chauffeurs to be permittted to work on 7 days of any one week provided the total hours worked in such week do not exceed 40 hours.

Wages: from date schedule went into effect to September 30, 1939, and also from April 1, 1940 to September 30, 1940, $12.50 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $50 per week; from October 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, $15 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $60 per week. Temporary chauffeurs if called for a half day or less to be paid a minimum of $1.25; if called for one day or less but more than one half day, to be paid a minimum of $2.25. If employed for longer than one day, to be paid pro rata of the regular rates.

The number of spare or part time chauffeurs in any one business may not exceed 20 per cent of the number of regularly employed chauffeurs, unless less than five employed, when one part time chauffeur may still be employed.

All employers paying a higher rate of wages than the above may not reduce such wage rates, and all employers working their employees less than 66 hours per week may not increase such lesser hours.

Company Plans for Employee Promotions is the title of a report published recently by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, New Jersey.

The report gives a brief analysis of promotional programs in representative companies "as a means," it is stated, "of assisting those concerned in the formulation of industrial relation policies."

In a foreword to the report it is stated that "It is probable that in many companies, the depression of the 1930's will leave a gap in the upward flow of supervisory and executive material for many years to come. The filling of this gap will in any case be difficult, since seasoned supervision cannot be produced by hot-house methods. However, carefully determined lines of promotion which will afford the maximum of experience in the minimum of time will serve to reduce the gap materially. Sound use of college material may likewise expedite readjustment.

"Regardless of the extent or pace of business recovery, present-day problems require a degree of versatility and understanding in management which past promotional procedures have not always assured. The qualifications for foremanship or supervision have become more exacting with the increasing importance of group relations and labour legislation. To develop men who can meet these qualifications, requires a carefully planned co-ordination of selection, training, rating, and promotional methods."

The report is divided into five main sections under the following headings: Introduction, General Procedures in Promotional Programs, Training for Promotion, Publicity on Promotional Policies, Opportunities and Evaluation. In appendices to the report the promotional programs of three companies are given.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the cost per week of a list of a staple foods, fuel and rent entering into a family budget being somewhat higher than in the previous month due to an increase in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices continued downward during the first part of the month and then advanced and was slightly higher at the end of the month than at the beginning due mainly to advances in the prices of certain farm products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.16 at the beginning of August as compared with $8.07 for July. Eleven commodities in the list were higher than in the previous month, nine were lower and nine showed no change. Such changes as occurred were slight, the most important being increases in the cost of eggs and mutton and in potatoes with the marketing of the new crop while beef, lard, butter and evaporated apples declined. Comparative figures for the cost of this list of foods for certain other dates are $8.81 for August, 1938; $8.80 for August, 1937; $8.17 for August, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.63 for August, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost of the list was $17.02 at the beginning of August as compared with $16.93 for July; $17.70 for August, 1938; $17.48 for August, 1937; $16.72 for August, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for August, 1929; $20.88 for August, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.41 for August, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was slightly lower while no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number for the week ended August 18 was 71·9 the lowest point recorded since May, 1936. Some advance occurred before the end of the month the index being 72·8 for the week ended September 1 as compared with 72·1 for the week ended July 28 and 73·3 for the week ended June 30. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for July when the index number was 72·6 as compared with 76·0 for August, 1938; 85·6 for August, 1937; 76·1 for August, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 98·4 for August, 1929; 97·1 for August, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·1 for August, 1914. The slight decline during the first half of the month under review was due mainly to lower prices for grains, livestock, eggs, vegetables and coal and the later advance was due to higher prices for grains, flour, milk, eggs, raw cotton, raw wool and copper. In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group, the Textile Products group, the Wood Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals Products group were all higher at the end of August than at the end of July while the Animal Products group and the Non-Metallic Mineral Products group were somewhat lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine

(*Continued on page 962*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantitie of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1938	July 1939	Aug. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	78·6	83·0	63·4	61·6	71·6	76·8	73·2	44·8	46·6	58·4	57·2	56·6	56·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	57·2	53·4	34·6	33·6	42·6	48·0	45·0	23·6	25·2	30·4	31·6	31·8	31·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12 8	15·7	17·6	28·3	28·2	18·7	19·3	22·6	24 6	23·2	11·8	13·1	14·3	15·6	15·6	15·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	37·4	36·9	28·1	30·3	29·9	32·1	30·1	20·4	22·3	22·3	24·5	23 5	24·6
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20 9	37·9	41·6	32·0	32·2	28·8	32 6	30 3	17·1	22·4	23·7	27·4	23·7	23·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35 2	37·2	70·2	74·2	54·4	57·4	53·2	56 4	54 6	31·0	40·4	41·2	45 6	42·0	41·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	51·2	57·9	42·7	45·4	39·0	41·0	40·1	21·2	30·1	30·7	36 3	30·2	29·9
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28 2	40·6	38·4	37·6	73·6	76 0	44 4	50 0	44·4	44·0	42 0	25·6	30 8	33·8	30 6	23 2	22·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30 0	33·3	33·7	29·5	53·6	64·5	35·0	39·0	42 4	39·4	37·3	23·5	30·1	32·2	34·1	27·1	30·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23 4	28·4	28·1	24 3	51·0	56·3	32·8	34·7	37·6	34 8	33·3	19·5	25·6	26·8	29 2	22 4	24·5
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	72·0	88·2	69·0	67·8	70·2	72·0	71·4	54·6	61·2	64·2	64·8	64·2	64·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52 0	58·0	53·0	93·4	121·8	71·4	73·6	79·4	80·4	64 2	43·0	48·0	53·4	52 4	45·6	45·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	52 3	66·8	43·3	41·0	44·6	44·9	35·5	25·1	28·0	30·8	29·8	26·1	26·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·4	40·8	30·1	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§21·0	§23 0	§23·0	§21 4	§21·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	30·8	38·9	26·7	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§21·0	§23 0	§23 9	§21 4	§21·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	145·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	117·0	112·5	87·0	93·0	106·5	108 0	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32 0	37·0	67·0	84·0	49·0	§54·0	§52·0	§53·0	§47·0	§34 0	§35·0	§47·0	§40 0	§29 0	§29·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19 5	21·0	22 0	24·0	40·0	44·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	31·0	25·0	26·0	30 0	28·5	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	23·8	34·0	18·8	§21·8	§21·2	§20 6	§20·4	§16·0	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·2	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	33·6	24·4	17·8	16·0	18·2	23·8	18·8	8·8	10·2	15·2	10·6	10·4	10·2
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	23·3	29·5	24·6	20·1	21·6	21·4	20·6	15·3	15·9	15·9	15·2	15·2	14·6
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	18·1	27·9	19·9	15·9	13·6	13·9	15·6	11·7	11·1	11·0	11·1	10·7	10·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	44·8	100·0	35·6	31·6	31·6	28·4	26·4	32·0	24·4	26·4	25·6	26·4	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	20·6	46·8	16·6	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	15·2	16·5	§14·1	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§13·0	§13·6	§14·7	§14 5	§14·6
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	14·5	17·0	15·5	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§13·0	§13·6	§14·7	§14 5	§14·6
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·3	15·6	13·4	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·1	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·6	8·5	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	89·7	126 9	58·3	91·4	63·5	94·4	72·7	65·4	72·2	51·3	47·0	50·8	56·3
Vinegar	1/16 qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 13·41	$ 16·42	$ 10·44	$ 11·10	$ 11·08	$ 11·63	$ 10·65	$ 7·43	$ 8·17	$ 8·80	$ 8·81	$ 8·07	$ 8·16
Starch, laundry	1/3 lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	74·9	110·0	107·9	105·5	101·0	100·2	99·9	91·1	90·2	87·9	88·9	88·5	88·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	59·6	81·3	69·4	63·4	62·7	62·6	62·7	57·4	58·3	58·2	58·7	58·6	58·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	70·7	82·0	77·3	75·3	75·5	76·6	76·2	60·8	59·7	59·5	60·5	59·4	59 4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	51·9	64·1	58·5	55·4	55·7	54·9	54·1	46·0	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·3	44·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	28·0	38·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	31·1	30·9	27·0	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·4	26·2
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·85	$ 3·76	$ 3·44	$ 3·31	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·76
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·89	$ 6·37	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 6·06	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 21·20	$ 26·60	$ 20·88	$ 21·32	$ 21·31	$ 21·90	$ 21·61	$ 15·96	$ 16·72	$ 17·48	$ 17·70	$ 16·93	$ 17·02

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	13·75	16·97	10·41	11·06	10·98	11·15	11·06	7·48	7·93	8·71	8·83	8·09	8·26
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	12·08	15·38	9·32	10·02	9·74	10·19	10·16	6·83	7·60	8·51	8·63	7·74	7·85
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	13·32	16·25	10·33	11·20	10·93	10·94	10·75	7·47	8·22	8·80	8·89	8·23	8·38
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·19	12·50	15·54	10·00	10·32	10·20	10·52	9·97	6·70	7·51	8·01	8·16	7·62	7·51
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	13·50	16·44	10·41	11·20	11·13	11·67	10·53	7·53	8·35	8·83	8·75	8·08	8·18
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	13·02	17·24	10·27	10·39	10·95	11·53	10·38	7·40	8·19	8·53	8·63	7·84	7·92
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	12·63	16·75	9·96	11·30	11·32	12·09	10·76	7·34	7·66	8·59	8·65	7·52	7·74
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	13·84	16·31	10·26	10·96	11·13	12·12	10·74	7·23	7·70	8·85	8·85	7·71	8·07
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	14·17	17·09	11·63	11·90	12·14	12·93	11·71	8·13	8·92	9·86	9·88	9·14	9·03

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·0**	**23·7**	**20·8**	**15·7**	**12·8**	**15·4**	**24·6**	**23·8**	**20·9**	**29·9**	**33·4**	**56·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·7**	**24·3**	**20·9**	**15·8**	**13·5**	**13·0**	**18·0**	**23·9**	**19·7**	**28·8**	**31·5**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	32·8	25·7	22·5	17·8	15	13·2	20	25·4	19·8	28·3	32·1	54·8
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	22·7	16	14·2	11·5	.....	25	20	28·8	31·4	51·7
3—Amherst	30·2	24·2	19	15·5	12·5	13	.....	23·5	18·7	30	32·7	55
4—Halifax	26·7	21·3	21·7	14·2	13·8	10·4	16	23·2	19·2	27	30·9	54·4
5—Windsor	30	25	21	17	14	15	.....	21·7	19·4	28	30	60
6—Truro	29·5	24·5	18·5	14·5	11·5	15	.....	24·5	21	30·4	31·9	54
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**23·0**	**20·6**	**15·3**	**13·7**	**12·7**	**25·0**	**25·0**	**19·0**	**28·3**	**31·6**	**55 9**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·3**	**23·4**	**20·4**	**16·0**	**12·1**	**14·1**	**21·7**	**23·5**	**20·6**	**28·9**	**33·1**	**55·3**
8—Moncton	28·3	22·7	19·5	15·3	11·7	15·5	25	24·6	20	30·1	33·6	53·9
9—Saint John	32·7	23	23·3	15·2	13·2	12·3	22·7	23·1	20·6	28·5	33	55·9
10—Fredericton	30	22·9	16·3	14·5	12·6	13·5	17·5	23·8	19·4	30·9	32·9	56·2
11—Bathurst	30	25	22·5	19	11	15	.....	22·5	22·4	26	32·8	55
Quebec (average)	**26·0**	**22·7**	**19·1**	**14·9**	**9·9**	**13·7**	**25·9**	**21·6**	**18·6**	**27·6**	**31·6**	**56·1**
12—Quebec	25·1	23·8	14·8	13·6	8·3	14·3	25·3	21·5	19·1	25·9	31·8	48·9
13—Three Rivers	27·3	22·1	17	15·1	10·1	14	23·6	21·7	17·8	29·6	33·9	57·1
14—Sherbrooke	30·6	24·6	25·1	17·4	10·2	14·3	28·4	22·6	18·7	24·3	28·3	56·6
15—Sorel	23·2	20·8	18·5	14·4	10·6	11	21·7	19·1	18·8	31	35·6	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	19·3	17·5	13·7	9·2	15·2	23	18	15·8	28·3	33·2	54·3
17—St. Johns	31	25	19·7	16	9·2	14·3	28·7	22·7	18·7	27·2	29·7	58·3
18—Thetford Mines	22	21·2	15·2	14	8·7	17	30	21·2	17·4	27·2	31·6	58
19—Montreal	28·8	24·3	22·9	14·3	11·1	9·7	25·4	23·8	21·1	26·8	30	58·1
20—Hull	26	22·8	21·1	15·4	11·4	13·6	27·2	23·5	20·2	27·7	30·5	58·4
Ontario (average)	**28·1**	**24·3**	**21·4**	**16·3**	**13·3**	**16·9**	**25·9**	**24·3**	**21·3**	**29·0**	**32·2**	**56·2**
21—Ottawa	29·4	24·6	23	17·6	12·5	14·3	25·1	23·3	20·9	29·5	32·2	56·4
22—Brockville	29	25·5	22·2	15·9	11·2	13·3	.....	22	20·5	29·2	31·6	58·1
23—Kingston	26·7	21·7	19·7	14·9	11·5	13·8	24·4	22·9	22	26·8	30·2	53
24—Belleville	24·7	20·5	19·7	15·5	11·2	16·3	20	21·2	17·7	29·5	31·6	54·3
25—Peterborough	30·7	25·8	24·5	16·8	13·5	17·8	25	23·5	22·5	27·8	32·6	56·5
26—Oshawa	24·5	21·7	20·5	15·1	12·2	16·1	.....	24	18	26	29·4	54·7
27—Orillia	25	22	20·5	16	15·5	18	.....	24·5	23	28·7	32·6	57·5
28—Toronto	30·7	25·5	22·7	16·4	14·7	16·9	27·3	25·8	19	31·3	35	58·6
29—Niagara Falls	28·3	24·4	22	16·1	11·2	17·1	22·7	24·4	20·9	29·4	31·9	55·9
30—St. Catharines	29	25·2	22·6	16·5	13·5	17·2	28·7	24·3	17·7	26·8	30	55·1
31—Hamilton	28·2	24·4	22·5	17	15·5	17·2	24·7	24·8	26·5	27·9	31·3	56·8
32—Brantford	27·8	24·2	21·5	16·2	12·5	16·5	.....	23·5	15·5	28·8	31·5	55·5
33—Galt	29·2	25·4	21·6	17·6	14·9	18·8	.....	25·7	18	31·9	34·5	56·2
34—Guelph	25·7	23·5	20·7	15·7	15	17·1	20	22·5	21·8	27·8	30·4	55·6
35—Kitchener	25·5	24	18·8	15·6	13·5	17·1	.....	22	22	29·3	32·3	56·1
36—Woodstock	29	24·8	21·2	16·2	12	16·9	25	25	22	27·7	30·6	54·9
37—Stratford	27·7	24·3	18·8	17	16·3	18	.....	25·2	29	28·9	32·3	58·2
38—London	29	25·9	22·8	16·5	13·5	17	22·5	24·5	20	27·9	31·5	56·1
39—St. Thomas	29·1	24·8	22·1	15·6	13·6	16·6	27·5	25·7	22·5	28·3	31·7	57·1
40—Chatham	27·7	24·3	21·2	16·6	11·7	18·9	22·5	22·7	20·3	29·1	32·3	55·6
41—Windsor	29·2	25·1	21·8	16·7	14·3	17·2	29·2	24·2	22·3	28·1	30·7	57·5
42—Sarnia	28·6	24·7	21·4	16·6	14·6	20	.....	25	23·6	27·7	33·7	58
43—Owen Sound	28·5	24	17·5	15·5	13·7	17·7	.....	23·2	20	28	32·9	52·7
44—North Bay	29	25·2	23	16·2	13·2	15·5	30	25·2	21·3	29·5	32·3	58·8
45—Sudbury	26·1	23·7	19·8	15·7	11·1	15·8	30	24·5	21·4	28·1	31·5	51·9
46—Cobalt	28	25	23	18	14	.....	.....	26·5	23·2	29·7	31·4	57
47—Timmins	29·3	25·8	21·7	17	13·3	18·4	31·8	26·9	23·7	28·9	31·6	55·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·5	24·7	21·6	15·2	12	16·4	.....	24·4	18·8	28	31·2	56
49—Port Arthur	28·5	23·5	23·5	17	14	17	.....	25	24	34·1	38·1	60
50—Fort William	30·1	25·3	19·8	15·5	14·1	16·8	30	27·2	22·2	34·7	38·3	58·3
Manitoba (average)	**25·8**	**20·9**	**20·6**	**14·7**	**12·6**	**13·7**	**20·9**	**24·1**	**22·5**	**32·8**	**36·0**	**58·3**
51—Winnipeg	27·9	22·8	21·9	14·8	13·8	12·7	20·1	26·6	20	32·2	34·8	58·6
52—Brandon	23·6	19	19·2	14·5	11·4	14·6	21·7	21·5	25	33·3	37·2	57·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·1**	**19·8**	**17·6**	**12·3**	**9·8**	**11·7**	**21·3**	**21·1**	**21·1**	**31·9**	**36·5**	**58·1**
53—Regina	25	20·2	17·7	11·7	10·5	11·8	20·3	21·2	23	29·9	34·9	57·7
54—Prince Albert	17·5	15·2	14·5	10·5	8	9	17	19	17	31·4	38·8	58
55—Saskatoon	25·3	20·2	18·6	13·5	10·4	12·3	21·3	22	19·5	32·7	36·1	57·2
56—Moose Jaw	28·7	23·7	19·4	13·3	10·2	13·8	26·5	22	25	33·7	36·3	59·5
Alberta (average)	**27·2**	**22·4**	**19·4**	**14·8**	**12·0**	**15·0**	**22·0**	**22·1**	**20·4**	**31·1**	**34·8**	**56·7**
57—Medicine Hat	29·3	24·3	22·3	17·3	15	17·3	25	24·3	22·5	32·5	36·2	59
58—Drumheller	28	25	18	15	11·2	15	.....	20	23·3	29·7	33·7	54
59—Edmonton	23·8	18·5	17·9	12·6	9·3	13·3	19·5	22·1	19·1	29·9	32·7	55·2
60—Calgary	28·4	22·9	19·9	14	13·4	14·8	21·5	23·3	18·5	33	36·3	57·9
61—Lethbridge	26·4	21·3	19·1	15·3	11·3	14·7	22·1	21	18·5	30·3	35·2	57·2
British Columbia (average)	**31·0**	**26·0**	**23·3**	**16·4**	**15·6**	**17·1**	**26·9**	**26·4**	**23·1**	**34·8**	**38·1**	**59·5**
62—Fernie	27·7	23	19	15·3	13·7	16·7	23	23	22·3	32·5	34·8	59·2
63—Nelson	32·5	27	24·3	18·3	15·6	17·7	.....	28·7	25	31·7	34·3	65
64—Trail	29·4	25·2	23·2	16·7	15·5	17·7	30	28·3	24·3	36·4	40·6	61
65—New Westminster	31·3	25·5	21·3	15·2	15·7	14·7	25·8	25·6	22·1	31·9	37·4	56·5
66—Vancouver	31·6	26·4	23·4	16·8	16·7	18	28·9	26·8	23·5	35·1	38	59·2
67—Victoria	32·8	27·7	24·6	17·3	17	18	25·5	26·6	22·5	35·6	39·1	57·2
68—Nanaimo	35	30	26·7	17·2	17·2	17·3	30	25·3	22·5	37·1	39·4	60
69—Prince Rupert	27·7	23·3	24	14·3	13·4	16·7	25	27	22·6	38	40·8	57·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·4**	**16·4**	**11·3**	**46·9**	**18·7**	**17·3**	**21·5**	**11·3**	**30·3**	**24·5**	**10·7**	**22·5**	**26·1**	
11·3	**22·5**	.....	.....	42·2	**12·8**	**13·6**	**16·0**	**11·5**	**36·0**	**28·2**	**10·2**	**23·6**	**28·2**	
8	18·6	.....	.....	43·7	12·4	13·7	15·3	11·3	36·1	26·4	10–12	21·5	27·2	1
15	25	.....	.....	46·7	12·9	15	18·7	11·6	34·5	28·2	11	23·2	29·3	2
.....	23·5	.....	.....	40	14·2	14	14·7	11·8	32·8	28·4	8c	24·6	28·4	3
11	22·8	.....	.....	41·7	11·4	12·5	14·5	12·1	38	28·1	11	.....	28·2	4
.....	22·5	.....	.....	33·3	13·1	.....	18·9	10	37	.....	10	.....	27·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	47·5	12·7	13	14	12	37·6	30	10	25	28·2	6
15·0	**23·3**	.....	**5·0**	**48·7**	**12·6**	**15·5**	**17·6**	**13·2**	**25·8**	**20·4**	**9·0–10·0**	**21·9**	**25·9**	7
14·7	**24·2**	**15·0**	**6·5**	**46·2**	**14·5**	**15·2**	18·8	**12·7**	**33·8**	**27·0**	**10·8**	**24·0**	**28·0**	
14·5	22	.....	5	44·4	14·4	14·4	16·2	12·6	34·1	28·1	10	24·3	28·3	8
12·2	25·5	15	8	47·5	14·1	14·5	23·3	12·1	**35·4**	26·3	12	23·3	27·5	9
17·5	25·2	.....	.....	46·7	14·6	16·7	21·6	13·4	33·3	27·7	11	25·3	29·2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	14	.....	32·3	25·8	10c	23·2	27	11
12·9	**25·7**	**20·3**	8·2	**48·7**	**18·1**	**16·6**	**14·9**	**11·5**	**31·3**	**26·2**	**9·4**	**21·8**	**24·6**	
12	27·7	18	.....	.....	12·5	15	17·3	11·8	32·1	24·2	11	21·8	25·1	12
14·5	30	.....	.....	50	.....	17	16·4	12·5	32·5	29·7	9b	.....	24·3	13
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	15	13·7	11·8	34·6	28·1	10a	21·5	24·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	11	27·4	23·9	8	.....	24·4	15
15	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13·8	12·4	28·4	25·7	8b	.....	24·9	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·8	10·6	31·5	26·1	8	.....	24·5	17
10	25	.....	6	.....	.....	15	12·7	10·9	30	26·7	9	21·5	24·6	18
13·3	27	22·5	8·3	46	20·7	19·1	20·1	10·9	34·6	25·1	10–11	22·4	25·1	19
12·7	20	.....	8·5	50	19	17	15·6	11·6	30·9	26	11	21·6	24·2	20
15·2	**24·3**	**19·4**	**7·4**	**50·4**	**17·6**	**16·9**	**24·9**	**11·1**	**30·2**	**25·2**	**11·3**	**23·5**	**25·7**	
15	26·8	15	8·3	.....	20·5	15·6	22·2	10·6	31·7	25·1	11	23·5	24·7	21
.....	25	25	6·2	.....	20	18	22·3	11	28·9	24·3	10	24	24·8	22
15	24	18·3	10	37·5	16·6	15	24·1	10·4	29·5	24·5	10	20·2	25	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	23·4	10·2	27·5	23	10	25	**25·5**	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	25·3	11·3	26·2	23	11	24·2	**25·3**	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24	10·8	29·7	24	11	24·3	**25·8**	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	11·8	28·8	24·7	11	22·5	26·6	27
16	**28**	**19·2**	.....	60	.....	15	30·4	11·4	31·9	**25·7**	12	24	26·1	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	10·7	32·7	28	12	24	**25·7**	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	29·1	10·7	31·9	.....	12	24·4	**25·4**	30
17·7	26·5	22·7	.....	60	.....	18	28·5	11·3	31	.....	12	26	26·8	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	15	.....	29·4	10·5	28·3	25	11	25	25·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·2	11	27·1	24·6	11	.....	26·3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	20·5	10·4	28·3	23·3	11	23·3	25·6	34
.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·9	10·8	28·4	24·7	11	23·5	25·6	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	10·4	23·3	22	11	**21·5**	26·6	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	9·3	28·3	25	11	22	24·9	37
12·7	20	17·7	.....	40	15·5	15	28·5	10·5	28·5	23·6	11	23	25·2	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·2	18	29·8	10·7	28·3	24·7	11	**24**	26·8	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	27·7	9·9	**25·4**	21·3	11	24	25·5	**40**
15	23·7	16·3	**5**	60	18	15	30·5	10	**29·2**	23·7	12	.....	24·8	41
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·9	11·1	29·6	26·2	11	23	**25·7**	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	22·6	11·3	27·5	26·3	11	26	26	43
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	15	21·4	11·8	35·8	.....	12	23	26·1	44
.....	20	.....	.....	**45**	23	17	17·6	12·7	34·6	27	13	.....	25·9	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·9	13·6	36·5	31	11	.....	26·5	46
.....	21·8	25	.....	.....	18·7	20·5	15·7	13·3	35·9	**26·5**	14·3	25	25·6	47
.....	.....	18·2	7·5	.....	12	.....	23·4	11·1	33·6	**26·5**	12	21·3	25·3	48
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	17	23	11·7	33·2	30	11	.....	25·8	49
.....	25	18	.....	50	15	17·5	26·7	12·1	35	27·8	11	21·5	25·9	50
21·3	**24·8**	**15·2**	**12·0**	.....	**21·4**	**17·2**	**23·6**	**10·2**	**25·2**	**19·6**	**9·2**	**19·6**	**24·2**	
19·5	24·9	14·4	12	.....	19·7	16·8	28·1	10·1	28	22·2	10	19·5	24·1	51
23	24·6	16	.....	.....	23	17·5	19·1	10·2	22·3	17	8·3a	19·6	24·3	52
22·4	**22·8**	**11·0**	**14·2**	.....	**23·5**	**19·2**	**16·5**	**10·1**	**21·7**	**16·8**	**10·8**	**18·6**	**24·3**	
23·5	23·7	11·7	12·5	.....	24	18·4	17·2	10·3	24·1	16·3	11	17·6	23·8	53
20	21·5	9	.....	.....	25	20	14·8	9·4	21·3	17·8	10	18·5	25·4	54
21	20·8	9·7	15	.....	20	16·7	16·6	9·9	21·6	17·4	11	18·4	23·7	55
25	25	13·5	15	.....	25	21·7	17·2	10·7	19·8	15·7	11	19·8	24·1	56
21·8	**23·1**	**11·8**	**16·8**	.....	**23·7**	**19·1**	**21·4**	**10·9**	**25·3**	**19·3**	**10·0**	**18·5**	**25·1**	
25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	19·6	18·4	10·9	25·4	19·9	10	17·6	25·1	57
22·5	25	12·5	19	.....	23·3	20	16·2	10·7	24	20·4	10	18·1	26·2	58
19·3	21·3	12·6	15	.....	20·2	15·2	21·2	11	23·9	18·3	10	19·4	24·2	59
21·2	22·2	13·2	16·5	.....	25	20·5	27·3	9·8	27·2	19·4	10	18·1	24·7	60
21·2	22	9	.....	.....	25	20	23·8	11·9	26·2	18·7	10	19·5	25·2	61
17·2	**20·3**	**13·3**	**14·4**	.....	**23·3**	**20·2**	**24·4**	**11·9**	**32·4**	**26·6**	**11·4**	**25·0**	**28·4**	
23·5	25	14	20	.....	25·8	22·2	18·6	11·3	31	25	10	20	26·4	62
20	23·5	.....	20	.....	25	23·5	.....	11·2	33·2	.....	12·5a	.....	30	63
22·5	25·5	.....	19	.....	24·5	23	30·8	13·7	34·7	30	12·5a	.....	30·3	64
13·9	.....	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	15·7	21·3	10·6	30	.....	10	23	26·8	65
13·6	17·2	.....	11	.....	22·9	18·2	25·1	11·5	30·9	.....	10	.....	27·2	66
11·9	18·9	12·5	12·5	.....	24·7	17·7	25·7	12·2	33·1	.....	12·5a	28·2	27·9	67
15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	28·8	11·7	32·4	.....	9a	.....	28·8	68
.....	15	.....	10	.....	18	22·5	20·4	12·6	34	24·7	14·3a	28·7	29·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**21·5**	**6·5a**	**15·1**	**2·9**	**5·0**	**8·2**	**10·6**	**10·5**	**10·4**	**10·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**20·2**	**6·4**	**16·4**	**3·2**	**5·0**	**7·6**	**13·2**	**10·3**	**10·2**	**10·2**
1—Sydney	19·7	6·7	17	3	4·9	7·2	11·9	10·7	10·3	10·5
2—New Glasgow	20	6·7	17·3	3·3	4·9	7·3	12·3	9·9	10·1	10·1
3—Amherst	19·2	6·7	13·5	3·1	5	6·7	12·2	10	10·5	10·2
4—Halifax	19·6	4·7	18	3·2	5·2	8·6	15	10·6	10·1	10·2
5—Windsor	20	6·7	19	3·3	5	8·5	15	10·6	10	10
6—Truro	22·9	6·7	13·5	3	5·1	7·1	12·6	10·1	10·3	10
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**20·3**	**6·7**	**19**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**8·0**	**13·7**	**10·5**	**10·8**	**10·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**20·3**	**7·0**	**16·2**	**3·0**	**5·1**	**7·5**	**13·5**	**10·3**	**10·7**	**10·5**
8—Moncton	19·8	7·3	16·2	2·9	5	8	14	10·2	10·4	10·1
9—Saint John	20·1	5·3–6·7	18·5	2·8	5·3	7·6	12·5	10·1	10	10
10—Fredericton	20·5	7·3	14	3	5·1	7·4	13·9	10·7	10·5	10·2
11—Bathurst	20·6	7·3	16	3·2	4·8	7	.....	10	11·8	11·6
Quebec (average)	**19·1**	**5·2**	**12·9**	**3·0**	**4·9**	**6·5**	**10·4**	**9·3**	**10·3**	**9·9**
12—Quebec	22·4	5–9·5b	13·2	3·4	5	7·2	10·2	9·6	9·8	10
13—Three Rivers	20·3	4·7–5·3	13·1	3·5	5	7·2	12·4	9·6	10·4	9·9
14—Sherbrooke	19·1	5·3	13	2·7	5·1	5·5	11	9·3	10	10·1
15—Sorel	18·1	4·7	12·7	2·5	4·5	5·7	9·2	8·7	10·9	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	16·7	4	12·5	2·6	5·1	6·8	10·2	9·2	11·3	10·3
17—St. Johns	18·1	4·7	12·9	2·5	5	7	9·7	9·4	10·9	9·7
18—Thetford Mines	18·5	4·7	12·5	3·4	5	5·5	10	9·3	10·1	9·9
19—Montreal	20·5	4·7–6	13·7	3·4	5	7·1	9·5	9·1	9·6	9·6
20—Hull	18·4	5·3–6·7	12·5	3	4·8	6·6	11·7	9·2	9·5	9·5
Ontario (average)	**21·3**	**6·1**	**14·2**	**2·6**	**4·9**	**8·8**	**10·4**	**9·9**	**10·0**	**10·0**
21—Ottawa	20·3	6·7	14·2	3·2	5	7·8	10	9·6	9·7	9·7
22—Brockville	17·9	6	12·9	3·1	4·8	8·2	8·7	9·1	9·6	9·5
23—Kingston	18·4	5·3–6	12·9	2·8	4·6	7·8	10·3	9·4	9·5	9·4
24—Belleville	19·9	5·3	12·5	2·5	4·7	8·1	9·9	9·4	9·5	9·7
25—Peterborough	22·4	5·3–6·7	14·5	2·2	4·8	9·3	9·7	9·6	9·7	9·7
26—Oshawa	21·1	5·3–6·7	13·8	2·2	4·5	8·4	9·6	9·4	9·7	9·5
27—Orillia	20·6	5·3	17·5	2·2	4·8	8·3	10	9·4	9·5	9·5
28—Toronto	24·4	6·7	16	2·5	5	8·9	9·9	9·8	9·8	9·8
29—Niagara Falls	22	5·3–6·7	13	2·5	4·7	9·1	10·6	9·7	10	10
30—St. Catharines	22·4	6·7	16·7	2·3	4·8	9·1	10·8	9·4	9·9	9·4
31—Hamilton	26·4	6–6·7	13·6	2·5	5·1	9	10·1	9·8	9·9	10
32—Brantford	22·7	5·3–6·7	15·9	2·3	4·8	9·6	9·4	10	10	9·9
33—Galt	26·2	6·7	16·3	2·2	5	8·8	10	10·1	9·9	10
34—Guelph	22·6	6	14·1	2·1	5	9·1	10	10·1	9·8	9·8
35—Kitchener	22·7	6·7	14·2	2·3	4·8	9·6	10·1	10·1	10·2	10·1
36—Woodstock	.....	6	12·5	1·9	4·7	8·8	9·5	10·1	10·1	9·7
37—Stratford	21·4	5·3	13	2·2	5	9·7	10·4	9·5	9·6	9·7
38—London	20·4	6–6·7	15·9	2·2	4·9	9	11·1	10·3	10·3	10
39—St. Thomas	21·8	5·3–6	16·7	2·4	5	9·8	12	10·4	9·9	9·9
40—Chatham	20	4·7–5·3	12·8	2·2	4·5	8·2	10·3	10·5	11·3	10·1
41—Windsor	20·3	5·3–6·7	13·3	2·5	4·8	8·5	9·9	9·5	9·8	9·7
42—Sarnia	22	5·3	11·8	2·2	5	8·2	10·6	10·4	10·3	10·3
43—Owen Sound	21·1	6	15·2	2·2	4·7	9	10·5	10	10	10
44—North Bay	19·8	6	13	3·1	5·4	8·8	11·6	10·4	10·3	10·5
45—Sudbury	19·5	6·7	14	3·6	5·2	8·2	11·5	9·8	10·3	10
46—Cobalt	21	6·7	13	3·6	5·3	8·6	11·2	11	10·8	11·4
47—Timmins	19·3	6·7	13·4	3·3	5·3	8·9	12	10·1	10·4	10·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20	6	12·3	2·9	5	9·2	10·4	10·3	10·4	10·3
49—Port Arthur	20·3	6–6·7	19·2	3·1	5·1	9·5	10·2	10	10·3	10·1
50—Fort William	20·8	6–6·7	13	3·1	5·7	9·1	10·8	10·5	10·8	10·6
Manitoba (average)	**22·7**	**7·0**	**14·3**	**3·0**	**4·9**	**9·3**	**9·9**	**11·6**	**11·0**	**10·8**
51—Winnipeg	22·9	6·4–8	13·5	3	4·8	8·6	9·8	11	11·1	10·9
52—Brandon	22·4	6·4–7·1	15	3	5	10	10	12·1	10·8	10·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·3**	**6·9**	**16·1**	**3·0**	**4·8**	**9·1**	**10·4**	**12·3**	**10·6**	**10·6**
53—Regina	21·7	6·4–7·2	16·3	3·1	4·8	9·5	9·6	12·5	10·3	10·5
54—Prince Albert	20·7	6·4	20	3	5·2	9	12·2	12	11·4	11·1
55—Saskatoon	18·7	7·2	13	3	4·6	9·2	9·9	12·1	10·3	10·4
56—Moose Jaw	20·1	7·2	15	2·9	4·6	8·8	10	12·6	10·3	10·3
Alberta (average)	**23·1**	**7·1**	**14·4**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**9·0**	**10·0**	**12·1**	**10·7**	**10·8**
57—Medicine Hat	24·1	7·2	12	3	4·7	8·8	10·8	12·5	11	10·9
58—Drumheller	26·5	6·7–7·2	.....	3·2	5·3	8·5	9·3	12·4	10	10·6
59—Edmonton	22·4	6·4–7·2	16·1	2·9	5·2	8·2	9·7	11·3	10·9	10·6
60—Calgary	27·4	7·2	15	3	4·8	8·8	10	11·9	11·1	10·6
61—Lethbridge	25·2	7·2	.....	3·3	.....	10·9	10	12·3	10·5	11·4
British Columbia (average)	**25·0**	**8·5**	**19·3**	**3·4**	**5·4**	**7·6**	**8·3**	**12·0**	**11·7**	**11·6**
62—Fernie	25·6	7·2–8	18	3·4	5·5	8·3	9·8	12·7	12·5	12·1
63—Nelson	24·3	9	.....	3·3	.....	7·7	.....	12	13	13
64—Trail	23·3	8·5	15	3·4	5·8	8·5	8·7	13·1	13·1	13·4
65—New Westminster	23·1	8·3–9·6	20	3·2	5	6·4	7·8	10·8	10·9	10·1
66—Vancouver	24·6	8·3–9·6	19·6	3·3	4·9	6·7	7·8	10·7	10·2	10·1
67—Victoria	26	8	19·7	3·4	5·8	7·9	7·9	11·9	11·2	10·6
68—Nanaimo	28·1	8	20	3·5	5	7·8	8·5	12·3	10·9	11·2
69—Prince Rupert	25	8–9	22·5	3·8	5·6	7·2	7·5	12·4	12	12·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread. c. Potatoes

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt., (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·1	4·9	1·875c	32·6	22·5	14·6	10·9	16·8	15·0	55·2	16·2	50·2	42·9	
5·1	4·8	2·197	35·9	19·7	13·4	12·3	16·1	14·9	55·1	16·1	52·9	50·0	
4·8	4·9	2·161	37·4	.....	13·1	11·4	15·1	14·2	.....	15·6	60	48·2	1
5	4·8	2·833	30	.....	12·5	12·5	15·2	14·8	52	15·7	49	47·2	2
4·9	4·7	1·906	29·7	.....	13·9	11·3	16·1	12·6	52·5	14·8	50	55	3
5·4	4·6	1·892	35	19·7	13·5	13·7	17·1	17·6	67·5	17·1	59·3	48	4
5·6	5	2·359	41	.....	.....	12·5	17	15	49	16·5	49	54·5	5
5	4·7	2·028	42·3	.....	13·8	12·6	15·8	15·4	54·5	16·9	50	47	6
4·9	6·1	1·569	26·2	.....	15·0	12·2	15·6	15·0	.....	17·6	49·0	47·2	7
5·0	5·1	1·923	34·8	25·0	14·8	11·4	15·9	14·6	53·7	15·9	54·2	48·1	
5	5	1·742	30·9	.....	14·5	12·5	16·5	15	49	16·1	.....	49·7	8
5·4	5	2·186	34·3	.....	14·6	10·5	15·8	13·9	62·5	15·1	55	48·7	9
5·1	5·3	1·946	38·2	25	15·7	10·8	15·9	14·6	49·5	16	52·7	47·1	10
4·7	5	1·819	35·8	.....	14·5	11·8	15·4	15	.....	16·2	55	46·7	11
4·9	5·8	1·496	27·9	25·2	13·9	10·8	16·8	13·9	57·7	16·0	55·3	41·7	
5·3	6·2	1·644	30·8	.....	14	11·9	17·1	14·5	78·3	17·5	56	42·6	12
5·3	6·2	1·572	28·7	30	14·6	10·9	16·3	13·8	51·7	16·8	.....	43·9	13
4·8	5·6	1·444	26·7	.....	15	10·4	17·4	14·4	45·3	17·4	52·8	43	14
4·7	6·7	1·617	33·5	.....	13·3	10	15	13·3	47·5	16·7	.....	41·1	15
4·1	5·6	1·404	25·9	22·5	13·3	11·8	16·5	13·8	53·5	15·1	51·3	40·4	16
5	6·1	1·289	24	20	14·5	10·4	16·8	14·1	55	14·8	60	42	17
4·8	5·7	1·617	30	.....	13·7	10·5	18·7	13·5	60	15·2	55	44·3	18
5·1	5·3	1·37	25·5	26·8	13·1	10·8	16·7	13·3	78·4	14·9	56·5	39·5	19
5·2	5·2	1·51	26·4	26·9	13·5	10·5	16·5	14·8	50	15·6	55·5	38·2	20
4·8	4·7	1·894	34·0	21·8	14·0	10·9	16·6	15·4	52·1	15·3	50·3	41·2	
4·8	5·2	1·609	30·2	28·3	12·5	11·1	16·4	16·1	51	16·7	51·2	41·4	21
4·6	6	1·892	40·5	25	.....	10·1	17	14·8	45	14·5	57	41·8	22
4·6	4·8	1·941	34	24·7	11·5	10·5	16·3	14·7	53	14·8	50·1	40·4	23
4·8	5	2·134	35·3	23·2	.....	10·7	16·5	14·8	49·5	13·5	46	39·8	24
4·8	5·3	1·724	30	17·5	.....	11·5	17·3	14·7	57	15·8	53·7	39·1	25
4·7	4·5	1·833	31·4	.....	12·5	11·1	16·2	14·6	.....	14·7	55	41·4	26
6·3	4·9	1·763	32·6	.....	.....	9·6	14·9	14·8	45	15·8	46	41	27
4·7	4·3	1·787	34·2	19·2	.....	9·7	16·4	14·8	48·7	15·2	50·7	39·9	28
5·9	3·9	1·947	35·7	17	.....	11	16·8	15·4	54	15	50	42·3	29
5·2	3·7	1·911	34·9	16·7	.....	11	17·1	15·5	53	14	47	41·4	30
5	4·7	1·817	32·7	.....	.....	11·6	16·2	14·5	.....	14·4	51	42·1	31
4·7	4·9	1·451	26·5	15	.....	11·1	17·2	14·7	51	15·3	48·5	39·7	32
4·7	4·6	1·933	32	20·6	.....	10·4	17	14·7	50	14·6	49	40	33
4·8	4·2	1·80	30·3	20	.....	9·5	16·1	14·4	.....	14·8	.....	39	34
4·6	4·7	1·684	33·2	25	.....	10·6	16·8	15·5	39	15·3	.....	39·4	35
4·5	5	1·661	27	.....	.....	10·6	15·7	14·7	.....	15	.....	38·5	36
4·3	3·6	1·733	32·6	.....	.....	13	15·5	15	.....	16·2	54·5	40·5	37
4·8	3·9	1·551	27·3	23·3	.....	11·2	15·5	14·7	40·5	13	49·2	40·3	38
4·8	4·6	1·549	27·5	15	.....	12·1	16	14·9	.....	17·7	50	41·5	39
4·4	3·8	1·524	27	15·8	.....	10·8	16·8	14·7	45	15·8	49	40·2	40
4	4·2	1·619	26·4	16·5	.....	10·7	15·8	15·5	.....	15	.....	40·1	41
4·9	4·3	1·50	29·8	17	.....	9·4	17·7	15·8	.....	14·8	.....	43·2	42
4·8	3·9	1·686	33·6	.....	.....	11·6	15·8	15	49·5	15·5	45	39·5	43
4·4	5	2·141	38·9	26·7	15	10·8	15·8	16·6	63·2	16·4	53·5	43·1	44
4·7	5·2	2·187	35·2	.....	12·5	10·8	17·7	16·8	60	15·5	50·6	41·8	45
5·2	5·1	2·62	47	.....	15·7	12·1	17·6	17·2	62·5	16·9	56	46·3	46
4·8	5·1	2·393	44	.....	16·5	12·7	18	17·6	61·3	16·3	52·3	44·8	47
5·4	4·7	2·226	38·8	30	15	9·2	16	15	56·8	15·1	48	43·8	48
4·9	5·2	2·737	46·2	40	14·5	11·5	16·8	17·7	55	15·4	46·4	41·4	49
5·1	5·5	2·463	43·8	.....	14	11·3	17·8	17	55·9	15·4	47·1	43·1	50
5·1	4·6	1·839	34·9	.....	15·3	10·1	17·3	15·5	60·7	16·3	45·9	42·0	
5·1	4·4	2·178	37·7	.....	16·2	9·6	16·9	15	59·8	15·4	44·9	41·3	51
5	4·8	1·50	32	.....	14·3	10·6	17·6	16	61·5	17·1	46·8	42·6	52
5·4	5·4	1·820	29·1	.....	17·6	10·5	17·2	15·3	60·9	18·0	52·6	45·9	
5·3	4·9	1·90	29·1	.....	21	11·4	18·2	14·8	61·1	17·5	52	46·2	53
6·1	7·2	1·556	25	.....	18·9	10·6	18·5	16·3	63·4	20·7	61·7	46	54
5	4·8	1·822	29·6	.....	15·5	9·6	17	14·7	59·2	16·4	47·8	46·4	55
5·1	4·6	2·00	32·5	.....	15	10·3	15	15·2	59·7	17·2	48·8	45	56
5·3	4·4	1·982	30·2	.....	15·3	10·2	18·1	15·5	57·1	18·9	50·1	43·2	
5·5	4·9	1·944	27·8	.....	16	10·6	17·9	16	58·2	19·8	54	44·3	57
5·2	4·5	2·00	31·5	.....	.....	9·1	17·9	15·5	58·7	17·5	51	42	58
5·5	5·2	1·967	30·4	.....	14·8	10·6	17·6	15·4	56	17·3	47·4	42·7	59
5·3	4·1	1·833	28	.....	.....	9·8	17·8	15·3	54·9	19·8	47·9	43·5	60
4·8	3·4	2·167	33·3	.....	15	10·7	19·2	15·5	57·5	20	50	43·5	61
6·0	4·9	1·969	33·0	.....	16·5	10·0	17·5	14·4	56·0	17·1	47·3	40·6	
5·3	5	2·189	.....	.....	.....	12·2	18	15·5	58·7	19·2	53·5	46·3	62
6·2	5·7	2·00	30	.....	.....	10·5	19	15	57	18	50	.....	63
7	5·8	2·044	36·6	.....	.....	10·4	18·8	15·7	61·8	20·3	52	44·2	64
5·6	4·5	1·50	27·5	.....	15	8	15·8	13·3	48	14·7	42·7	36·7	65
5·1	3·7	1·744	27·5	.....	.....	8·6	15·9	13·3	51·8	14·8	43·3	36·9	66
6	4·7	1·767	30·8	.....	.....	9·9	16·9	13·5	57·1	15·3	43·8	37·4	67
6·9	5	1·967	33·5	.....	.....	11·2	17·6	13·3	54·6	16·1	46·4	40·7	68
6	5·1	2·544	45	.....	18	9·3	17·7	15·8	59·2	18·5	46·7	41·7	69

sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.; quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**33·9**	**58·3**	**19·3**	**13·9**	**2·7**	**35·0**	**47·5**	**11·3**	**4·9**	**14·098**b
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**39·0**	**59·1**	**18·5**	**9·8**	**2·8**	**41·9**	**37·6**	**12·5**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·1	38·8	58·8	19	9·8	2·6	40·2	40·4	11·9	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	39	58·6	19·5	9·8	2·8	44	37·4	13·7	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6·1	42	60·7	16·6	9·5	2·9	38·3	35·7	11·9	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·2	38·5	57	20	9·7	2·9	48	40	12·7	5	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	32·5	60	18·5	10	2·9	.....	35	12·5	5	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6·4	43	59·5	17·3	10	2·7	39·2	36·9	12·5	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·2**	**5·7**	**41·5**	**59·4**	**17·8**	**13·2**	**2·8**	**39·2**	**37·0**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**13·500-14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**41·0**	**58·2**	**18·0**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**37·2**	**36·9**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·6	6·2	42·1	60	20·5	9·7	3	38	37·5	11·5	5	g
9—Saint John	6·5	6·2	39·2	56·5	18·1	10·1	2·5	37·7	37·7	12·2	5	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·4	37·8	58·7	16·5	9·7	2·6	33·1	34	11·4	4·9	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·2	45	57·4	17	9·4	2·7	40	38·3	11·7	4·9	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**32·2**	**61·2**	**20·9**	**13·3**	**2·7**	**38·4**	**46·8**	**10·5**	**4·9**	**13·643**
12—Quebec	6	5·9	33·7	66·3	21·1	15·5	2·7	37·7	55	10·2	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6·1	30·2	65·5	21·2	15·4	3	40·8	45	13	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	29·3	61·3	20·1	11·7	3·1	38·6	43·3	10·2	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	27·8	60·6	20	10·6	2·3	30	40	10	4·7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·9	33·3	55·4	18·8	13·2	2·6	35·5	45·2	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6·1	5·9	32·8	56·8	22·5	13·6	2·8	39·3	46·7	10·7	4·9	12·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·7	35·2	60·8	18	13·5	2·6	41·8	45	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·9	35·4	61·8	18·7	13·8	2·7	41·7	48·8	10·2	4·9	13·75
20—Hull	6·1	6	32·5	62·7	22·4	12·4	2·7	40·4	52·5	10	4·8	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**33·6**	**60·7**	**19·2**	**12·1**	**2·5**	**33·3**	**48·3**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**13·784**
21—Ottawa	6	6	32·6	60·9	17·8	13·1	2·6	36·1	53·1	10	4·7	14·25
22—Brockville	6·7	6·2	32·5	56·8	20·8	10·6	2·6	32·1	48·7	10	4·8	13·75
23—Kingston	6·1	6	31·1	53·9	17·2	11·8	2·7	32·8	42·4	10·1	4·6	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6	34·8	59·5	18·8	10·5	2·6	33·2	46·2	10	4·8	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·3	6·3	34	57·2	18·2	12·2	2·8	36·8	53	10·3	5	14·00
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·9	33·8	54	18·5	11·2	2·5	32·2	49·7	10·3	4·4	13·25
27—Orillia	6	6	31·7	60	19·4	10	2·5	33·3	50	9·8	5·5	14·25
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·6	59·8	17·2	11·5	2·7	34·8	45·8	10	4·7	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·3	34·6	63·9	19·4	12·5	2·4	34·2	60	10·4	4·6	11·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·6	6·4	31·5	62·2	19·4	12·2	2·6	35	.....	10·7	5·3	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6·5	6·4	33·5	59·9	19·1	10·8	2·3	33	43·3	10·2	5	12·50
32—Brantford	6·5	6·5	37	61	17·4	11·2	2·3	33·6	49·3	10	5·2	12·75
33—Galt	6·7	6·5	31	55·9	17·8	11·5	2·2	36·3	46·2	10·4	5·1	13·00
34—Guelph	6·3	6·2	32·6	56·6	18·9	10·2	2·4	31·9	44·3	10·1	4·7	12·00
35—Kitchener	6·5	6·4	30·7	64·2	18·5	10·8	2·4	33·4	43·3	10	4·3	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·6	36	59·3	19	10	2·4	30	44·5	11	5	12·00
37—Stratford	6·7	6·7	33·2	64·5	21·7	11·7	2·5	32·7	43·3	10·6	5	12·50
38—London	6·3	6·2	34	63·2	16·7	11·5	2·2	33·7	45	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·6	35·9	64·4	18·2	12·3	2·4	36·9	49	10·9	5·3	13·00
40—Chatham	6·6	6·3	33·8	57·5	14·8	12·2	2·3	35	48·3	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6·3	6·1	31·4	60·9	17·4	11·2	2	30·9	56·6	9·8	4·6	11·25
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·5	32·2	58·4	20·4	10·4	1·9	32·5	53·3	10	5·1	13·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·3	41·7	65	19	10	2	25	45	10	4·8	13·50
44—North Bay	6·8	6·7	41·8	65·9	23·8	14·5	2·7	35·5	50	12·2	4·8	14·50
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·7	30·4	67·1	21·2	15	2·8	34·6	60	13	5	16·75
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·1	32·4	63	22·5	15·8	2·8	30·8	48·3	13	5	19·50
47—Timmins	6·9	6·9	32·5	63·7	21·9	16·2	2·9	30·7	30	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·5	29·2	64	20·2	14·2	2·4	31·5	46·7	12·5	4·7	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·1	32·8	58·2	21	14·3	2·4	30	53·3	11	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·8	6·7	33	60·5	20·6	14·7	2·5	40	52·5	11·4	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**30·1**	**53·0**	**19·1**	**14·4**	**2·7**	**27·3**	**53·7**	**13·1**	**5·1**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	30·8	53·9	18·7	14	2·6	26·7	51·4	12·1	5·2	18·00
52—Brandon	7·1	6·9	29·3	52	19·5	14·8	2·7	27·8	56	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**31·0**	**53·7**	**20·1**	**19·2**	**2·8**	**33·1**	**57·5**	**13·8**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	7·1	7·6	31·4	54·8	19·7	18a	2·8	32·5	60	13·5	4·7	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·5	7·3	31·6	54·1	19·7	20·3a	3·3	39·2	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·6	30·7	53·3	19·1	20a	2·7	30·9	55	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·1	7·2	30·2	52·7	21·8	18·4a	2·4	29·6	.....	.....	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·1**	**7·1**	**30·3**	**52·5**	**18·2**	**18·0**	**2·9**	**29·9**	**51·5**	**13·2**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·1	7	30·5	52·3	18·6	21·7a	2·8	30·6	55	11·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7·2	26·5	52·7	17·5	17·1a	2·9	30	60	15	4·8	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	7	33·1	50·9	19	16·1a	2·9	30·4	51·7	13·4	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7	7·1	31	52·2	17·9	16·8a	2·9	28·6	45	11·3	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·2	7	30·2	54·2	18·2	18·4a	2·9	30	45	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·8**	**6·6**	**32·9**	**52·2**	**20·2**	**20·9**	**2·9**	**37·6**	**54·6**	**11·2**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·6	7	35	52	16·7	22·5a	2·7	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	.....	7·7	33	59	17	20a	2·7	35	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	7·2	6·8	35·8	53·5	22·8	24·5a	3·2	42·7	55	13·9	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	30·3	47·5	21·8	19a	2·8	31·2	53·3	10·7	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6	30·7	48·5	18·3	18·8a	2·6	33	55	10·3	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·6	33·8	51·3	22·2	20·2a	2·9	34·5	59·2	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·8	6·4	32·4	51·4	20·2	20a	3·4	46·7	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·2	32·3	54·2	22·2	22a	3	40	50	9	6·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition and from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·348	**11·797**	**9·497**	**11·529**	**7·079**	**8·553**	**7·393**	**26·2**	**9·2**	**24·205**	**17·808**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·167**	**27·8**	**9·8**	**21·083**	**14·667**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·9	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·50	30	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**	**22·4**	**9·8**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·00**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·3**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	28·6g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	27·4	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·294	**12·036**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·7**	**8·8**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·6	9	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·7	9	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·2	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	8·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·5	9·2	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·1	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	25	9	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·50	13·33c	14·67c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·1	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·4	7·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·099	**11·463**	**10·074**	**12·385**	**7·706**	**9·821**	**8·708**	**24·8**	**8·8**	**25·714**	**19·089**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·3	8·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·3	8·6	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22	9·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·7	8·3	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	7·7	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75	12·00	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·7	8·5	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·4	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00–8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	18·5g	8·7	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·5g	8·5	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	9·50	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·9	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·25	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·4	8·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–10·00	10·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–11·50	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·3	9·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·7	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·4	9	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	8·5	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
7·00 –9·00	9·00	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·6	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50– 9·00	11·50–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
7·50– 8·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	8·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	7·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00	7·00	.....	29·7	9·5	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·5	8·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·2	9	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	9·7	p	p	47
8·00–11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50	25	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·8	9·6	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·613	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**26·0**	**9·4**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	25·7	9·6	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–10·70h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·2	9·2	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**27·9**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	9·50i	25·8	9·5	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·4	9·4	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·4	9·3	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·8**	**9·2**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·3	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·2g	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28g	9·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·925**	.....	.....	**6·625**	**7·143**	**4·725**	**32·9**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·00–8·25	8·25–10·00	4·88– 5·33	.....	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50	.....	9·3	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·60	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·6	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·60	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31·2	9·6	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20–7·30c	4·77c	32·2	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35 s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1938	July 1939	Aug‡ 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	99·1	95·3	98·4	83·7	69·5	76·1	85·6	76·0	72·6	72·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	98·6	88·4	100·1	75·1	65·9	77·5	87·7	67·0	59·9	60·2
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	111·2	109·9	92·1	59·7	72·3	81·0	76·2	71·2	70·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·8	91·1	79·9	71·2	69·9	73·7	66·9	66·2	66·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	98·6	94·0	86·6	63·2	68·6	77·9	76·8	77·0	78·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·5	93·8	90·7	85·4	87·9	104·5	98·0	97·4	97·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·7	91·9	98·5	74·4	68·0	69·1	86·3	70·0	68·6	70·6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·2	93·6	90·5	83·3	85·2	87·2	86·7	84·7	84·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·1	95·3	92·2	81·6	78·4	81·8	79·4	77·6	77·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·9	95·9	96·3	86·3	72·1	75·5	80·6	76·5	73·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·8	101·1	103·7	87·2	66·6	75·6	82·8	75·8	71·5	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·5	91·3	85·7	75·9	75·4	79·2	76·9	74·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	99·6	94·3	100·2	79·9	66·8	74·6	86·8	71·9	66·7	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·9	91·2	84·9	89·7	94·6	95·5	95·0	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	99·9	94·5	100·8	78·6	64·8	72·9	85·9	69·3	63·5	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·1	99·2	87·8	80·7	85·6	95·4	90·1	88·6	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	99·9	93·7	101·2	76·6	62·1	70·8	84·3	65·8	59·2	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	98·3	88·1	97·0	73·9	65·1	73·1	82·7	64·6	58·1	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·2	106·3	105·4	88·7	61·8	72·0	80·4	75·7	71·5	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·3	94·8	109·2	75·7	57·2	73·3	84·9	64·2	62·7	61·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	100·3	103·0	88·3	65·4	71·2	74·2	68·6	66·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·5	93·8	86·3	63·5	68·5	77·6	76·5	76·6	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	91·2	93·0	87·3	80·4	82·5	90·1	85·8	84·2	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·6	93·7	102·3	77·1	60·9	73·0	83·6	67·5	63·1	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·3	95·0	94·5	85·4	71·7	74·8	81·9	77·0	73·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended September 1, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 954*)

staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is cal-

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1939
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

culated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion, average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices changed little during the month but in the main moved slightly downward. Sirloin steak averaged 28 cents per pound in August as compared with 28·3 cents in July and 25·7 cents in January. Mutton was higher in many localities the Dominion average price being up from 23·5 cents per pound in July to 24·6 cents in August. Breakfast bacon averaged 29·9 cents per pound in August, 30·2 cents in July and 36·3 cents in August, 1938. The price of lard continued gradually downward the Dominion average price being 11·3 cents per pound as compared with 11·6 cents in July and 15·3 cents in August, 1938. The price of eggs advanced in most localities fresh grades being up in the average from 27·1 cents per dozen in July to 30·3 cents in August. Prices of this commodity were considerably lower in the Prairie provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion. No increases were recorded in the price of milk. The price of creamery butter also was unchanged from the level of the previous month at 26·1 cents per pound as compared with 29·8 cents in August, 1938. The price of flour has been unchanged in the average for the last four months at 2·9 cents per pound. Onions declined 1 cent per pound the Dominion average price being 4·9 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged $1.88 per hundred pounds as compared with $1.69 in July. The average price of United States anthracite coal declined from $14.17 per ton to $14.10. No changes are reported in rent.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.50-$14; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $14; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $14-$14.50 and $14.25-$14.75; Ottawa, $16.25; Kingston, $16; Belleville, $14.50 and $15; Peterborough, $16.25; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $14.50; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Galt, $16-$16.50; St. Thomas, $16.50; Cobalt, $19.50; Timmins, $19.25; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 98·1 for July showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of prices of food and tobacco was 91·2, a decline of 0·8 per cent from the figure for the previous month, a decline of 4·5 per cent in the prices of cereals being only partially offset by increases in the other sub-groups. The index of prices of industrial materials and manufactured goods was 101·7 or 0·4 per cent higher than in June. Compared with the figure for July, 1938, the general index was lower by 2·5 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·7 at the end of July as compared to 90·6 at the end of June, a decline of 2·1 per cent for the month. The foodstuffs index declined 4·8 per cent during the month due to decreases in all its sub-groups. The index of prices of materials declined 0·6 per cent, the most important decrease in a sub-group being one of 2·1 per cent in the prices of textiles. The general index at the end of July, 1938, was 88·7, the corresponding figure for this year being 2·6 per cent lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 155 at the beginning of August, as compared to 106 at the beginning of July. The index of food prices was 137 as compared to 139 the previous month, the fall being due to decreases in the prices of potatoes, flour and bread which were only partially offset by increases in the price of butter, bacon and milk in some districts. The other groups making up the index were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 = 100, was 677 for July as compared with 685 for June, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined from 626 to 613 during the month due to a decrease in the price of vegetable foods which was only partially offset by increases in the other food groups. The index of prices of industrial materials decreased 0·2 per cent, an increase in the minerals and metal group being offset by decreases in the textiles and miscellaneous groups. The index based on gold currency was unchanged at 55.

COST OF LIVING.—The General Statistical Office has compiled a new index of the cost of living in France on the base 1930 = 100, instead of the previous base which was 1914 = 100. A recapitulation of this index for certain dates since 1930 is printed below.

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	General Index
1930—Year	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931—May	102·7	98	102	94·7	99	100·9
November	91·0	98	105	87·3	98	92·8
1932—May	89·8	94	106	81·3	99	91·3
November	87·8	96	107	78·0	99	89·8
1933—May	83·3	94	107	76·0	97	86·7
November	84·8	94	108	75·3	97	87·5
1934—May	80·7	92	107	73·3	96	84·4
November	77·7	92	107	72·0	95	82·3
1935—May	72·2	92	107	70·7	96	78·7
November	71·8	88	99	71·3	96	77·8
1936—May	76·3	88	99	70·7	96	80·3
November	88·5	98	102	82·7	105	91·1
1937—February	93·3	102	104	94·0	110	96·5
May	95·3	104	105	103·3	111	99·4
August	99·0	110	106	108·6	120	103·8
November	106·5	118	107	114·0	124	110·0
1938—February	110·8	124	113	116·0	128	113·2
May	111·2	128	115	118·6	131	115·3
August	113·1	132	115	119·3	132	117·2
November	117·3	136	117	120·7	134	120·3
1939—February	119·3	138	120	120·7	137	122·3

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 101 for May as compared with 100 for April. During the month the index for all foods rose from 102 to 103 while that for non-foods rose from 99 to 100.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934 = 100, was 104 as compared to 103 the preceding month. The increase was due to a rise in the prices of foodstuffs, the index of which, increased from 110 to 112, the indexes of the other groups being unchanged.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926 = 100 was 75·6 for June as compared to 76·2 for May, a decrease of 0·8 per cent. Decreases were recorded in seven of the ten groups making up the general index, two groups showed increases and one was unchanged. The index of farm prices declined 2·0 per cent while that for fuel and lighting materials declined 1·2 per cent. Changes in the other groups amounted to less than one per cent. The general index was down 3·4 per cent from the corresponding index in 1938.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 = 100, was 84·9 for July as compared with 84·7 for June. Increases in costs occurred in each of the major groups of expenditures except clothing. The general index for July was 1·8 per cent lower than the corresponding figure in 1938.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action for Wages under Quebec Minimum Wage Laws

An action for the payment of wages alleged due for time worked in a retail store in Montreal in excess of 48 hours a week was allowed by Mr. Justice Boyer of the Superior Court only for the period from September 15, 1938, to March 16, 1939, when the action was begun. The plaintiff claimed $1,177.94 for the period from April 20, 1936, to November 19, 1938. The wage rate claimed was fixed under the Women's Minimum Wage Act until its repeal on September 1, 1937, and under the Fair Wage Act after that date.

The first statute did not specify any period after which claims of wages could not be made and, in the absence of such provision, the point is governed by Article 2262 of the Civil Code requiring actions for wages due to persons employed in retail stores to be brought within one year. According to a judgment of the Court of King's Bench (*Grover Knitting Mills Ltd. v. Tremblay,* Labour Gazette, 1936, p. 564) the period of prescription begins only at the termination of the engagement since the Women's Minimum Wage Act was repealed from September 1, 1937, any actions for wages due under its authority would be prescribed after September 1, 1938. It was, therefore, held that the plaintiff could not claim wages under the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

As to the validity of the claim by virtue of an order under the Fair Wage Act, 1937, it was pointed out that this statute requires actions to be brought within six months. No claim could, therefore, be made with respect to wages payable prior to September 15, 1938, since the action was entered on March 16, 1939. The claim of wages for a 54-hour week instead of a 48-hour week after September 15, 1938, was allowed and the plaintiff was awarded interest and costs. *Mlle Leclerc v. Lavallee* (1939) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 299.

Quebec Court may hear Complaint as to Petition for Decree under Collective Labour Agreements Act

In connection with the petition to the Minister of Labour of Quebec for an order in council making binding on the Island of Montreal an agreement arrived at between boot blacks and their employers, action was taken by seven workers in the Superior Court of Montreal to have the agreement set aside on the ground that the names of the petitioners and of others affixed to the agreement were forged. The joint committee set up to enforce the agreement, in defending the action, moved for its dismissal on the ground that the Collective Labour Agreements Act stipulates that the publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of an order in council making an agreement legally binding bars any contestation as to the incapacity of the parties to an agreement, its invalidity, the insufficiency of notices and any other matters leading up to the adoption of the agreement. Counsel for the committee argued that the proper procedure, if the plaintiffs wished to attack the order in council, was through direct

application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who could cancel it if he considered it advisable.

Mr. Justice Surveyer on July 12 dismissed the motion of the joint committee, holding that although the courts have no power to annul a decree of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they have power to declare the false nature of the petition asking for the order in council. *Sandantonio v. Le Comité Paritaire des Cireurs de Chaussures de l'Ile de Montreal,* Superior Court, Montreal, July 12, 1939.

Action for Wages under Collective Agreements Act dismissed in Superior Court of Montreal

On July 21 Mr. Justice Forest of the Superior Court of Montreal dismissed with costs an action for wages claimed under a collective agreement made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Act for the building trades in the district of Montreal. The action was brought by the Joint Committee for the construction industry on behalf of two painters and the amount claimed, $583.39, was alleged to be the difference between the wages provided for by the collective agreement and the $290 which the painters received as payment for the work of painting two cottages for the defendant.

The defence claimed that the painters in question were not entitled to the wages provided by the agreement because they were contractors not employees and had agreed to do the work for a fixed price. In this connection the judge pointed out that the painters had received the contract for painting after they had submitted a written tender and that while the work was in progress they were quite free to carry on as they willed, not taking orders from anyone and paying their apprentice a rate determined by them.

Further, the section of the agreement which makes invalid contracts for job or piecework was held not to apply in this case since that provision was made only on July 9, 1938, after notice of the action had been given the defendant and after the contract for the work in question had been agreed to. The contract had been agreed to on October 4, 1937 and notice of the action was given on March 24, 1938. There was no proof that there had been any intention of evading the provisions of the agreement and notwithstanding the special provision made under the authority of the Collective Labour Agreements Act, contracts for stated prices entered into by competent persons may be legal.

On the question of the right of the Joint Committee to bring an action on behalf of the workmen, it was pointed out by the Court that in principle acting for an employee and for his benefit is to act as his agent in a way contrary to Article 81 of the Code of Civil Procedure which prohibits any person from acting for a third person. Further, although the Act enables the Joint Committee to bring an action without proving an assignment of claim, it is necessary to have the consent of the persons concerned and the matter must be within the scope of the law invoked. In this case the painters in whose interest the case was brought appeared satisfied with the contract in question. They had accepted the price without protest and in giving evidence had failed to co-operate with counsel for the plaintiff even to the extent of refusing to answer direct questions. The common law, allowing the workman right of action against an employer for wages due does not compel him to bring such action and the Collective Labour Agreements Act does not affect this principle. The ordinary rules relating to mandates must apply and the right of action is optional. The committee cannot take action against the will and without the consent of the workmen. For these reasons, the action was dismissed with costs. *Comité Conjoint des Métiers de la Construction vs. A. Deschamps,* Cour Supériere, Montreal, July 29, 1939.

English Court directs conviction where Accident occurs during Cleaning of Machinery in Motion

On March 28 the High Court of Justice (Divisional Court) allowed the appeal of a factory inspector, by way of a stated case, against the dismissal of an information preferred against the occupier of a steel rolling mill under the Factory and Workshop Act. The prosecution arose from an accident to a workman when he was standing upon a plate in front of the couplings in order to remove grease from the water sump. The workman's arm was caught between the couplings when the steel bar he was holding slipped. Usually, there was a bar in front of the couplings but this had to be removed to permit the cleaning to be done.

The Factory and Workshop Act provides that all dangerous parts of machinery "must either be securely fenced or be in such position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working in the factory as it would be if it were securely fenced... All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or under examination in connection with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for

altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine". The defence claimed that the couplings had been "necessarily exposed" for cleaning in accordance with the exception provided for in the Act and the lower Court upheld this contention and dismissed the information. It was held that clearing grease from the outflow of the water-trough was cleaning "an arrangement of part of the machine".

On appeal it was held that the case did not come within the exception provided in the Act. The lower Court had found that the work could have been performed equally well when the mill was stopped and that it should have been stopped but that it was no part of the workman's duty to do so. Further, the Act requires machinery to be kept securely fenced while the parts are in motion or use. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out, "it was not even suggested that the absence of the guard or fence, such as it was, was due to the fact that there was cleaning going on, or that there was lubricating to be done, or that the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine needed attention". *Crutchlow v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Limited,* High Court of Justice (Divisional Court), March 28, 1939. (Ministry of Labour Gazette, August, 1939, p. 316).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a substantial increase in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,856 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. The establishments employed 1,165,631 persons, or 20,247 more than in the preceding month; this gain of 1·8 per cent considerably exceeded the average increase between August 1 and September 1 in the last eighteen years, although it was not equal to that indicated at September 1 of either 1937 or 1938. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 119·6, as compared with 115·1 at September 1, 1938, and with 123·2 at September 1, 1937. At the same date in recent years of the record the index was as follows:—1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1 and 1927, 111·0.

Reflecting the greater-than-average increase in industrial employment at the beginning of September, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 114·3 at August 1 to 114·9 at the date under review, when it was higher than the seasonally-corrected index for any other month since the opening of 1938.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of September, 1939, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,924 local trade unions embracing a membership of 241,824 persons. Of these, 26,287 or a percentage of 10·9 were unemployed as contrasted with percentages of 11·1 at the beginning of August and 11·6 at the beginning of September, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from offices of the Employment Service of Canada during August, 1939, showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was higher than that of the preceding month, as well as that of the corresponding period a year ago. All groups, except logging, shared in the increased placements over those of the preceding month, while farming, trade and construction and maintenance were the only divisions to record declines from August last year. Vacancies in August, 1939, numbered 44,549, applications 67,901, and placements in regular and casual employment 42,470.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $16.93 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.02 for August. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.41 for both September, 1938, and for September, 1937; $16.84 for September, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.90 for September, 1929; $26.92 for July 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced substantially during the first half of the month but was steady for the last two weeks. The figures are 77·9 for the weeks ended September 22 and 29 as compared with 72·8 for the week ended September 1 and 72·3 for the first week in August. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 72·4 for August, 74·5 for September, 1938; 85·0 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 97·8 for September, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 970 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in August was at the highest point recorded since November, 1937. The advance as compared with July was about four per cent and compared with August, 1938, about 13 per cent. Of the principal groups used in the construction of the index the only decline as compared with the previous month was in mineral production which was about 2 per cent lower. The index of manufacturing production was higher both

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1939			1938		
		September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate	$		173,740,571	149,708,714	164,954,193	143,564,220	134,542,328
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$		62,708,079	57,980,050	56,411,727	57,026,268	55,822,529
Exports, Canadian produce	$		109,941,277	90,797,055	107,639,583	83,468,997	66,915,722
Customs duty collected	$		7,706,293	7,170,291	7,696,403	7,608,740	7,293,412
Bank debits to individual accounts	$		2,389,740,956	2,376,528,320	2,654,812,850	2,371,129,327	2,466,370,454
Bank notes in circulation	$		92,816,492	92,835,769	104,044,340	98,661,488	100,841,202
Bank deposits savings	$		1,701,886,610	1,697,240,089	1,632,585,066	1,634,654,979	1,622,606,061
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$		826,351,734	813,947,295	828,903,218	781,010,385	786,366,739
Security prices, index numbers—							
Common stocks			94·2	97·3	98·6	105·2	106·9
Preferred stocks			81·0	83·0	81·3	86·8	87·2
(1) Index of interest rates			72·6	65·8	68·9	66·8	66·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number		†77·9	72·4	72·6	74·5	76·0	78·6
(2) Prices, retail, family list	$	16·93	17·02	16·92	17·41	17·70	17·45
Index, retail sales, unadjusted			72·9	71·4	81·1	70·1	71·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted			81·2	83·4	80·8	78·5	80·3
(3) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)		119·6	117·5	115·8	115·1	112·1	113·5
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		10·9	11·1	11·6	11·6	14·0	13·5
Railway—							
(5) Carloadings, revenue freight	cars	272,885	192,988	188,839	230,904	184,419	174,702
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	22,645,303	16,355,456	15,563,648	17,849,629	15,551,529	14,176,717
Operating expenses	$			13,288,190	13,142,460	12,874,607	12,373,831
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$		12,655,361	11,657,403	15,785,278	12,183,304	11,090,026
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$		11,749,411	11,031,242	12,133,871	11,692,282	10,582,689
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles				2,114,084,000	3,389,406,751	2,062,545,967	1,689,247,624
Building permits	$		6,159,468	6,535,813	5,286,000	5,830,000	6,114,843
(7) Contracts awarded	$	19,379,100	25,827,200	22,129,700	19,535,000	22,113,400	21,158,200
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	65,954	69,520	59,587	49,972	49,477	51,238
Steel ingots and castings	tons	124,000	122,019	111,419	73,556	82,871	83,927
Ferro-alloys	tons	10,406	3,313	6,475	3,174	1,857	4,129
Lead	lbs.		33,857,503	31,746,812	35,680,581	39,826,892	38,724,783
Zinc	lbs.			53,307,875	29,415,685	29,591,363	28,367,785
Copper	lbs.		54,039,671	50,203,445	48,784,733	47,917,545	48,271,652
Nickel	lbs.		20,123,078	19,648,013	16,939,700	16,573,105	17,429,616
Gold	ounces		449,207	440,065	408,326	416,317	419,685
Silver	ounces		2,334,628	2,735,995	1,684,921	2,136,000	2,586,000
Coal	tons		1,238,171	1,064,354	1,112,828	992,668	823,223
Crude petroleum imports	gals.		165,520,000	139,440,000	184,260,000	132,536,152	142,330,000
Rubber imports	lbs.		4,553,000	6,747,000	3,146,645	4,104,744	6,015,000
Cotton, raw, imports	lbs.		5,580,000	9,419,000	6,101,000	8,265,000	7,588,000
Wool, raw, imports	lbs.		783,000	1,885,000	1,071,000	840,000	1,530,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft		230,326,540	310,328,815	229,669,587	163,782,129	211,650,687
Flour production	bbls.		1,382,158	1,105,502	1,639,231	1,103,037	928,722
(6) Sugar, manufactured	lbs.	71,827,680	101,582,123	85,837,830	96,270,679	100,705,387	86,266,450
Foot wear production	pairs		2,453,069	1,833,993	2,069,929	2,178,202	1,626,772
Output of central electric stations daily average	k.w.h.		73,917,000	71,135,000	72,121,000	66,964,000	64,121,000
Sales of insurance	$		28,194,000	31,918,000	27,147,000	27,552,000	29,775,000
Newsprint production	tons	253,230	236,980	227,630	231,940	220,300	202,550
Automobiles, passenger, production		3,494	1,068	5,112	4,290	3,063	5,273
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**			125·2	120·5	119·2	110·5	109·1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION			127·5	123·9	120·7	110·8	109·8
Mineral production			233·2	238·5	202·1	198·6	192·1
Manufacturing			116·5	112·3	114·2	100·9	101·3
Construction			59·8	53·2	52·8	52·5	50·6
Electric power			241·0	235·5	223·6	218·3	212·3
DISTRIBUTION			118·3	110·6	114·9	109·5	107·0
Trade employment			135·9	137·1	134·0	131·9	133·7
Carloadings			82·0	76·8	81·0	76·3	71·5
Imports			93·2	86·1	84·4	82·6	79·8
Exports			177·5	145·4	162·6	127·1	104·3

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended September 29, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 30, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 9, August 12 and July 15, 1939; September 10, August 13 and July 16, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers aredjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

as compared with the previous month and with August, 1938. In the former comparison the increase was due mainly to the greater volume indicated in the manufacture of foodstuffs, tobacco and forestry products. The other principal groups to record advances in August as compared with July and also with August, 1938, were construction, electric power output, and distribution. The index for the latter group, is based upon trade employment, car loadings, and external trade. The first of these sub groups was lower in August than in July but higher than in August, 1938, while the other two showed substantial advance in both comparisons. Information available for September shows advance in wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and in the earnings of the Canadian National Railways both as compared with the previous month and with September, 1938. Contracts awarded were considerably lower than in August.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was 17, involving 8,804 workers with time loss of 23,652 man working days, as compared with 18 disputes in August involving 15,,031 workers and causing time loss of 42,110 days. Most of the time loss in each of these months was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, those in August being due to disputes as to wages and working conditions. In September these strikes were chiefly in protest against working with miners of alien enemy origin, work being resumed pending investigation, which resulted in small numbers of these miners being laid off. It was found that there was nothing of a serious nature against most of them and many had been naturalized. In August, 1938, there were 15 disputes, involving 2,132 workers with time loss of 16,268 days, the most important being strikes of salmon fishermen in British Columbia, automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C. Of the seventeen disputes recorded for September, 1939, fifteen were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers and six in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving approximately 113 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of September. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Restriction on enlistment of certain classes of skilled workers

The Minister of National Defence, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, has issued a statement on the non-enlistment of "reserve occupations" in order that munitions and other key industries might not be "deprived unduly of skilled engineers, mechanics and other trained workers on whom rapid expansion of production depends."

Following is the text of the Minister's statement, released on September 21:

"Under a system of voluntary service in the Armed Forces there is a probability, having regard to the character of the Canadian people, that many men with the highest qualifications of all sorts will seek active service. The problem is thus presented of ensuring that industry is not deprived unduly of the skilled engineers, mechanics and other trained workers, on whom rapid expansion of production depends, by reason of their enlistment in or appointment to commissions in the Armed Forces.

"The Department of National Defence, anticipating this problem, has placed restrictions on the enlistment of certain classes of workers, who will be required in large numbers for the prosecution of Canada's war effort, in the production of munitions and other industrial supplies. These restrictions apply to those who are skilled in particular trades or crafts or who have other qualifications, such as university training in medicine, engineering, agriculture and other sciences that can be used to advantage in the national interest.

"It is becoming more clearly understood that, in addition to the material requirements of Canada's Forces, very large supplies will also be needed from Canada to supplement production in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. It is in recognition of these anticipated requirements for skilled workers in industry that the Department of National Defence has issued instructions to recruiting officers providing that skilled tradesmen are not to be enlisted in a military unit except in the classes and then only in the numbers required by the particular unit establishment. It is provided that every effort must be made to place men in those corps for which they are best adapted by their civil vocations.

"As regards eligibility of recruits the Department has also ruled that graduates of Canadian or other universities or colleges in the medical, engineering or other scientific or technical professions are not to be enlisted. The same provision applies also to ex-cadets of the Royal Military College and to ex-cadets who hold certificates from the Canadian

Officers Training Corps; bankers and chartered and other accountants are also included.

"While the foregoing statements apply to recruiting for the Army, similar regulations apply to enlistments in the Navy and Air Force.

"In cases where heads of factories or other industries feel that key members of their staffs have been taken by the military authorities unnecessarily, they should communicate at once with the recruiting officer in charge of the unit in which their men have been placed. Should their representations to him not result in a satisfactory solution of their problem, the matter should then be taken up by the factory head with the local Army, Navy or Air authorities concerned."

Administrative organizations established for prosecution of war effort

Under the emergency powers of the War Measures Act, 1914, several Boards and Commissions have been established to administer the nation's war effort. The administrative functions of several of these organizations are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Wartime Prices and Trade Board.—Among the first steps taken by the Dominion government was the establishment of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with wide powers to provide safeguards against any undue increases in the prices of the necessaries of life and to ensure adequate distribution. (A detailed review of the action leading to the formation of this Board, its powers, and the comprehensive regulations issued thereunder, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for September on pages 889-893).

War Supply Board.—This Board was created by Order in Council on September 15, and was assigned "the responsibility of surveying, organizing, and mobilizing the resources and industries available to Canada for the prosecution of the war." The War Supply Board also assumes the work of the former Defence Purchasing Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 778). Heading the new Board is Mr. Wallace R. Campbell, president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, while the vice-chairman is Mr. R. C. Vaughan, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, in charge of purchasing.

Foreign Exchange Control Board.—Endowed with wide powers to regulate and control foreign exchange transactions, this Board was established on September 15 under the chairmanship of Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada. Its other officers include: W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; H. D. Scully, Commissioner of Customs; L. D. Wilgress, Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service; and N. A. Robertson, First Secretary, Department of External Affairs.

Voluntary Registration Bureau.—This Bureau was established on September 15 " to direct and have general control of the tabulation, organization and co-ordination of all voluntary offers of services from persons or organizations possessing technical or other special qualifications in relation to the state of war now existing as distinguished from active service in the defence forces of Canada."

The officers of this body are: Chairman, E. H. Coleman, Under Secretary of State; Vice-Chairman, Major J. F. Cummins, Department of National Defence; Joint Secretaries, J. F. Delaute, Chief Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, and Major G. W. Ross, Assistant Chief Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of September the Department of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between SMT (Eastern) Limited and its motor coach and freight truck drivers. Applications for boards were received in the case of three disputes, and the personnel of a Board established during the preceding month was completed. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act will be found on page 978.

Retirement of P. M. Draper after long career in cause of Labour.

The recent retirement, due to ill health, of Mr. P. M. Draper from the presidency of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is something more than a change of officers: it marks the definite severance of a leader from a movement to which he had contributed much in practical achievement—an achievement that is reflected not only in the present status of labour but also in the social structure of the nation.

Because there is probably no better yardstick to measure labour and social progress in this country during the past half century than the career and personal contribution of Mr. Draper, the LABOUR GAZETTE is departing somewhat from its usual course in emphasizing his service and leadership in the workers' cause.

He was nurtured in the Gompers' tradition, which held tenaciously to fixed objectives, using its economic strength but rigourously opposing disruptive elements either within or without the labour movement.

Indicative of the definite development of a social consciousness as reflected in social legislation, are the changes in social-economic concepts which have resulted in the fifty-two year span of Mr. Draper's labour career.

In 1887 when first he became identified with organized labour as a junior member of an Ottawa local of printers, labour was generally regarded as a commodity: now it is recognized as a component part of industry within the larger framework of national life.

In 1887 the Canadian labour movement was fighting for its existence in a country but recently emerged from the pioneering period. It had but a limited scope of action confined to isolated struggles for wages. To-day labour bargains collectively and secures collective agreements affecting wide industrial areas.

In 1887 labour's right to organize was something scarcely designated as a right: now it is definitely a right guaranteed by legislative enactment.

In 1887 social and labour legislation as it is known to-day in this country was practically non-existent: now there has been established an impressive code of labour laws, Dominion and provincial, which guarantee the worker many benefits, ranging from protection in his occupation and compensation for injury to freedom in improving his position by organization. From this has stemmed the wider adoption of social measures, such as old-age and blind pensions and government annuities, which bring social security for all classes nearer to realization.

In the ultimate accomplishment of these things, Mr. Draper has materially assisted by his persistent advocacy in the forum of labour and before successive Canadian governments. Always he has urged progress by constitutional methods, and has strongly opposed any other way.

As already stated, his first identity with organized labour was as a member of the Ottawa local of the International Typographical Union. On several occasions he was president of his union local, and at present is its chief officer—his remaining link with labour.

From this apprenticeship he graduated into the larger sphere of national and international labour. In 1897, under his direction, there was founded the Ottawa Trades and Labour Association. In 1900 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which position he occupied practically uncontested until 1935 when he succeeded Mr. Tom Moore as president upon the latter's appointment to the Employment and Social Insurance Commission. During that period he has witnessed a remarkable growth in organized labour. In 1900 the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress numbered 9,000 workers, and before his resignation the paid-up membership of this organization reached a total of approximately 150,000.

With the advent of the war of 1914-1918 and the concluding of the peace, organized labour in Canada achieved a new status. Frequently the labour leaders were consulted by the heads of government on war measures. The then war premier, Sir Robert Borden, included Mr. Draper in the Canadian delegation to Paris, and in the peace negotiations he was the labour confidant of Canada's Prime Minister.

Out of Versailles emerged the International Labour Organization and Mr. Draper was the Workers' Delegate from Canada at the first I.L.O. Conference at Washington in 1919 where he was elected to the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

In his occupational career at the Dominion Government Printing Bureau—where he served since its formation in 1888 to 1933, earning successive promotions to the responsible post of Director and Superintendent of Printing—the Labour Gazette has enjoyed a unique relationship with Mr. Draper. In fact, Mr. Draper assisted at the founding of this publication, the first manuscript copy of which was entrusted to his care by the present Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who, as its first editor, personally "put it to press" on a day in September, 1900.

Since then the young printing foreman and the young graduate of the University of Toronto and Harvard, have carved careers of distinguished service in their respective spheres.

Return of Mr. Tom Moore to leadership of Trades and Labour Congress.

Succeeding Mr. Draper as president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is Mr. Tom Moore whose career in the labour movement has also been paralleled by his outstanding career of national service to which he has been summoned in various capacities by successive governments in Canada.

During his first presidency of the Trades and Labour Congress from 1918 to 1935, he was prominently before the public notably through his activity in developing public relations. Pursuing this objective, he was the representative of labour on a number of national organizations and public bodies. In fact, the spheres of service in which he participated constitutes a cross-section of Canadian national life. The diversity of his public contribution is indicated by the following bodies on which he has served: The Dominion Fire Prevention Association, the Canadian

Welfare Council, the National and Ontario Safety Leagues, the National Research Council (two terms), and the Dominion Health Council. In addition, he served as labour's representative on the directorate of the Canadian National Railways from 1923 through all its successive re-organizations until 1933 when it was abolished.

During the last war his talents were utilized in a number of important channels directly related either to the national war effort or in national rehabilitation. At the request of the Canadian and Imperial Munitions Board, he devoted a large measure of his time to maintaining industrial stability in the construction of plants for the production of munitions and the provision of airplane bases. Though not then an officer of the Congress he acted as secretary for the group of labour representatives in the series of conferences called by the government to reach agreement on labour requirements in war-time activities.

On the termination of the war he became a member of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet which directed the re-establishing of returned soldiers into industrial life.

In 1919 and 1920 there developed as an aftermath of the war a period of insurgency in the countries which had been geared to supreme war effort. In this respect Canada did not emerge unscathed. In an effort to alleviate this post war condition, there was appointed a Royal Commission (known as the Mathers Commission). Mr. Moore was one of two labour representatives to serve on this Commission and to advise on methods of coping with industrial unrest. Resulting from the report of this Commission was the National Industrial Conference. As president of the Trades and Labour Congress, Mr. Moore headed labour's representation in the Conference.

He participated in the new orientation of labour in the international sphere when, as Workers' Adviser for Canada, he attended the first Conference of the International Labour Organization at Washington in 1919. Then, in 1920, he went as substitute member for his Labour colleague, Mr. P. M. Draper, to the first meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in Paris, and remained to attend the second meeting in London. In 1922 he became one of the members of the Governing Body, being re-elected by the Workers' Group every three years until he resigned in 1936 owing to being no longer an officer in the trade union movement. When the League of Nations Society in Canada was organized Mr. Moore was a member of the original executive and still is serving on its directorate.

In 1935 he resigned as president of the Congress to become one of three members of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission. This body having ceased to function in 1936, the present government appointed him a member and subsequently vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission. When this Commission completed its work and was disbanded in January, 1938 he returned to the office of the Congress, acting as assistant to President Draper.

One of Mr. Moore's first acts as president again of the Congress was to lead a delegation of the officers of affiliated organizations which met the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, and other members of the Cabinet for the purpose of conveying to them the decisions of the Congress in pledging unwavering support in Canada's war effort, and to discuss practical means whereby co-operation between the government and the Congress could be developed most effectively.

Statistics of material aid recipients for August

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural aid across Canada in August this year was 800,000, according to preliminary figures from the national registration of persons on direct relief. Due to a change in relief policy on the part of the Government of the Province of Quebec, where works to relieve unemployment are being replaced by direct relief, that province showed an increase of 23 and a half per cent in the total on material aid in August compared with the previous month, and this factor nearly offset the drop from July into August in the other provinces. Consequently, the decrease in the Dominion total in August, compared with the July figure, was only 1 per cent, while August, 1939, compared with August the year before showed an increase of 5 per cent (with Quebec alone showing an increase of 33 per cent in the same comparison). Compared with August two years before the Dominion figure showed an increase of 7 and a half per cent, the prominent feature again being the increase in Quebec. It is to be noted that the increases in numbers on aid in Quebec do not follow from less favourable employment conditions, but from the change of policy indicated.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in August this year numbered 139,000, a decrease of 1·1 per cent from the revised July total of 140,500. The figure for August this year, although it showed an increase of 11·8 per cent over August a year ago, Quebec again being the largest factor in the increase,

was down by almost 3 per cent from August, 1937.

A total of 533,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural aid last August, a decrease of 0·3 per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of 13·1 per cent from the figure for August, 1938, and was over 4 per cent more than the figure for August two years ago. As mentioned in the case of the grand total, the increase of 28 per cent in Quebec from August, 1938, to August, 1939, was an important influence in raising the 1939 figure.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural aid continues to show a decline from a year ago. A total of 59,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 267,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in August. Of these, 224,500 were located in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion total on agricultural aid in August showed a decrease of 1·5 per cent from the July figure and was almost 7 per cent less than in August, 1938, but was 14·7 per cent greater than in August, 1937. The total of farmers and their families on aid in Saskatchewan continued to hold the improvement over a year ago, August showing a decrease of almost 10 per cent in this comparison, and a decrease of over 4 per cent from July, 1939. However, due to the situation which arose from crop conditions in 1937 and 1938, Saskatchewan this year showed 21·8 per cent more on agricultural aid than in August, 1937.

Labour legislation in Canada in 1938

The annual report of the Department of Labour on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1938, has just been published. The report is the first supplement to the consolidated report *Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31 1937*.

The supplementary report contains the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures during 1938. Where regulations have been made under the authority of any labour law, their effect is indicated either in the body of the report or in footnotes.

Legislation of 1938 reviewed in the report relates to regulations approved by Order in Council under the Canada Shipping Act giving effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Conference of 1929 and revised convention of 1932; labour organization and collective bargaining; conciliation and investigation; wages and hours of labour; workmen's compensation; safety and health; licensing of workmen; vocational education and apprenticeship; pensions and insurance; unemployment relief; and housing.

The main volume of the series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, and the supplements for twenty-five cents each.

Alberta Board fixes prices of sugar and butter

Orders establishing maximum wholesale and retail price bases for sugar and butter in Alberta were announced on October 7 by the Alberta Price Spreads Board, according to a statement appearing in the Canadian Press.

The board's order regarding butter prices selects the Vancouver export price as a basis. Alberta price for butter, solids, will be the export prices less two cents per pound freight charges, plus three cents to cover converting the butter into prints and plus three cents to cover retailing costs.

The minimum price which may be paid for butter fat shall be the prevailing export price at Vancouver less two cents for freight and another three cents for creamery costs.

Maximum price at which granulated beet sugar may be sold in the province by any refiner to a wholesaler is fixed at the price in effect September 1. The price charged by the wholesaler also is regulated as well as the retail price.

A subsequent Canadian press report under date of October 11 indicated that retail merchants were expected to protest against the order that sugar prices revert to the September 1 basis.

Canadian Construction Industry offers plan of co-operation

The president of the National Construction Council, E. P. Muntz, announced recently that the services of the Council had been offered to the government for the purposes of working out a plan "to co-ordinate the nation's man-power by expediting the huge volume of emergency construction which is believed inevitable because of the war."

Affiliated with the National Construction Council are various organizations directly concerned in building and construction such as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Royal Architectural Society, the construction sections of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, and others. These affiliated bodies have approved the action of the National Construction Council in offering its services to the government.

According to the announcement the use of established civilian facilities to supplement

the work of the Department of National Defence staff and the recently formed War Purchasing Board is one of the chief features of the scheme. Those responsible for the proposal, claim that it would relieve military engineering services from added burden at the present time and leave them free to turn their tasks to more essential matters.

It is considered that the adoption of the proposed plan would free men for military service while retaining in the building industry that part of the personnel best adapted to it. Included in the plan are recommendations for the adoption of adequate provisions against profiteering and the setting up of safeguards to ensure the maintenance of proper building specifications.

In addition to the policy of co-operation advanced by the National Construction Council, the Canadian Construction Association at an executive meeting held in Toronto recently, placed the services of its officers and members at the disposition of the government in either an advisory or active capacity.

Canada Year Book, 1939

The 1939 edition of the *Canada Year Book* published by the authorization of the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is now available for distribution.

The *Canada Year Book,* compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is the official statistical annual of the country and contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief as comprehensive a study as possible within the limits of a single volume of social and economic conditions in the Dominion.

Attention is called to some of the more important features of the present volume.

In Chapter II, an article is presented on the Relationship of the Department of Public Archives to the Historical Records of Canada, followed by a Bibliography of Canadian History. In the introduction to Chapter VIII —Agriculture—an article is given on the Historical Background of Canadian Agriculture. A special article on Noxious Forest Insects and Their Control, is an added feature of Chapter IX—Forestry. The secretary of the Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg, has contributed an article on the Origin, Development, and Operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. An extended article on the Development of the Press in Canada, together with statistics for all the daily and the principal weekly newspapers and magazines, supplements Chapter XVIII.

All parts of the volume have been carefully revised and brought up to date; the latest information appearing to the date when each section was sent to press is included. Chapter XX—Prices—has been revised, especially in relation to the subsection dealing with Retail Prices and Cost of Living, under which heading a new subsection summarizes the latest results of a special study on family living expenditures, now being undertaken by the Bureau as a phase of the Nutrition Survey. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 366 and July, 1939, page 652).

In commemoration of the royal visit to Canada, May 17 to June 15, 1939, colour plates of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, together with official pictures of incidents connected with the unveiling of the National Memorial and of the Royal Assent to legislation of the 1939 Session of Parliament, appear as frontispiece. A short account of the royal tour across Canada together with a condensed itinerary is also given.

Persons requiring the year book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at 50 cents each.

National registration in Great Britain

On September 5, Royal Assent was given in Great Britain to a National Registration Act.

The Act, according to information appearing in the September issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* provides for the compilation and maintenance of a National Register of all persons in the United Kingdom. The register is to include particulars as to each person's name, sex, age, occupation, profession, trade or employment, residence and marital state.

For the purpose of the initial compilation of the register a duty is placed upon prescribed persons to make returns at the appointed time. On the collection of the returns an identity card will be issued in respect of each person included in the return. This card must be produced by the person responsible for its custody whenever required to do so by a constable in uniform or any other authorized person.

The Act authorizes the making of regulations to provide for keeping the register up-to-date, by requiring information to be supplied as to any change affecting the accuracy of the original registration of any registered person

(e.g. removal from one locality to another) and by collecting particulars with respect to registered persons dying or leaving the United Kingdom, in addition to obtaining returns in respect of persons, entering or born in the United Kingdom, after the date of the original register. Local and central registers recording such changes are to be established.

It was stated in an explanatory memorandum on the Bill that the register is to be compiled for the purposes of (1) supporting and facilitating any national service arrangements which may be instituted; (2) providing up-to-date man-power and other general population statistics to take the place of the 1931 Census statistics; and (3) other incidental services such as the preservation of contact between members of families dispersed by evacuation and facilitating proof of identity for the purpose of claims to any special payments or allowances, or otherwise.

War policy of International Labour Organization

In view of the present difficulties of communication, the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which was to have been held at Oslo on October 4 did not take place. Instead, a meeting was held in Geneva of the Emergency Committee, which was set up some months ago and to which the Governing Body delegated full powers in case of war.

On the other hand, the Second Regional Labour Conference of American States which are Members of the International Labour Organization, which is to continue the work of the Conference held at Santiago, Chile, in 1936 and to which the countries of the whole Continent of America attach the greatest importance, will meet at Havana in November, 1939, as previously arranged.

The policy of the International Labour Organization in present circumstances is based on the fundamental principle, which was laid down by a decision of the Governing Body on February 4, 1939, that the International Labour Organization should attempt to function as completely and efficiently as possible if an international crisis should intervene and even if such a crisis should unfortunately develop into war.

This principle was adopted with the full concurrence of all three groups on the Governing Body: Governments, Employers and Workers, and was subsequently submitted to the States Members. Twenty-seven States have replied so far; all are in favour of the principle.

It was on June 13, 1939, during the International Labour Conference, that the Governing Body laid down the main lines of a program of work adapted to the requirements of the present situation. The I.L.O. is taking all the necessary steps to give effect to this decision.

Survey of National Nutrition Policies

The League of Nations has published a report entitled *Survey of National Nutrition Policies, 1937-38*. The report was prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1937.

The Assembly invited the Council to arrange for annual meetings of National Nutrition Committees and requested Governments "to furnish to the League of Nations annual reports on the action taken by them to study the state of national nutrition and to improve nutritional standards." At the same time, it decided that the Secretariat should publish "an annual summary, in a brief and convenient form, of these statements and of the proceedings of the meetings of the representatives of the National Committees."

A meeting of representatives of National Nutrition Committees was accordingly held in Geneva in October last, at which sixteen countries were represented.

This first annual summary of events has been based on the reports furnished by Governments and on the discussions which took place at the meeting in October, 1938, and other readily available sources of information. No attempt has been made, however, to make a general survey of action taken by all Governments, including those from which no information was received. The facts assembled in the report therefore do not constitute an exhaustive survey of the whole field of Government action for the promotion of improved nutrition.

The following chapter headings indicate the extent of the survey made: Chapter I—Progress of the Work of the League in regard to Nutrition Problems; Chapter II—National Nutrition Committees; Chapter III—Nutrition Surveys; Chapter IV—Surveys and Their Results in Certain Countries; Chapter V—Special Research; Chapter VI—Action taken with a view to improving Nutrition Standards; Chapter VII—Some Economic Aspects of the Nutrition Problem; Chapter VIII—Education and Publicity.

Three annexes to the report give: I—List of Countries from which Replies regarding the Progress of Nutrition Work have been received in the Secretariat of the League; II—Note regarding the Composition, Procedure and the Terms of Reference of National Nutrition Committees; III—Nutrition Reports relating to the British Colonial Empire.

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RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

APPLICATIONS for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of September as follows:—

(1) From the employees of each of the following grain elevator companies at the Head of the Great Lakes:—Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Ltd., Canadian Consolidated Grain Company, Ltd., Eastern Terminal Elevator Company, Ltd., Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., McCabe Bros. Grain Company, Ltd., and the United Grain Growers Terminal, Ltd., at Port Arthur, Ontario; and Federal Grain, Ltd., Fort William Elevator Company, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., N. M. Paterson and Company, Ltd., Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., and Western Grain Company, Ltd., at Fort William, Ontario. Three hundred and seventy employees are affected by the dispute. They request improved working conditions and increases in rates of pay. One Board has been established by the Minister to deal with the 12 applications, and members thereof have been appointed as follows:—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Chief Justice of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, Regina, Saskatchewan, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Mr. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., of Regina, Sask., nominated by the companies, and Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Port Arthur, Ont., nominated by the employees.

(2) From 67 "Red Cap" messengers employed at the Toronto railway terminal, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute grows out of the request of the "Red Cap" messengers to negotiate an agreement with the Toronto Terminals Railway Company respecting wages and working conditions. The department is in touch with the parties concerned in regard to this dispute.

(3) From 107 employees of the Malagash Salt Company Limited, being members of the United Salt Mine Workers, Local Industrial Union (C.I.O.) No. 323. The employees request free camps for underground workers, an eight hour day, a general wage increase of 25 per cent, with a minimum wage of $3.75 per day, and special wage adjustments in certain individual cases. The Minister of Labour has established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with this dispute and has appointed members thereof as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Foreman Waye, of Sydney, N.S.; on the company's recommendation, Mr. George D. MacDougall, New Glasgow, N.S. Messrs. Waye and MacDougall will confer looking to a joint nomination for a third member, who will be chairman of the board.

Chairman Appointed

On September 29 Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, was appointed Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established during August to deal with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario, and the checkers, porters, coopers, etc., in his employ being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. This appointment was made by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., of Toronto, the employees' nominee, and V. A. Sinclair, K.C., also of Toronto, the employer's nominee (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, page 896).

Report of Board in dispute between SMT (Eastern) Limited and its Motor Coach and Freight Truck Drivers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour in July of this year to deal with a dispute between the SMT (Eastern) Limited and its motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour early in September. The Board included in its investigation the Saint John Motor Line, Limited, which is under the same management as SMT (Eastern) Limited.

The report of the Board is signed by the Chairman, Rev. Herbert E. Thomas, D.D., and the Board member nominated by the employees, Mr. James A. Whitebone. The member of the Board appointed on the Company's nomination, Mr. Louis McC. Ritchie, presented a minority report.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between SMT (Eastern), Limited, also Saint John Motor Line, Limited, (Employers), and their motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, (Employees).

Majority Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation

In the case of SMT (Eastern), Limited, also Saint John Motor Line, and their Motor Coach and Freight Truck Drivers, members of Division 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

To the Honourable,
Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the above dispute was referred having completed its work respectfully submits its report.

The Board was granted on the ninteenth day of July, 1939, and was composed of:—

James A. Whitebone, Councillor, of the City of Saint John, nominated by the Employees;

Louis McC. Ritchie, B.C.L., nominated by the company (Employers);

Rev. Herbert E. Thomas, D.D., Chairman, nominated by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members.

The members were sworn in on August 5, 1939. Sessions of the Board were held in the County Council Chambers, of the Court House, City of Saint John, N.B.

The Company was represented by Wendell W. Rogers, the Manager of SMT (Eastern), Limited.

The Employees were represented by:—

(1) Magnus Sinclair, Member of General Executive Board of Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America;

(2) William T. Cooper, President of Local Division 1182 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America; and

(3) James C. Cole, bus operator on the SMT (Eastern), Limited.

Evidence was submitted by eighteen witnesses, there being eight by the employees and ten by the employers. The Board also heard Provincial Fair Wage Officer H. R. Pettigrove, and Chartered Accountant A. Gray Burnham.

There was also placed in evidence a number of documents, among which were:—

Employees:

"A" Schedule of the rate of pay being paid in the United States for bus drivers.
"B" Rate of pay for bus and electric railway conductors.
"C" Greyhound's pilots agreement.
"D" Union Transit wages.
"E" Table of wages—Trades and Labour Organization of Canada.
"F" Table of vacations.
"G" Steam railway rates—city bus wage.
"H" Car and bus operations.
"I" Table of the cost of living throughout Canada for the family of five.
"J" Tables of the prices being paid for foodstuffs, coal, etc., in the various provinces.

Employers:

1. Wages of inter-city and suburban drivers for the month of July, 1939.
2. Statement showing the wages earned by the truck drivers.
3. The Saint John Motor Lines' detailed financial statement for the year ending November 30, 1938.
4. SMT (Eastern), Limited—Analysis of the Freight Department's operating expenses, from January to June, 1939.
5. Balance sheet of SMT (Eastern), Limited.
6. Analysis of operating expenses, December 31, 1938.
7. A statement of the driving hours in the Fredericton-Devon-Marysville Division.
8. Constable Merryfield's report on illegal taxi operation in Fredericton.
9. Fredericton-Devon-Marysville, comparison of revenue.
10. Licence cost comparison between New Brunswick and Ontario.
11. Signed statement of Woodley concerning the Hammond River accident.
12. Comparison of the cost of licences for cars and trucks, secured by the Board from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

SMT (Eastern), Limited, is an incorporated company organized in June, 1937, taking over some six companies then operating, and is engaged in passenger and freight, local and intercity, in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Its operations embrace a fleet of forty-two busses and thirteen trucks, over fifty drivers being employed. It employs one hundred and twenty-six persons, with a pay-roll of $90,000 per year. Last year the System carried approximately one million

passengers. Although young in years, the company, under the present management, has attained to a high degree of efficiency, reflecting great credit both on the men and on the management.

Saint John Motor Line was incorporated in 1926, and is engaged solely in suburban service. It is under the same management as SMT (Eastern) Limited. It operates four busses. Its yearly wage and salary roll is about $7,500.

Application:

In the formal application for a Board, it is set forth by the employees that they had failed to secure an agreement with the employers concerning union recognition, wages, hours, and working conditions for its members as coach and freight truck drivers. It was also claimed that there was suspicion of discrimination by the management against certain members of the union because of their union activities. The employees represented that several efforts were made to secure a peaceful settlement, but the conferences broke down when the management refused to negotiate on the basis of the agreement, a copy of which was included in their application for a Board.

In its response, the company denied discrimination against any employee on account of union activities. It claimed that Local Division 1182 did not include a majority of the employees of the company; that the application did not purport to represent drivers who were not members of the union; that the proposed agreement had not been presented to the company, which had always been ready to discuss matters of mutual concern. The response of the company also referred to the matter of wages, financial conditions and other items.

Discrimination:

The Board gave facility to both parties in the dispute to present witnesses and to adduce evidence. After weighing this evidence, it is the Board's unanimous judgment that the suspicion of discrimination on the part of the management has no justification. In cases brought to the attention of the Board where an employee claimed to have a grievance, it would appear that the situation is quite similar to that which occasionally arises in all branches of industry in relationships between manager and employee where certain employees do not readily adjust themselves to the advanced organization of which they form a part. In the present case, the Manager seems to enjoy the confidence of the employees quite generally, and, apart from union recognition, the wage question, and some points included in the proposed agreement, the men appear quite satisfied.

Failure to Negotiate:

In reference to any refusal to meet with the men in conference, the explanation on the part of the manager is that at no time did he attempt to disguise his own attitude of opposition to the union. He did not believe that the movement towards union recognition represented the great body of his employees. It is worth recording that all the hearings of the Board were held in an atmosphere devoid of strife; and, when manager and employee were brought face to face, a high degree of mutual good will was manifest.

Union Recognition:

In making a recommendation that an agreement be entered into by the company recognizing the men in their association, the Board is influenced by a number of considerations which may be enumerated:—

1. The present day tendency is quite evidently towards such a recognition. Social welfare organizations and church bodies which have surveyed the situation have quite generally expressed approval of collective bargaining by employees.

2. A majority of provinces in the Dominion of Canada have passed legislation which contains provisions with respect to the right of union organization; and heavy penalties are provided in cases of interference with such association. In one province, at least, Nova Scotia, recognition of association of employees is made mandatory upon an employer. It provides that "every employer shall recognize and bargain collectively with the members of a trade union representing the majority choice of his employees."

3. Within the constituency in which the drivers are employed, the New Brunswick Legislature has enacted that, "the right of employers and employees to organize in associations, trade unions, or other groups for any lawful purpose is hereby recognized."

4. In the City of Saint John, where the company has its headquarters and where most of the men reside, trade and labour unions are quite generally recognized.

5. It is believed by the Board that in cases where labour has been unionized and recognized it has resulted in a more peaceful relationship between employer and employee than could possibly exist under any other arrangement. A striking illustration of this is the unionization of the dock and water front workers in Saint John City, where some 2,000 men represent five different trade unions. Comparisons show that since unions have been recognized that many differences have been peacefully adjusted where before there was endless strife.

6. The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees

of America is a well established union with a very high record of achievement, and it makes a strong appeal as compared with some more recent organizations whose activities are not to be commended, and yet with which workers might feel free to unite.

7. Psychologically there is an effect of union recognition which is not to be lightly weighed, for its effect may be felt by the company as well as by the workers. Were it publicly known that workers were recognized as union members, that fact would make a special appeal to certain classes and possibly would lead to a greater degree of good-will for the company and to the enhancement of its popularity.

8. With rare exceptions, employees who were heard as witnesses by the Board expressed the belief that the recognition of the union by the company would result in a better feeling generally among the workmen.

9. A majority of the employees of the company are in favour of union recognition. The claims for a majority made by the employees were vigorously challenged by the company, and, although the Board did not feel that what a vote reveals is the determining factor, yet it closely examined all the facts made available in reference to the vote taken by the men. It was revealed that, when application was made to the Department of Labour for a Board, the matter of a strike vote was given consideration, and the record revealed there were sufficient grounds to warrant the establishment of a Board. In an endeavour to obtain the exact facts in the case, the Board requested its chartered accountant to examine the list of members of the union with the list of employees furnished by the company. His report is, "I have checked the list of drivers with the records of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America and find that a majority of drivers are members of the union."

Upon these grounds recommendation is made for company recognition of the union.

Mr. Ritchie, member of the Board, disagrees with this recommendation and will make a minority report.

Discussion of Questions:

Recommendation of Section 2 of agreement proposed by the drivers, dealing with meetings of company and representatives of employees to discuss questions which from time to time arise, consistently follows from recognition of the union, and the section is approved by the majority of the Board. With this section, Mr. Ritchie, disagrees.

Seniority:

The Board finds that seniority as a basis in promotion and choice of runs has not been ignored by the company, but it is recommended that it be made a matter of agreement, on condition that all things are to be equal.

Uniforms:

It was found by the Board that uniforms for drivers are now provided by the company and paid for on a basis of twenty per cent by the company and eighty per cent by the drivers. The Board recommends that payment be made on a "fifty-fifty" per cent basis.

Listing of Tickets—Baggage—Transfer of Coaches:

The Employees ask for an agreement on the matter of clerical work done in listing and valuing tickets, assistance to drivers in storing baggage in cars, requiring a written order from the Manager before turning over a coach to anyone. The Board feels that these and several other matters which are included in the agreement proposed by the Employees are of a character to be dealt with by negotiation between the two parties concerned and not by a written agreement, and it so recommends.

Investigation of Accidents:

In reference to investigation of accidents, the Board finds that it is now a practice of the company to hold investigations in which opportunity is given for any defence to be made, but it believes the matter is of such importance as to be included in an agreement, and it so recommends, changing somewhat the clause concerning this matter as proposed by the union.

Bad Driving Conditions:

The employees request an agreement in regard to extremely bad driving conditions, suggesting that two drivers should be assigned to each car whose opinion whether to drive or to tie up is to be accepted by the company. The Board finds it very difficult to determine what is the proper course in such a situation and believes it is a matter where by negotiation a satisfactory solution can be found. It so recommends.

Road Failures:

In the case of road failure, the employees make request for an agreement by which a driver shall be paid for his run in full. After an examination of the facts in the case, the Board feels there is justice in such demand and makes recommendation accordingly. The Board changes somewhat the clause concerning the matter as proposed by the employees.

Holidays:

The Board gave considerable attention to the proposal for an agreement on vacations with pay. No such practice now obtains within the company's system, although evidently the drivers have no great difficulty in obtaining short holidays at their own expense when so desired. The Board appreciates the justice of this claim, and cannot ignore the fact that a general tendency towards paid holidays in industry is everywhere in evidence. This tendency is observable especially in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. Reports of Local Divisions of the Amalgamated Association for 1938 show, in comparison with the previous year, that thirty-five more Local Divisions obtained contractural agreements providing for holidays with pay. These Divisions represent 2,313 members. In this Association, there were, at the end of 1938, some 155 divisions, containing a total of 68,217 members, enjoying contract provisions for vacations of from one to three weeks annually. In Great Britain, legislation is gradually covering all branches of industry with this paid holiday privilege.

In recommending that one week's holiday with pay to each permanent employee be made a matter of agreement, the Board expresses its conviction that the principle involved should be recognized, and believes that since many of the employees are only seasonally employed the inroads on the financial resources of the company will not be excessive. From this action, Mr. Ritchie, Board Member, dissents.

Wages:

The matter of increases in wages and regulations concerning hours of work included in the agreement proposed by the Union was very carefully investigated by the Board, and every available source of information was explored. An arrival at the actual wages paid is very difficult for a number of reasons:

(*a*) Wage payment, in most cases, is on a mileage basis of varying lengths;
(*b*) Drivers, in some cases, are engaged in service longer than the hours of their actual run;
(*c*) Drivers change frequently from a run of one length to that of another;
(*d*) In certain classes of operation, payment is on a flat, weekly basis, and in others it is on a mileage basis;
(*e*) And again there are different rates of pay for different classes of work.

These, and other considerations, constitute difficulties to be met in an endeavour to make calculation of the actual earnings.

There are some facts of a general character, however, which are very clear:

(*a*) In the *Freight Department,* in 1938, some men were paid on an average of from $16 to $18 per week for an average of 13 hours per day. In some cases the wages were as low as $10 per week. In March, 1939, the average wage was slightly over $17, and in July of the same year it was $15. In 1938, six men in this Department drew an average of $13.28 per week. In June, nine truck drivers had an average of $15.98.
(*b*) On the Fredericton-Devon-Marysville run, for the present year, there is paid a flat weekly wage of $15 for a week of more than sixty hours.
(*c*) On the Saint John Motor Line division, the average pay of two drivers was $21.85 per week in 1938. The average weekly pay here for July and March of 1939 was $20.50.
(*d*) Eliminating Fredericton, the average weekly wage of inter city drivers was $18.20 in March, and $22.60 in July, 1939. The average pay per week for 55 drivers in 1938 was an amount of $18.12. These wages varied from as low as $14 to as high as $27. Upon an hourly basis the average rate was 47 cents per actual driving hour in March, 1939, and 48 cents in July of the same year. Some wages were as low as 40 cents per running hour and others as high as 50 cents. Where comparison is made with twenty-five Canadian cities, it is found that some rates are over 75 cents per hour, none are under 45 cents, and the average is 60 cents, giving a $32.40 per week average.

These facts force the Board to the conclusion that the scale of wages paid by the SMT (Eastern), Limited, is low and especially so in some branches of its operations. The company, for some classifications of its drivers, admits this fact, but, on its part, brings forward a number of considerations:—

(*a*) It points to the fact that, compared with other systems, the territory in which it operates is more sparsely settled, with little pick-up business.
(*b*) In the case of the Fredericton-Devon-Marysville division, as well as in the freight business throughout the Province, the complaint is made that operations are conducted at a loss largely because of the competition which comes through illegal passenger and freight traffic. Conclusive evidence was given to the Board that such illegal traffic is carried on.

To its members it appears a strange state of affairs that the authorities, who demand a high price for the privilege of carrying on a legitimate bus and truck business, should not protect to the limit those who pay the price for the privilege from the attacks of those who, by underhand and illegal methods, interfere with their earnings, which in the end reacts upon the wage earners.

(c) Another consideration to which the Company points is the very heavy taxation with which it is burdened. By a table furnished to the Board by the Bureau of Statistics it is learned that for a motor coach such as is used by the SMT, the total gasoline, registration, and service fees are higher in New Brunswick than in any Province in Canada, except Quebec; and for trucks of a like classification there is no exception, New Brunswick standing on the highest level.

In dealing with the defence of the company that the revenue does not warrant any advance in the wage scale, the Board thought it wise to call in a chartered accountant, which was done with the consent of the Minister of Labour. It is fair to record that the company did not hesitate to produce any form of evidence which it was suggested might reveal its actual financial position, and it willingly opened its records to the utmost scrutiny. The expert engaged by the Board is a chartered accountant of high standing, and his report, after a close examination of all items, satisfies the Board that the financial statements placed in evidence show nothing other than the exact record on the books. In answer to a question raised by the employees as to whether a reduction made in wages early in the present year was justified, the accountant's answer is quite definite, "it was important that the Company endeavour to increase Gross Revenue considerably and to keep expenses as low as possible."

Wage Recommendations:

The Board accepts the company's defence of inability to increase wages, but also makes its finding that some wages are on too low a scale. It recognizes that the SMT system is a young organization with a financial structure erected by the issuance of Preferred Stock in possession of some 410 shareholders, none of whom hold a very large block. Saint John Motor Line, with its 121 shareholders, is in a like financial position. To take any action which would violently disturb the financial standing of the Company causes the Board to hesitate. On the other hand, there are workmen who, while paid a low wage, yet are engaged in a very responsible position. It has occurred to some members of the Board that to safely guide a bus with a large passenger list through the perils of highway traffic may be as great, if not greater, responsibility than is assumed by the engineer on the railway locomotive.

Recognizing these different viewpoints, the Board makes recommendation of increases as contained in the agreement which forms part of this report. In making this increase a first charge on earnings after payment of preferred share dividends, no disturbance is brought to the present financial standing of the Company, while assurance is given to the Employees that there can be no evasion of their right to receive consideration as soon as financial conditions permit. Thus, the employes are encouraged to act as partners in the enterprise in which they are employed and may know that any contribution they make towards the prosperity of the Company is one in the profits of which they share.

Rest Rooms:

The Employees ask for agreement on the provision of rest rooms for drivers at the end of their runs. From facts presented, the Board believes that the Company is doing fairly well in this respect and that the matter is one for negotiation, not agreement.

Brakes:

There was request from the drivers that busses be equipped with efficient brakes and mirrors. Regarding the efficiency of the brakes now in use the evidence presented was rather conflicting. The Board feels that the company is now endeavouring to improve the present brake system, and believes that the matter is one of mechanical efficiency and not of a character to require a written agreement.

Emergency Drivers:

The Board is proposing a new section in its recommended agreement which accomplishes the same objective as the Employees sought in Section 16 of their proposed agreement in regard to drivers who are called out in an emergency and may have been otherwise employed.

Reopening of Cases:

The Board believes that cases of discipline which arose during the present year which Employees request should be reopened and reviewed have already had due consideration and should not be reopened.

Availability for Service:

The Board feels that it is without sufficient evidence to show any great case of injustice from drivers being on call for service and do not recommend an agreement giving guarantee

of a stated monthly wage. The Board believes that the matter is one for negotiation

Student Operators' Rate of Pay:

The number involved in the payment for student operations is not great, and the Board believes that the amount to be paid such a class of drivers should be made a matter of negotiation, not agreement, and so recommends.

Missing of Regular Runs and Detours:

The payment of drivers who miss their regular runs when called out in an emergency is believed by the Board to be a matter for negotiation, and so recommends. The Board considers the matter of payment for detours in the same light, and makes a similar recommendation.

Mileage Logs:

Any evidence before the Board seemed to indicate that the present mileage logs upon which drivers' wages are based are not below the Provincial Highway Department's present survey; and, because a change would necessitate much disturbance of the present tariff schedules, no change is recommended.

Court Attendance:

The Board believes there is justice in the claim of payment of drivers for Court attendance in company cases and recommends adoption of the proposal made by the Union.

Badges:

Permission to wear Association Badges and to post Association notices on bulletin boards seem to be things which naturally follow from a recognition of the Union; and the Board recommends such an agreement. From this recommendation, Mr. Ritchie dissents.

Passes:

The matter of the Company providing passes for Union members to travel to Union meetings is felt by the Board to be one which should be left to the discretion of the Company, and no action is recommended by the Board.

Inspectors:

The employees seek by agreement to have nothing but facts presented by inspectors in making their report, and suggest the administration of a penalty for failure in such reports. The Board feels that this is a matter of internal administration and that specific cases should be dealt with by negotiation as they arise. It so recommends.

Drivers' Defence:

The Board believes that in all cases drivers should not be disciplined or dismissed without a fair chance to make out a defence, and it recommends that this section be included in the agreement.

Written Complaints:

To recognize all complaints against drivers to be in writing appears to the Board to present insurmountable difficulties in carrying out fully, and the Board recommends its deletion from the agreement proposed by the Employees.

Classification of Drivers:

The Employees seek by agreement to establish four classes of Drivers; but the Board is of the opinion that such classification, where ability is involved, must be rather of an artificial character, and is to be largely determined by seniority. Deletion of this section is recommended.

Student Operators:

The matter of superintending student drivers during their probation is a matter of internal economy, and it is felt by the Board not to require an agreement.

Junior Drivers:

Regulations regarding Junior runs are felt by the Board to be matters involved in recognition of Seniority and not to require special agreement.

During the hearings attempts were made to bring the parties concerned together and to remove differences; but such attempts failed. Before the end of the hearings, the representatives of the Employees intimated their willingness to abide by the findings of the Board, and their formal commitment to so act is attached to this report.

In witness whereof of the above report we hereunto subscribe our names, this 7th day of September, 1939.

(Sgd.) Herbert E. Thomas,
Rev. Herbert E. Thomas, D.D. Chairman.

(Sgd.) Jas. A. Whitebone,
James A. Whitebone, Board Member.
Saint John, N.B.

Agreement Proposed by the Board of Conciliation

This agreement entered into between the SMT (Eastern), Limited, also Saint John Motor Line, hereinafter referred to as the Company, and their employees, members of Division 1182 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, hereinafter referred to as the Association.

Section 1—

The Company recognizes the men in their Association and gives its full consent for all employees to belong to and to remain in good standing in the Association.

Section 2—

The Company hereby agrees to meet with duly elected representatives and committees of the Association to discuss such questions as may arise from time to time which are of importance to either party or to both.

Section 3—

All things being equal seniority shall prevail in promotion assignment of runs and holiday periods.

Section 4—

The Company shall assume half the cost of uniforms to be used by the men when on duty.

Section 5—

In the event of an accident, the driver will be immediately suspended until the case is investigated: and, if found clear of blame, will receive full pay for time lost; and, if at fault, will be disciplined by the management. In all cases the driver shall be informed of the reasons for his being held responsible for any accident.

Section 6—

In the case of a mechanical road failure for which the driver is not responsible, he shall be paid for his run in full, regardless of where the accident occurs.

Section 7—

Each permanent employee of the Company shall be entitled to one week's holiday each year with pay. Seasonal employees shall not be entitled to such a holiday.

Section 8—

Wage scale: Fredericton-Devon-Marysville Drivers are to receive $18 per week to go into effect at once. In this Division an immediate endeavour is to be made to reduce the working hours to nine hours a day.

The following increases in wages shall be made should financial conditions permit, it being agreed that these increases are a first charge on the earnings of the Company after payment of preferred dividends:—

Suburban Drivers—

Regular drivers are to be paid at the rate of $4 per day. Seasonal drivers are to be paid at the rate of $3.75 per day.

Inter City Drivers—

Seniors are to receive 2·3 cents per mile Juniors (less than two years) are to receive 2 cents per mile.

Freight and Truck Drivers—

These are to be paid $22.00 per week. Helpers are to be paid $15 for a week. City "Pick-up" Freight Drivers are to receive $16 per week.

The hours of work in the Freight Department are to be immediately adjusted to a maximum of ten hours per day.

All these increases are to be considered minimum increases. When this scale of wages is reached, there is to be a general increase of all classes of drivers of a further 15 per cent. If funds in hand are not sufficient to meet the above increases whatever funds are available shall be paid to all classes of drivers on an equal percentage, based on the funds in hand.

Section 9—

At least two times a year, documents revealing the actual financial showing of the Company are to be made available to a Committee of the Association for examination. If thought necessary, the employees may call in an expert to examine the financial records. Expenses of such examination are to be paid in full by the Company.

Section 10—

Persons otherwise employed by the Company shall not be used as drivers unless in cases of great emergency.

Section 11—

Drivers attending court, inquests, or any other investigations, at the instructions of the Company, shall be paid the same as they would have earned on regular runs, plus expenses. Extra drivers so used will be paid $3.50 a day, plus expenses. In such cases, court fees will be returned to the Company.

Section 12—

The company will not object to the wearing of Association Badges on uniforms nor to the posting of Association notices on the bulletin board.

Section 13—

Drivers shall not be disciplined, dismissed, or any entries made against their records unless given a fair chance to defend themselves.

This contract shall be in effect from January 1, 1940, up to and including January 1, 1941, and each year after, unless one of the parties wishes to terminate the agreement, and in such case there must be sixty days' notice given by the party desiring to make the change.

(Signed) SMT (Eastern) Limited, and Associated Companies.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

Employees Undertaking Re Board Award

Saint John, N.B.,
August 16, 1939.

To the Chairman
and Members of the Board.

Re Dispute between Division 1182, Amalgamated Association, and SMT Eastern Co.

Having regard to the question put by your Board to the parties in dispute and with reference to Sect. 63 of the Act, we the Employees of the SMT Company, members of Division 1182, hereby agree with, and through our Representatives to abide by such decision or award as a majority of the members of the said Board shall make in the matters now before it.

(Signed) Magnus Sinclair.
(Signed) Wm. T. Cooper.
(Signed) J. C. Cole.

Representing the Amalgamated Association.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between S.M.T. (Eastern) Limited and their Employees being members of Division Number 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

Participation in the proceedings of this Conciliation Board has been a most valuable

experience and I feel it a privilege to have been associated on it with the Reverend Dr. Thomas and Mr. J. A. Whitebone; but, with regret, I find myself compelled to differ with the report submitted by them.

I have had the opportunity of reading that report and have examined with particular care the reasons listed for the recommendation that the company grant union recognition and enter into an agreement with their employees through the medium of the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. I find nothing in these reasons or in the evidence presented to the Board to justify such a recommendation.

The company is emphatic in its attitude that, while willing to deal with its employees individually or in groups, it is not willing to deal with an international union, either through a local unit or otherwise. There is no legal obligation on the part of the company to grant union recognition and it is my belief this board should not attempt to interfere with the right of the company to deal with the question as it sees fit.

The union representatives argued it would be to the advantage of the company to grant recognition but, when pressed to particularize, they could not go further than suggest the company might benefit through the goodwill of organized labour which they claimed would accrue to the company after recognition. This suggestion appealed to me as more theoretical than practical. At any rate it is not of sufficient weight to influence the company's executives.

I am not impressed by the representations made regarding the achievements and reliability of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. Mr. Magnus Sinclair, international executive of this organization, presented the case of the employees. He spent several months in Saint John assisting the members of the union in connection with the dispute but in that time failed to approach the company to attempt an amicable settlement. His only explanation for not doing so was that he did not wish to expose himself to the humiliation of being refused an interview.

Great stress was laid on the point that through affiliation with an international union, the local unit was able to secure the benefit of the experience of the parent organization, but the proposed agreement in this case was not submitted to the parent organization for approval. On the contrary it was presented to the company by a local street car operator with little experience in negotiating labour agreements.

At the first sitting of the Board the representatives of the employees made it clear they expected Saint John Motor Line, Limited, to be included in the scope of the investigation. I pointed out that company was not included in the order granting the Board of Conciliation, was not a subsidiary of S.M.T. (Eastern) Limited and no notifications regarding the application for, or appointment of, the Conciliation Board has been addressed to it as required by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On the question being referred to Ottawa the Department of Labour ruled that, as the two companies were under the same management and made a practice of exchanging drivers, Saint John Motor Line, Limited, should be included in the investigation and that it was felt the objections to it being so included were technical only. Later the company asked that the investigation include Island Motor Transport, Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary operating in Prince Edward Island. When this request was referred to the department it evaded the question and left the decision to the Board with the result that the other two members ruled the scope of the investigation should not be extended. I can understand the viewpoint of my confreres but not the change of attitude by the department.

The advantage to the company in having Island Motor Transport, Limited, included was to increase the number of driver employees, of which it argued the union did not have a majority. The reasons advanced for including Saint John Motor Line, Limited, in the investigation applied with far more force to the inclusion of Island Motor Transport, Limited. I believe the drivers employed by that company should be considered in deciding the question as to whether the union represents a majority.

I cannot leave this phase of my report without a further reference to the attitude adopted by the Department of Labour. It seems to me the wording of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as adopted by Parliament, should govern the proceedings of all conciliation boards rather than the viewpoint of any departmental official, even a Deputy Minister. The attitude of the Department of Labour in this instance savours of bureaucratic rule.

The company clung to its contention that the union did not include in its paid-up membership a majority of the drivers, while the representatives of the union insisted that the drivers, with very few exceptions, were all union members. A list was filed showing fifty-five drivers employed by S. M. T. (Eastern), Limited, and Saint John Motor Line, Limited. Six additional drivers are employed by Island Motor Transport, Limited. When Mr. A. G.

Burnham made his investigation he found thirty drivers only listed on the membership rolls of the union whereas evidence was adduced to the Board that the votes in favour of a strike numbered more than forty employees, or thirty-three per cent more than appeared on the membership roll. The Burnham report shook my confidence on the reliance which could be placed on the representations made by the union representatives.

It follows from the foregoing that I do not believe the company should execute the suggested agreement which forms part of the majority report.

While recognizing that some of the employees work long hours I cannot see how it is practical to put a ten hour daily schedule in effect in the freight department if it is to include lay-over time. The nature of the operation must be considered. The volume of freight carried will vary from day to day with a consequent variation in the time required to complete a round trip. A driver must make the round trip with his truck. That the employees recognize special considerations apply to the freight department is evident by their suggesting a maximum twelve-hour day. If the illegal competition, referred to in the majority report, were eliminated the company might be in a position to put additional trucks on each route and so reduce working hours.

I was willing to join in a recommendation which, in effect, would restore the January pay when the financial position of the company would justify doing so, but I cannot join in the recommendation as phrased in the majority report. To ask the company to grant an immediate increase on the Fredericton-Devon-Marysville route, where it is suffering a financial loss due to the failure of the Provincial Government to grant it franchise protection, is requesting the company to increase its present loss.

The majority report recommends wage increases that ultimately will amount to from thirty to forty per cent of the wage scale now in effect. There was no evidence presented indicating any hope of the company obtaining sufficient revenue from operations in New Brunswick to justify the adoption of such a wage level. There was conclusive evidence that the current position of the company was not good and that it had heavy bank loans, accounts and bills payable. I can understand the desire to find a wage scale that will make everybody happy but in this instance we have a business problem that must be regarded with some degree of realism and with the realization that the creditors have some interest in how a debtor company expends its revenue.

Dated the seventh day of September, A.D. 1939.

(Signed) L. McC. Ritchie.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JULY 1, 1939, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period July 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939. (An article covering the period April 1 to June 30, 1939, appeared in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 654).

Stevedores, Checkers, Coopers, Etc., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—As a result of mediation by departmental officers over a protracted period a settlement was secured in the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their stevedores, coopers, porters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, employed respectively at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. The applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been made, were consequently withdrawn. A reference to this dispute appeared on page 656

of the July issue of the Labour Gazette. The dispute had to do with the employees' request for general wage increases, changes in working conditions, and the inclusion in the agreement of monthly rated positions.

Motor Coach and Truck Drivers, Saint John, N.B.—Mediation by officials of the Department of Labour in a dispute between the SMT Eastern Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division No. 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, as referred to on page 658 of the July issue of the Labour Gazette, having been unsuccessful, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established early in July to deal with the matter. The report of this Board will be found elsewhere in this publication.

Checkers, Porters, Coopers, Etc., Port McNicoll, Ont.—During the past several weeks officers of the Department of Labour continued their efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute regarding wages and working conditions between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and checkers, porters, coopers, coal handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed at the Railway Company's wharf at Port McNicoll, Ontario, as mentioned in the July issue of the Labour Gazette at page 658. Agreement was secured on all points with the exception of the payment of penalty overtime for work performed on Sundays. This the employer refused to concede, but offered overtime rates for the seventh day to men who were not allowed one day off in seven. The employees declined this on the ground that it was inconsistent with other agreements in effect on the Great Lakes covering similar classes of employees. Early in September, when it became apparent that no agreement could be reached, it was decided to proceed with the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, particulars of which will be found on page 896 of the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

Grain Elevator Employees, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—On July 18, 1939, the assistance of the Department of Labour was requested in a dispute involving twelve terminal grain elevator companies and their employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. The existing agreement was to expire on July 31, and the companies had refused to accept the revised contract submitted by the Brotherhood, which included provision for increased wages, the institution of an 8-hour day, penalty overtime rates, holidays with pay, the inclusion of monthly paid employees in the agreement and, as well, a clause to the effect that the Brotherhood be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all employees below the rank of General Foreman. A conciliation officer of the Department conferred separately with representatives of the employers and with officers of the union, and a joint conference followed. The employers contended that, due to the seasonal nature of operations, regular working hours were impracticable, that as the companies were then operating at a loss increased wages could not be considered and, though quite willing to continue the agreement with the Brotherhood, they were definitely opposed to the principle of a closed shop. No basis of settlement could be reached, and subsequently the employees made application for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. One Board was established to deal with the dispute, as reported elsewhere in this issue. It was stated that 1,060 employees were directly affected.

Truck Drivers, Van Men and Helpers, Saskatoon, Sask.—A dispute existing between the Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company, Saskatoon, and its truck drivers, van men and helpers, members of Division No. 200, Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was terminated in August as a result of intervention by a conciliation officer of the Department. The employees had made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but this was withdrawn following meetings held by the conciliator at which an agreement was reached providing for certain adjustments in working conditions. The application stated that 26 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

The accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during September numbered 5,395, as compared with 5,645 during August, and 5,121 during September a year ago. The total benefits awarded during September amounted to $531,990.40, of which $447,179.65 was for compensation and $84,810.75 for medical aid.

This year's record to date shows a total of 42,946 accidents reported, as compared with 45,084 during the same period last year, and total benefits of $4,505,375.32, as compared with $4,683,173.13 during the corresponding period of 1938.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Sept. 1939	17	8,804	23,652
*Aug. 1939	18	15,031	42,110
Sept. 1938	15	2,132	16,268

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was slightly less than in August, the figures as to workers involved and time loss were considerably lower. Approximately 38,000 out of 42,110 man working days lost in August were due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and in September approximately 17,250 days were lost in strikes of coal miners in the same province against working with miners of alien origin. None of the other disputes in August or September involved a large number of workers or caused considerable time loss. In August, 1938, most of the time loss was due to seven disputes, each of which caused time loss of over one thousand days, the most important being a strike of salmon fishermen in British Columbia.

Three disputes, involving 791 workers, were carried over from August, including two which had been reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical table in the September Labour Gazette, namely: clothing workers (sportswear), Montreal, P.Q., and restaurant workers at London, Ont. Fourteen disputes commenced during September. Of these seventeen disputes, fifteen were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers and six in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: clothing factory workers (sportswear), Montreal, P.Q., and automobile parts factory workers, Windsor, Ont.

There were seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia against working with certain miners of alien enemy origin. It was claimed that some of these had expressed hostile sentiments and that some might be a cause of danger. In some cases the miners requested the exclusion of all foreign born workers. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigated and it was found that many of the foreign born had become naturalized and in most cases there appeared to be no reason to fear trouble. Certain miners, however, were instructed to remain off work for a time. Work was resumed pending the results of these investigations. In some cases some of the miners objected to resuming work unless the miners of foreign origin were allowed to work until something had been found against them.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; and stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A cessation of work by ten to fifteen caddies at a golf club at Winnipeg, Man., on August 29 for part of one day was reported in September. It appears that one of the caddies was demoted by the manager and a number of the others ceased work but their demand for his reinstatement in the higher class was not granted.

A cessation of work by 32 longshoremen at Goderich, Ont., on September 29 to secure an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour

to 50 cents has been reported in the press. It was stated that the crews of the ship involved and another ship in port completed the loading of the vessel. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

A cessation of work by coal miners on one shift in one mine at Stellarton, N.S., on September 27 has been reported in the press. The cause was reported to be the layoff of one miner for unsatisfactory work.

A stoppage of work by 22 employees in a spinning mill at Listowel, Ont., on September 25 has been reported in the press. The cause was not stated.

A dispute at Regina, Sask., is reported to have involved about 75 men in a stoppage of work for a short time on September 14. It appears that the men were digging a ditch for sewer and waterworks construction for the city and a misunderstanding arose as to payment by the cubic foot instead of at 45 cents per hour. On being assured by the Mayor that payment by the hour would be made, work was resumed.

A stoppage of work by 70 men on a civic paving job at Stellarton, N.S., on September 25 has been reported in the press. It was stated that they objected to certain deductions from pay for taxes and work was resumed when a satisfactory arrangement was reached with the authorities after one day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to September

Restaurant Employees, London, Ont.—A number of employees in one restaurant ceased work on August 17 to secure an agreement between the employer and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League. The employer reported that the only condition in the draft agreement not conceded was the employment of union members only while the union reported there was a difference over a reduction in hours from 65 per week to 60. It was reported that the employer secured an interim injunction in connection with picketing. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached at the end of September providing for six day's work per week instead of seven without a reduction in pay. Work was resumed at the beginning of October. The dispute was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

Disputes Commencing During September

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—The miners employed in one colliery of one company ceased work on September 28 to secure the reinstatement of five miners suspended early in August for unsatisfactory work. It was reported that the provincial mine inspector and the union officials considered that the work was unsatisfactory but the miners held that the suspension should have been cancelled in a short time. The miners had, therefore, ceased work in August, on the tenth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth and thirty-first as reported in the Labour Gazette for September, the dates given being slightly different. In each case work was resumed after a few days, pending negotiations. The miners made a levy on the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to September, 1939				
Mining, Etc.—				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	1,400	Commenced Aug. 31, 1939; for reinstatement of five miners; terminated Sept. 4, 1939; return of workers; indefinite.
Manufacturing—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	85	1,600	Commenced Aug. 7, 1939; alleged violation of agreement *re* replacement of dismissed workers; unterminated.
Service—				
Business, Etc.—				
Restaurant employees, London, Ont.	1	6	132	Commenced Aug. 17, 1939; for union agreement with reduced hours, closed shop, etc.; terminated Sept. 27; conciliation (provincial); compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1939*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	1,500	1,500	Commenced Sept. 5; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 5; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	350	350	Commenced Sept. 5; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	1,950	1,950	Commenced Sept. 5; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	1,100	8,000	Commenced Sept. 11; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	800	2,400	Commenced Sept. 11; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 13; return of workers pending investigation; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	850	1,700	Commenced Sept. 13; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	450	1,350	Commenced Sept. 21; against working with miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Sept. 26; return of workers pending investigation; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	2,100	Commenced Sept. 28; against suspension of five workers; terminated Sept. 30; negotiations; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, Milltown, N.S.	1	24	130	Commenced Sept. 11; for increase in wage rates; terminated Sept. 16; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Clothing factory workers (sportswear, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.	1	20	60	Commenced Sept. 12; *re* application of union rates on new line of operations; terminated Sept. 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Wood factory workers, Fenelon Falls, Ont.	1	41	205	Commenced Sept. 12; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 16; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	28	600	Commenced Sept. 7; for reinstatement of workers, increased wages, recognition of union, etc.; unterminated.
Miscellaneous—				
Window shade factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	100	100	Commenced Sept. 19; for increase in wages and adjustments of minor grievances; terminated Sept. 19; negotiations; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	100	75	Commenced Sept. 23; for increased wage rates; terminated Sept. 23; negotiations; compromise.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

wages of all to reimburse the suspended men for the wages lost but the union voted against stoppage of work.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, MILLTOWN, N.B.—A number of weavers in two out of three shifts in a cotton mill ceased work on September 11 to secure an increase in wages to the rate for experienced workers, 25½ cents per hour, from the beginners' rates at 14 cents to 21 cents per hour during the first year and one half. The management offered to pay the rate requested if more looms were run. As a result of conciliation by the provincial Fair Wage Officer this was agreed upon but extra workers were to be provided to change the cloth for the weavers.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (SPORTSWEAR, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 12 owing to a dispute as to the piece rates to be paid on a new line of work under the agreement with the United Garment Workers of America. A new scale of piece rates was agreed to in a short time but a resumption of work was delayed owing to Jewish holidays.

WOOD FACTORY WORKERS, FENELON FALLS, ONT.—The male employees in one establishment ceased work on September 12 to secure an increase in wages of five cents per hour. As a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour work was resumed on September 17, under an arrangement that wages would be increased two cents per hour until the end of the year when a further increase of three cents will be made if production costs have been lowered through the co-operation of employees in eliminating waste, etc. A committee of employees is to be chosen to discuss production methods, etc., with the management and there is to be no stoppage of work until the end of the year nor thereafter if the agreement is continued. The strikers joined a local of the United Carpenters and Joiners of America.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on September 7 to secure the reinstatement of certain workers discharged on the previous day alleged to have been dismissed for union activity, and to secure a union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc. The workers had joined the United Automobile Workers of America. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated but early in October as a result of conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for the re-employment of the men discharged, one at different work and one on probation, with improvements in wages and working conditions, the management agreeing to discuss grievances with employees, not more than three at one time.

WINDOW SHADE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment manufacturing upholstery goods, window shades, etc., ceased work on September 19 to secure an increase in wages of five cents per hour and certain improvements in working conditions. As a result of negotiations between the management and representatives of the Toronto District Labour Council it was reported to have been arranged that certain improvements would be made, that the management would meet a committee of employees and that on the return of the manager there would be negotiations as to an increase in wages. Work was resumed on the next day.

LONGSHOREMEN, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Men engaged to unload coal from a ship ceased work on September 23 demanding an increase in wages of twenty per cent. Work was resumed next day when the rate was increased from 70 cents per hour to 80 cents.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more

important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of disputes which began during August was 85 and 21 were unterminated at the end of July, making a total of 106 in progress during the month, involving 37,200 workers with a resultant time loss of 118,000 man working days.

Of the 85 disputes which began during August, 23 arose out of demands for increases in wages, five were against proposed wage reductions and 29 were over other wage questions. Questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons led to 15 strikes, five were over questions of working conditions and seven were over questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during August numbered 94. Of these 24 were settled in favour of the workers, 53 were settled in favour of the employers and 17 resulted in compromises. In the case of three disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during August occurred at Wrexham, Wales, on August 22 when 5,000 colliery workers employed by four firms ceased work for advances in wages. By August 28 work had been resumed in these four collieries under conditions similar to those prior to the strike.

On August 22, 2,200 colliery workers at Bargoed, Glamorganshire, refused to work with non-unionists. Work was resumed the same day when the non-unionists joined the union.

At Abertridwr, Glamorganshire, 1,250 colliery workers, employed by one firm ceased work on August 22, refusing to work with non-unionists. The latter joined the union and work was resumed on August 26.

On August 10, at Hereford a demand for payment of four hours travelling time on completion of contract led to a strike of 1,772 building trade operatives; 311 others were indirectly involved. Work was resumed the same day when the workers demands were granted.

At Devizes, Wiltshire, 1,350 building trade operatives struck for an increase in wages of 3d per hour. No changes were made in the wage rates, but by August 15 the majority of the workers had resumed work.

Refusal to work with non-unionists led to a strike of 1,100 colliery workers at Hirwaun, Glamorganshire, on August 28, which was settled two days later when the workers in question joined the union.

At Pontypool, Monmouthshire, 1,000 colliery workers ceased work on August 17, as the result of a dispute respecting bonus payment to work people who were absent from work on the day preceding a holiday. Work was resumed two days later and the dispute was referred to arbitrators who subsequently decided in favour of the workers.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during the first half of 1939. During that period there were 43 disputes which involved 11,193 employees of 607 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 29,097 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was £33,409. During the first half of 1938 there were 39 disputes which involved 5,078 workers with a resulting time loss of 12,796 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in July, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 210 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 135 unterminated at the end of June made a total of 345 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 200,000 with a resultant time loss of 1,000,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 338 strikes in progress, involving about 110,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 925,000 man working days.

War risks led to strikes of seamen on American ships scheduled to sail for European and Mediterranean ports during September. These strikes were most serious at New York about the middle of the month when nine liners were reported as being held there. In most cases the seamen were members of the National Maritime Union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and demanded an increase in wages, a bonus for entering the war zone and individual insurance. Negotiations between representatives of the union and shipowners led to a settlement on or about September 20 under the terms of which the seamen were granted 25 per cent increases in wage rates, guaranteed transportation back to the United States, payment of wages in event of internment in a foreign port and insurance against the loss of personal effects. Legal proceedings against certain of the striking seamen were dropped by the terms of the settlement.

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATORS FOR "KEY" COMMODITIES

War-Time Prices and Trade Board Assisted By Experts in Wool, Sugar and Leather—Review of Sugar Situation

ESTABLISHED on the outbreak of war as a protective measure against undue price increases or hoarding in the necessities of life, and to permit a maximum diversion of goods to war needs, the War-Time Prices and Trade Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, pages 889-893), has expanded its activities during the past month by the appointment of administration experts to survey and direct the distribution of certain "key" commodities.

In addition to its five Commissioners—H. B. McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariff; David Sim, Commissioner of Excise; F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act; A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services, Department of Agriculture; and Charles P. Hebert, member of the Tariff Board—the Board personnel has been increased by the appointment of the following officials:

Economist—Professor H. R. Kemp, University of Toronto.

Secretary—Professor K. W. Taylor, McMaster University, Hamilton.

Wool Administrator—David C. Dick, Cobourg, who shall "be responsible, in co-operation with the industries concerned and under the direction of the Board, for the conduct of negotiations with the United Kingdom Wool Controller, for the organization of any necessary arrangements for the securing of supplies of wool, both domestic and imported, required by Canadian manufacturers, for the supervision of the purchase, shipment, delivery, and allocation of such supplies, for the investigation of applications for licences to export wool or its products, for the determination of prices for wool, tops, rags, waste or yarns, export licences for which may have been withheld, and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board."

Sugar Administrator—S. R. Noble, Montreal, who shall "be responsible, in co-operation with the industries concerned and under the direction of the Board, for the conduct of negotiations with the United Kingdom Sugar Controller, for arranging for supplies of sugar to be imported into Canada, for the supervision of the purchase, shipment, delivery and where necessary the diversion and allocation of sugar, and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board."

Technical Adviser to Sugar Administrator—H. J. Hobbins, Montreal.

Hides and Leather Administrator—Maurice Samson, Quebec, who shall "be responsible, in co-operation with the industries concerned and under the direction of the Board, for the conduct of negotiations with the United Kingdom Leather Controller, for arranging for supplies of hides and leather to be imported into Canada, for supervision of the purchase, shipment, delivery and allocation of hides and leather, whether domestic or imported, and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board."

Publicity—Rielle Thomson.

In addition to the above officials the following officers from various government departments have been seconded for service (as required) to the Board:

Herbert Marshall, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Oliver Master, Department of Trade and Commerce.
Charles W. Bolton, Department of Labour.
Mrs. P. G. Turner, Tariff Board.
E. S. Martindale, Department of Mines and Resources.
E. D. Lawrence, Department of National Revenue.
C. R. Morphy, Department of National Revenue.
Miss L. C. Craig, Department of Finance.

The appointment of a Canadian Sugar Administrator followed four weeks' intensive effort and study of the sugar situation by the War-Time Prices and Trade Board. In addition to arranging that the refineries will purchase their raw sugar requirements at cost until August 31 next from the United Kingdom Sugar Controller, the Board has secured the voluntary co-operation of the refiners and industrial users of sugar.

Sugar Situation During September

An appraisal of the sugar situation as at the end of September, released by the Board on October 2, indicated that:

(1) Distribution of refined sugar to the trade in September was some forty million pounds in excess of deliveries in September of last year;
(2) Stocks on hand in Canadian refineries on the last day of September totalled about fifty million pounds;
(3) Ample supplies of raw sugar for melting during the coming year are assured.

Reviewing the results of the September "run" on sugar and its depletion of normal stocks, the Board's press release of October 2 revealed the emergency measures taken to assure adequate consumer distribution, chiefly due to the co-operation of large industrial firms. The September developments were thus outlined:

"Despite unusually large deliveries in August, culminating in unrestricted selling by retailers on the Friday and Saturday preceding Labour Day, the refiners made exceptional efforts to meet the abnormal demands of September. Hundreds of requests and complaints received by the Board were turned over to the refiners for attention resulting in an unprecedented distribution of refined sugar throughout Canada. In spite of the fact, however, that consumers were being given a great deal more sugar than they normally could consume, scarcity persisted in many centres, right to the end of the month. Refining stocks running low, the War-time Prices Board requested certain large industrial users of sugar—many of whom had bought and stored their supplies long before the outbreak of war—to release to the refiners stated quantities for diversion to the distributing trade. In little more than a week the Board thus secured, without coercion and without promise of replacement, close upon six million pounds, all of which was turned over for consumer use. Canadian firms which co-operated with the Board in meeting its first call upon industrial stocks included the following: The Coca-Cola Company; Charles Gurd and Company; Kik Company; Canada Dry Ginger Ale Limited; Pepsi-Cola Company of Canada, Limited; Willards Chocolates Limited; Christie-Brown and Company, Limited; Fry Cadbury Limited; Rowntree Company Limited; Laura Secord Candy Shops; Wm. Neilson Limited; Beech-Nut Company of Canada; Borden Company Limited; William Wrigley Junior Company; Canadian Chewing Gum Company, Limited; and Pure Gold Manufacturing Company.

It is of interest to consumers that the abnormal distribution during the month of September was at the price which had been prevailing since April last."

The Immediate Future

Emphasizing the necessity for consumer restraint in sugar purchasing during the next few weeks, the Board surveyed the immediate future as follows:

"The results achieved during the weeks when canning and preserving were on a greater-than-normal basis were secured at a very definite cost, namely, drastic diminution of reserve stocks in refiners' hands. These stand to-day at about fifty million pounds, or about enough to meet normal requirements for about fifteen days. These must suffice for Canada's needs until raws now afloat arrive and until the first sugar resulting from the fall crops in the beet areas begins to flow into the storage bins in Ontario and Alberta refineries. And they will suffice if consumers throughout Canada have the patriotism and the common sense to be content with a sugar supply that is definitely on a day-to-day basis. A buying panic of the Labour Day week-end kind or a continuance of the undoubted present tendency to hoard may very easily result in an acute (even if temporary) shortage which will be as real as that of recent weeks was unreal and unwarranted.

Prospects for 1939-1940

"By arrangement between the governments of the United Kingdom and Canada, the Canadian refining industry is now assured of its normal requirements of raws until August 31 next. Thus the spectre of 'no raws' is laid. Refining will proceed on a normal basis; distribution will be without serious delay or dislocation; it remains only to hope that purchasing by consumers will follow its wonted peace-time course and that the inclination to 'tuck away' against a fancied period of famine will in the national interest be resisted."

It was also pointed out that if individuals continue to buy in excess of their needs, or in short, if hoarding—now a prison offence—continues, it is possible that there may be some restrictions on the supplies (sales) until the raw sugar now en route reaches the Dominion and until beet sugar operations begin in Alberta and Ontario. In the meantime, prosecutions are underway in several centres where evidence of sugar hoarding by individuals and firms has been obtained.

The Board chairman, H. B. McKinnon, urged patriotic action in restricting purchases of sugar to normal, or preferably slightly less than normal requirements until adequate supplies reach the Dominion.

Removal of Dumping Duty

On October 6 the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, on the recommendation of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, authorized the temporary removal of the dumping duty applicable to refined sugar imported into Canada. In view of the shortage of refined sugar in Canada, entries covering importations of refined sugar will be accepted until the 15th of November, 1939, without the application of dumping duties.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, ONTARIO (SECOND SESSION) AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN 1939

New Brunswick

THE New Brunswick Legislature which sat from February 26 to April 6 enacted an Industrial Standards Act and new laws providing for early closing of retail establishments and marketing of natural products and giving effect within the Province to the provisions of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1938. Statutes governing factories, mines and co-operative associations were amended.

Industrial Standards Act

The Industrial Standards Act, which came into force on August 10, 1939, is generally similar to the statutes of like title in other provinces but applies only to the construction industry. It does not extend to persons employed by the Government of the Province or any of its departments or by any board or commission created by an Act of the Legislature or by a municipal corporation. Also excluded are domestic servants and any persons engaged in temporary employment where the total cost of the services performed for, together with the material supplied by, the employer does not exceed $100.

The Minister of Health and Labour is authorized to define zones for purposes of the Act and, upon petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry covered by the Act in a designated zone or zones, he may convene a conference of employers and employees in such industry for the purpose of investigating or considering the condition of labour and for negotiating standard or uniform rates of wages and hours. The employers and employees in conference may agree in writing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for any class or for all classes of employees in the industry and if the Minister deems it to have been agreed upon by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in the agreement, in the designated zone or zones and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry. Schedules are not to become effective until the tenth day after publication of the order in council in the Royal Gazette unless the order in council itself provides otherwise. Every employer must keep a copy of a schedule affecting him posted in a conspicuous place in his place of business.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and any regulations made under its authority and the parties to an agreement are to assist in maintaining the standards provided by the schedule affecting them. An inspector may require any employer affected by a schedule to furnish the names, addresses and ages of his employees, together with information respecting wages, hours and conditions of labour and to produce records, payrolls, contracts of employment and other documents for inspection. The Minister may inquire into any partnership or association and if he considers that it is being used to defeat the Act or the regulations made under its authority, he may declare any or every member of such partnership to be an employee for purposes of the Act and regulations. In every zone or group of zones employers and employees in an industry to which a schedule applies may set up an advisory committee of not more than five members to hear complaints and to assist in enforcing the schedule.

An employer who contravenes the provisions of any schedule applicable to him is liable to a fine of from $25 to $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than three months. In addition he is to be ordered upon conviction to pay to the inspector, on behalf of the provincial secretary-treasurer, or of the employee in the discretion of the magistrate, the full amount of the wages found to be unpaid, the said amount being recoverable by distress at the instance of the inspector. An employee contravening the provisions of any schedule applicable to him is liable to a fine of not more than $25 and in default of payment to 10 days' imprisonment. Any person violating the Act or regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, the penalty to be recoverable or enforced under the Summary Convictions Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act, including the defining of any trade or occupation. Such regulations when published in the Royal Gazette are to have the force of law.

Early Closing of Shops

The Early Closing Act, which came into force on May 1, repeals the Early Closing

Act, 1917, but continues in force, until suspended, cancelled, varied or revised, all by-laws made under the repealed statute which are in effect at the time of the commencement of the new Act. Under the 1917 Act a municipal council could pass a by-law fixing the hour at which shops must close only if a petition signed by three-fourths of the persons engaged in the particular classes of shops concerned by the petition was presented to the council. The new Act was based on a recommendation of the provincial Fair Wage Officer after an investigation of working hours in shops. It enables the council of any city, town, village or municipality to make by-laws requiring that during the whole or any part or parts of the year retail establishments and barber shops shall be closed and remain closed on each or any day of the week between the hours specified in the by-law. By-laws may also be passed requiring such establishments to close during the whole or part of any holiday as specified in the by-law. A council may make such by-laws of its own motion or on petition of such proportion of the persons engaged in any class or classes of retail trade or in the trade of barbering as appear to the council to be representative of such class or classes. Nothing in the Act or in any by-law is to render unlawful the continuance in a retail establishment after the closing hour of any customers who were there immediately before that hour or the serving of such customers.

Any by-law made under the Act may classify retail establishments according to the merchandise sold and provide that any regulation in such by-law shall apply to one or more of such classes or provide different regulations for different classes. If more than one class of goods is sold or more than one trade or business carried on in a retail establishment and if a by-law passed under the Act does not apply to one or more of such classes of goods or to any one or more of such trades, such establishment may be kept open after the specified hour on the terms laid down in the by-law, for the purposes of the sale of such goods or of such trades or businesses only.

A by-law made under the Act by a municipal council is to apply only to the municipal district or division over which the council has jurisdiction. A by-law made by a county council may provide that any regulations contained in it shall apply only to a certain district or to certain districts defined in the by-law or may provide different regulations for different districts in the county.

Any person violating the provisions of a by-law made under the Act is liable to a fine not exceeding $40 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. Penalties are to be recovered or enforced under the Summary Convictions Act and to be paid to the treasurer of the municipality.

Closed Shop—Conciliation and Investigation

The Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, was amended to provide that nothing in the Act shall be construed to restrict, limit or interfere with the right of an organization of employees to maintain an existing agreement or to enter into a new agreement whereby all employees of the employer or organization of employers are required to be members of a specified organization of employees.

A further amendment provides that where in a labour dispute the employees affected are members of the same organization but are employed by more than one employer and it is desired to make application for the appointment of a conciliation committee, the application and required statutory declaration may be signed by any two of the officers of such organization provided the application has been authorized by a majority of the employees in writing or by a majority vote of all such employees taken on a secret ballot.

Mines

Amendments in the Mining Act include a change in the section dealing with overtime in case of accident or emergency or of exceptional work which requires to be dealt with without interruption in order to avoid serious interference with the ordinary work of the mine. The Minister may now "by regulation define conditions to which such emergency or exceptional work shall apply and fix the rate of wage to be paid to workmen who are required to remain below ground or work longer than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours." The Bill as introduced, provided that a workman required to remain below ground for emergency work for a longer period than the maximum of eight hours fixed by the Act was to be paid for such period at the rate ordinarily paid for work done by the hour or day, in addition to any other amount payable to him for work done by measurement or for material gotten out.

A section of the Bill which was struck out by the Legislature would have reworded the section dealing with hours of labour to provide that a workman shall not be "kept or allowed to remain," instead of as at present, "employed," at his working place below ground for the purpose of his work for more than eight hours during any consecutive 24 hours. The Bill would also have declared guilty of an offence, the owner, agent or manager of a mine, instead of as at present the operator,

where a workman was employed below ground in contravention of the Act.

The following provisions were added to the Act. The Minister may, by regulation, establish the length and depth of the cut under the long-wall or short-wall mining system and provide for working conditions thereunder. The provincial factory inspector or any officer appointed by the Workmen's Compensation Board to inspect mechanical equipment connected with mining, whether above or below the surface, particularly where danger to life or personal injuries are involved, is to have the same access to mines and mining property as the inspector of mines. All accidents to men or accidents involving equipment, timbering or any other thing which has to do directly or indirectly with the operation of the mine, either above or below ground, and which might be a source of danger to men must be reported by the operator of the mine in the most expeditious way to the inspector of mines or to the deputy inspector.

A section added to the Mechanics' Lien Act provides that any person who performs work or service upon or in respect of any mine for the purpose of producing mineral for the holder of the mining licence or lease under the provisions of the Mining Act or for any contractor or sub-contractor, shall have a lien for the price of such work or service upon the estate or interest of the holder of the licence or lease to the same extent, and subject to the same limitations, as other liens provided for in the Act.

Factories

The Factories Act was amended to require uninsured boilers to be inspected before being used and annually thereafter. Formerly all boilers were required to be insured and inspected within one year by a competent inspector. The Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, is given power to make regulations for the inspection and licensing of pressure vessels other than boilers. The board of examiners which formerly was required to have three members is now to have not less than three or more than five members. The Board is to prescribe subjects for, and conduct, examination of applicants for stationary boilermen's certificates, as well as for those of stationary pumping or hoisting engineers which were already under its jurisdiction. The section forbidding an unlicensed person to operate or have charge of a steam plant was amended to prohibit such person being employed to operate or have charge of a steam boiler or engine. As before, the inspector may issue temporary permits in emergencies. The provision was repealed which exempted from the operation of the Act boilers and engines in apartment houses, schools, churches or other public buildings used for hot water heating only or when used for steam heating carrying a pressure of not more than 15 pounds.

Health of Employees

The Health Act was amended to enable the Minister of Health and Labour, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make regulations governing the use of hydrocyanic acid or its compounds or other lethal gas as an insecticide and for the licensing and regulation of persons engaged in the business of vermin destroying. Any person wilfully violating the Act or regulations is now liable, in default of payment of the fine not exceeding $200 for which the Act provides, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Municipal Improvements

The Municipal Improvements Assistance Enabling Act, which is retroactive to July 1, 1938, empowers the municipalities to take advantage of the Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act. The latter statute authorizes the Dominion Minister of Finance to make loans, not exceeding in the aggregate $30,000,000 for constructing or making extensions or improvements to municipal projects, provided that the work will assist in the relief of unemployment.

Co-operation and Marketing

The section of the New Brunswick Co-operative Associations Act, which provided that notice of incorporation should be published by the Registrar at the expense of the association in two successive issues of the *Royal Gazette,* was replaced by a provision that such notice shall be published by the Registrar in one issue of the *Royal Gazette.* A new section authorizes the Minister in charge of carrying out the provisions of the Act, on application of an association incorporated under the Act Respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations, to order that the New Brunswick Co-operative Associations Act shall apply to such association.

An Act to Assist in The Marketing of Natural Products enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to give effect within the Province, in so far as it is within the jurisdiction of the Province to do so, to any Dominion law for regulating the marketing of any natural products of Canada. By Order in Council also such laws as may be deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of regulating the marketing of the natural products of New Brunswick may be enacted and are to have the same effect as if enacted by the Legislature.

Ontario (Special Session)

During the Special Session of the Ontario Legislature which met on September 19 and was prorogued on September 22, the Mining Act was amended with respect to those sections requiring every person employed underground for more than 50 hours per month to have a certificate, renewed annually, of freedom from diseases of the respiratory organs and, during the first two years of employment, of general fitness. The amendment provides that where the holder of a certificate under these provisions enlists or enrols for active service, his certificate shall not expire during his period of service and he may, upon being discharged from active service, obtain a miner's certificate or renewal thereof if the medical officer finds him free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs.

Northwest Territories

The Local Administrative District Ordinance, enacted by the Council of the Northwest Territories and proclaimed in force September 1, 1939, provides for the establishment of local administrative districts in the Northwest Territories and stipulates that the Local Trustee Boards, charged with the administration of such districts, may pass by-laws for the enforcement of closing at any specified hour of all wholesale and retail shops, stores or other places where any mercantile business is carried on, provided that the Board is requested to do so by a petition signed by three-quarters of the ratepayers of the district who are engaged in any such line of business. The Ordinance further provides that any person contravening the provisions of any by-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than one month. Similar provision was made in an Ordinance of 1894 which is revised by the present Ordinance.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Alberta Trade and Industry Act—Minimum Wages in British Columbia—Manitoba Teachers—New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act—Farm Rehabilitation in Ontario—Trade Schools in Nova Scotia—Quebec Fair Wage Act.

REGULATIONS have recently been issued prohibiting the employment of barbers and apprentices in Alberta who are not licensed under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act, fixing minimum wages for women employed in places of amusement in British Columbia and for men engaged in the Christmas tree industry. There is a new by-law concerning the retirement fund of Manitoba teachers, an amendment in the list of industrial diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act in New Brunswick, and regulations concerning the Farm Rehabilitation Plan in Ontario and trade schools in Nova Scotia. The Order under the Quebec Fair Wage Act governing the manufacture of doors, sashes and wooden building products is further suspended, and also the one dealing with the manufacture of brick, tile, building blocks and similar products. New orders govern taxicabs in Montreal, Quebec and Levis and laundries, dyeworks, etc., in Quebec City. Resolutions of the Fair Wage Board extend the definition of "seasonal industries" in Order 4.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act

The code of fair competition governing the barbering trade which was approved by order in council on February 4, 1937, was amended on August 21 to provide that employers may employ only journeymen barbers and apprentices who hold certificates of proficiency or apprentices' certificates issued under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Two orders of the Board of Industrial Relations, effective September 11, relate to females employed in public places of amusement and to the Christmas tree industry, respectively.

Order 67 under the Female Minimum Wage Act applies to all females employed as attendants in any theatre, music hall, concert room, lecture hall, shooting gallery, bowling alley, swimming pool, bathing pavilion or other similar place where a charge for admission or service is made to the public. It replaces an order of September 15, 1919, fixing a minimum wage for women employed in theatres, shooting galleries and other places of amusement, as well as for female workers in garages and gasoline service stations and drivers of motor cars and other vehicles. The latter occupations now being held only by male workers are covered by orders under the Male

Minimum Wage Act. The order of 1919 also applied to beauty parlour operators but a special minimum wage was fixed for these workers on August 29, 1935, (Labour Gazette, 1935, p. 902).

The order of 1919 distinguished between employees under and over 18 years of age except in the case of ushers in theatres. It provided for a weekly minimum of $14.25 for those over 18 and for ushers working more than 36 hours a week. Ushers employed from 18 to 36 hours a week had a minimum of $10.80 and those employed after 6 p.m. on legal holidays or for special matinees had to be paid at least 30 cents an hour for 2½ hours. Girls under 18, not employed as ushers, had weekly minima ranging from $10 to $13 according to experience.

The new order fixes a weekly minimum of $14.25 for all females within its scope who are employed for a week of 40 hours or more. As before, no worker covered by the order may work more than eight hours a day or 48 hours a week unless a permit in writing is obtained from the Board. Persons hired for less than 40 hours a week must be paid at least 35 cents an hour with a daily guarantee of 75 cents. All waiting time must be paid for. Uniforms or special articles of apparel required by the employer must be supplied, repaired and laundered at his expense.

Order 68 under the Male Minimum Wage Act, which provides a 40-cent hourly minimum for male employees engaged in operations in or incidental to the cutting, gathering, hauling and shipping of evergreens to be used for decorative purposes, is similar to an order in effect from November 24 to December 31, 1938. (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1349). The new order, however, requires only 85 per cent of the employees to be paid this minimum. The remaining 15 per cent, which must include all handicapped workers, part-time employees and apprentices, may be paid as low as 30 cents an hour. Another new provision stipulates that wages must be paid semi-monthly and must include all wages due up to not more than seven days prior to the date of payment.

Manitoba Teachers' Retirement Fund Act

In line with the 1939 amendment to this Act, by-law No. 4 passed by the Board of Administrators on July 17 repeals from September 1 by-law No. 3 which was passed on June 19, 1935. From July 1 the contribution to be made by teachers to the Retirement Fund is raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent of the salary.

The amount of pension payable depends on the length of service and the average yearly salary on account of which contributions have been made, but the age of the teacher is no longer taken into account. A person is eligible for pension on retirement after 30 years' service but the minimum period of service for retirement in the future on account of disability is raised from 15 to 20 years. A claim must be made within two years of retirement.

The pension payable after 30 years' service is an annual sum equal to a percentage of one-sixtieth of one-half of the average yearly salary for the last 10 years multiplied by the figure representing the total of the number of years of employment after June 30, 1939, eight-tenths of the preceding 10 years, six-tenths of the years from 1925-1930 and four-tenths of the years before July 1, 1925. Tables set out the percentages ranging from 67 to 30 years of service to 100 for 40 or more years and also the minimum and maximum pensions to be applied in cases where the computation results in a lower amount than the prescribed minimum or a higher sum than the fixed maximum. In the case of disability pensions the same multiplier is applied to one-sixtieth of one-third of the average yearly salary.

A new provision entitles a teacher ceasing to be employed after August 31, 1939, to receive in addition to one-half of the amount contributed without interest, one-twentieth of such amount for each full year of contribution between 10 and 20 years if he has contributed for at least 10 full years of employment as a teacher. As before, there is no provision for a refund unless contributions have been made for five years.

New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act

An order of the Workmen's Compensation Board, effective September 20, amends the list of industrial diseases compensatable under the Act to add bursitis of the prepatellar or of the olecranon bursa due to any employment. Ankylostomiasis and acute bursitis over the elbow incurred during employment in a mine are struck from the list.

Nova Scotia Trade Schools Regulations Act, 1939

Regulations under this Act were approved by order in council on September 8. They prohibit the use of any misleading advertisement regarding trade schools. Trade schools giving instruction by correspondence are not permitted to indicate, either directly or by implication, that a student completing the course of instruction is assured of employment, or that there is a specific demand for workers trained in the courses offered or that there are positions available for such workers without giving full particulars and location

where such opportunities exist. In no case may trade school advertising be inserted in the "help wanted" columns of newspapers. Advertisements must give the name and address of the school or its agents.

The proprietor of a trade school must keep a register of all students resident in the province and, when applying for a certificate of registration or a renewal thereof, must furnish the Director of Technical Education with the names and addresses of all students registered during the preceding 12 months.

No trade school is to be operated jointly with a shop or other commercial business. However, goods made by the students or services carried out by them may be sold to the public at prices approved by the Director of Technical Education. The Director must also approve all contracts made between trade schools and their students, the hours of instruction and the course of studies in the school and the instructors hired. The proprietors and operators are responsible for carrying out all health, sanitary and safety regulations.

The proprietor or operator of any trade school must deposit and maintain with the Minister of Labour a surety bond of $1,000. In the case of correspondence schools, where the surety bond is not deposited, no contract relating to the school may be enforced in any Nova Scotia court by the proprietor or operator and the Minister of Labour may realize on a surety bond and use part or all of it to satisfy any judgment against the operators of the school.

Provision is also made for the refund of tuition fees for home-study courses where the pupils wish to drop the course or where there has been misrepresentation or failure to deposit the surety bond.

Ontario Unemployment Relief Act

Regulations in respect of the Farm Rehabilitation Plan were published on September 23. The scheme is open to any head of a family group of at least three Ontario residents who are related by blood or marriage and who are on relief and in necessitous circumstances and are able and willing to assist in farming. The applicant himself must have had farm experience. Preference is to be given to heads of families that include dependants of age and capacity to assist in farm operations, selection to be made without discrimination as to politics, race or religion. Direct relief is to be continued until the revenue from the farm is adequate.

The Unemployment Relief Administrator in the local municipality in which the applicant resides is to investigate the eligibility, including the physical fitness and other qualities of the group and on his recommendation and that of the local agricultural representative the provincial Director of Unemployment Relief decides on the application. The Minister of Public Welfare may appoint local advisory committees to co-operate in selecting applicants.

Each farm is to be selected by the relief administrator and the applicant together and is to be within 60 miles of the applicant's municipality. Stock and equipment is to be chosen in the same way with the approval of the local agricultural representative. The municipality may lease the farm for not more than three years at an annual rental up to $200 and the cost of stock and equipment is not to exceed $600. The municipality may pay both as direct relief.

The approval of the provincial Director is necessary for all transactions and he is to be furnished with a monthly statement by the municipality. He must approve the agreement between the municipality and the applicant which is to provide that if for any reason the applicant fails to operate the farm or to fulfil the agreement he will give up the premises on the request of the Relief Administrator or the Inspector. The municipality is exonerated from liability where it is, in the opinion of the Director, unable to fulfil the agreement.

The municipality may enter into contracts in respect of the stock, crops and produce of the farm. With the Director's approval, provision may be made under the Conditional Sales Act, for the eventual transfer of ownership in the stock and equipment to the applicant. At the end of three years on presenting to the Clerk of the municipality a certificate that the agreement has been complied with, the applicant is entitled to ownership in the goods.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

The application of Order 24 governing the manufacture of doors, sashes and wooden building products is suspended for two more months from September 3 by order in council approved on September 9. The order was previously suspended for two months from July 3. (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, p. 677.)

Order 22 (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, p. 157) dealing with the manufacture of brick, tile, building blocks and similar products is suspended from August 3 to October 1.

By resolutions of June 12 and August 10, effective from June 1, the Fair Wage Board includes under "seasonal industries," as defined in Order 4 and for which special minimum rates may be fixed, establishments or open air sporting clubs operating only during the summer season. Only clubs the charter or constitution of which is approved and to which

a certificate has been issued by the Board, are entitled to benefit by the resolutions. When employed by such clubs, such workers as office employees, including office boys, chauffeurs and drivers, cooks and their helpers, waiters and waitresses, chambermaids and other servants, bell-boys, porters and messengers as well as building watchmen must be paid the minimum rates fixed for their respective classes by Order 4. (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512.) No minimum is fixed for other employees but it is provided that the rates of wages in effect through agreement in the last week of August, 1938, may not be reduced without the Board's permission.

Three further tables of percentages for the grouping of employees into classes to which different wage-rates are payable were published on September 16. They show the numbers to fall in each of four classes so: 10 per cent, 60 per cent, 15 per cent and 15 per cent, and two divisions into five classes, one being 15 per cent, 30 per cent, 30 per cent, 15 per cent and 10 per cent, the other 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 20 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent.

Taxicabs in Montreal and Quebec

Orders 26 and 29 covering taxi cabs and automobiles for hire, the former on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius and the latter in the Cities of Quebec and Levis, as well as Order 28 dealing with laundries, dyeworks and dry cleaning establishments in Quebec City and Quebec West were approved by orders in council on September 9. They are to be in force for one year from October 7 and renewed for a further year unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides otherwise. Drafts of these orders as well as a proposed Order 27 applying to canning of fruit, vegetables, macaroni, etc., throughout the province were previously published and one month allowed for receiving suggestions or objections.

The taxicab orders apply to owners or operators or taxicabs and cars not provided with taximeters for hire and also to persons furnishing owners with an auxiliary service such as the receiving of telephone calls, use of stand or the use of a name. Order 26 divides employees into seven categories: chauffeurs; agents and starters; telephone operators; office employees; inspectors; messengers; managers, superintendents, etc., the Quebec and Levis order providing only for the four first-named classes. Both orders permit the Board to determine any employee's category and to add new categories and fix for them rates of wages and working conditions.

For chauffeurs governed by both Orders, there are alternative conditions between which the employer may choose, notifying the Board of his choice: (1) A minimum rate in Montreal of 12½ cents an hour and in Quebec and Levis of 10 cents an hour for a 66-hour week, or a 77-hour week between December 15 and January 15 and also for the summer season in Quebec and Levis, together with overtime rate of time and a half, plus 15 per cent commission except on long distance trips or where, in spite of the driver's efforts to collect, the passenger fails to pay; (2) Rates ranging from 20 cents to 30 cents an hour with an hourly rate for temporary chauffeurs of 25 cents. If the Board is not notified of the employer's method of payment, his employees are entitled to the hourly rate plus the commission. Where the employer chooses to pay a straight hourly rate, his employees must be divided into five classes. A minimum of 30 cents an hour must be paid to not less than 10 per cent of his employees, minima of 27½ cents, 25 cents and 22½ cents, to three groups of not more than 20 per cent each and 20 cents to not more than 30 per cent. The Board may adopt and publish in the Quebec Gazette tables determining the distribution of any number of employees into such classes. (See note above concerning tables of percentages recently published). All permanent employees paid on this plan must be counted in figuring the percentages. Members of the employer's family may be included and himself if he drives an automobile for hire for at least 20 hours. Under the hourly rate no-commission plan, a temporary chauffeur is one who is hired only intermittently during the periods when a 77-hour week is allowed for regular men.

Agents and starters receive under both Orders a minimum of 25 cents an hour for a 66-hour week. Telephone operators in Quebec and Levis have a regular 60-hour week with 15 cents or 20 cents an hour according to skill; in Montreal telephone operators in the taxicab industry receive 25 cents an hour for a 54-hour week. For office employees in Montreal the rates of 17 cents an hour for the first 12 months and then 25 cents apply to a 48-hour week. In Quebec and Levis the same classes have a normal 60-hour week and receive 15 cents an hour for the first year, then 22½ cents an hour. The other classes in Montreal include inspectors at 35 cents an hour, messengers at 20 cents an hour for a 66-hour week; and managers, superintendents, etc., at the rates mutually agreed on between the employer and employees, but not less than $20 a week for a 60-hour week. The latter employees cannot claim overtime payment until the overtime exceeds 12 hours in one week but for other classes the overtime rate of time and a half is payable after the specified number of

hours per week subject to certain exceptions such as when higher wages are paid or holidays given as set out in Order 4.

As under Order 4 working time includes time in which a worker is at his employer's disposal waiting for work, etc., and an employee called to work must be paid for at least three hours and regular drivers must be paid for at least five hours. In Montreal, an employee whose work falls in more than one category is to be paid the rate fixed for the higher one unless he works "much longer hours" at the other or unless it is his "ordinary" work. The Board may by resolution fix the wage in the latter case.

Both Orders provide that except to complete a trip or except in case of "force majeure," or by special permit of the Board or on a long distance trip, a driver must not be in charge of a taxi or automobile for hire for more than 12 consecutive hours without rest in addition to time for meals. Drivers must have regular hours of work. Day drivers begin between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. and finish between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. and night drivers take over between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. With permission of a member of the Board an employer may arrange for other work periods but, except in unusual cases, no driver is to work for more than 12 consecutive hours without rest in addition to time for meals.

Except in the case of "force majeure" or where permitted by the Board the total hours of work of employees other than drivers is not to exceed, under either of the Orders, 60 hours a week for females and boys under 18 and 72 for adult males unless the latter are authorized to work seven days a week when the limit of hours is 84.

Both Orders provide that all tips are the property of the employee and that the driver gives credit at his own risk unless he is authorized to do so. He must keep a log sheet supplied by the employer in which to record daily his hours of work, cash received for trips made and the amount of those made on credit.

Laundries, Dye-works, etc., in Quebec City

Order 28 is to govern dye-works, dry cleaning and pressing establishments and laundries in Quebec and Quebec West but it does not affect tailoring and dressmaking establishments, hotels or religious or teaching institutions or establishments where the work is done not for the general public but for the purpose of another main enterprise. The provisions of Order 4 apply where not incompatible except the provision requiring a 15 per cent increase in wages for part-time work of 30 hours a week or three a day.

There are four classes of employees: male employees, whatever their occupation, female employees in dyeing, cleaning and pressing departments, other female employees, and temporary employees. Temporary employees are those hired intermittently, in addition to the regular employees, for not more than 20 hours in a week, from April 1 to July 31 each year or for any other period the Board may, by resolution, determine. The Board may fix the proportion of temporary employees permitted in any establishment and it may determine in which category an employee may be classified, adopt new categories and fix for them rates of wages and working conditions. Female office employees working in establishments where laundering is done are classified with employees in dyeing, cleaning and pressing departments. Otherwise they come under "other female employees."

The wage-rates vary according to the classification of the workers in each establishment, permanent male employees being divided into five classes and female into four. Of the male workers, not less than 15 per cent must be paid 40 cents an hour, not more than 30 per cent, 30 cents, not more than another 30 per cent, 25 cents, a maximum of 15 per cent, 20 cents an hour and a maximum of 10 per cent, 10 cents an hour. Temporary male workers are to be paid 20 cents an hour. Of the permanent female workers in offices and in dyeing, cleaning and pressing not less than 10 per cent must be paid 27 cents an hour; not more than 60 per cent, 24 cents; not more than 15 per cent, 20 cents an hour; and another 15 per cent, 15 cents an hour. Other female workers under the Order are given the hourly rates of 24 cents, 20 cents, 18 cents and 15 cents governed by the same proportions. Temporary female employees must be paid 15 cents an hour. For the purpose of the classification, females who have worked in any one week at occupations covered by different categories must be included in each category. The names of employees in each category must be shown in the register. The Board may by resolution adopt tables which must be published in the Official Gazette determining the distribution into classes of any number of employees.

The hourly rates apply to a regular work-week of 54 hours but carters and drivers may have a 72-hour week from June 1 to September 15. Overtime beyond these hours is paid for at the rate of time and a half. Uniforms of female employees are to be laundered and mended at the employer's expense.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Prosecution of Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Fibreboard Boxes and Related Products—Dismissal of Imperial Tobacco Company Appeal.

TRUE bills on two indictments charging manufacturers of fibreboard boxes and related materials with offences against section 498 of the Criminal Code were found by a Grand Jury in Toronto on September 19, 1939. The prosecution was undertaken on instructions of the Attorney General of Canada and follows an investigation completed in March under the Combines Investigation Act. Reports of the investigation and subsequent proceedings appeared in the January, April and July, 1939, issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

During July and August documents relating to the case were secured under search warrants by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the premises of the manufacturers and other alleged parties to the combine. On the direction of Chief Justice Rose the indictments were preferred before the Grand Jury in Toronto on September 18 and true bills were brought in on September 19.

The first indictment charges one association officer and nineteen companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard shipping containers with unlawful conspiracy or combination amongst themselves and with others, contrary to the provisions of section 498 of the Criminal Code. The accused are charged with combining, in relation to the manufacture and sale of shipping containers in Canada, to unduly lessen competition, to restrain and injure trade and commerce, to unduly limit facilities for manufacturing and supplying, and to prevent or lessen manufacture and production or to unreasonably enhance prices. The greater number of the companies charged have their head offices and plants in Ontario. Other defendants charged in the first indictment are located in Montreal, Halifax, Fairville, N.B., Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Under the second indictment one association officer and four companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper and paperboard materials used in the manufacture of shipping containers are charged with similar offences. Two of the companies charged in this group have their head offices in Toronto and the other two have their head offices in Montreal.

H. J. Badden, of Toronto, charged as a managing officer of the two associations whose members are named in the indictments, appeared in court through his counsel on September 22 and was admitted to bail at $3,000. Notices of the indictments have been served on the corporation defendants. It is expected that hearings will proceed at the fall assizes in Toronto.

Dismissal of Imperial Tobacco Company Appeal on Combine Report

The Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario on October 12, 1939, dismissed an appeal by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary sales company in an action taken by these companies to quash the report on an alleged tobacco combine issued in August, 1938, under the Combines Investigation Act.

The appeal was argued before Justices Riddell, Fisher, and Gillanders of the Ontario Court of Appeal on September 25 to 29, 1939. Counsel for the tobacco companies were D. L. McCarthy, K.C., J. R. Cartwright, K.C., and J. G. Edison. The Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act, respondent, was represented by J. C. McRuer, K.C., J. J. Robinette and F. A. Brewin. The appeal was from the judgment of Mr. Justice Hogg, delivered in March, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, pages 393-395), who had then dismissed the companies' motion, with costs.

All three judges gave written reasons for judgment. Mr. Justice Riddell, after indicating the nature of the investigation and report made under the Combines Investigation Act, referred to a letter written by the Commissioner to the secretary of the appellant companies in the course of the investigation and stated, in part:

"This, to my mind is a plain statement that it had been alleged that the appellants had been parties to the objectionable agreements, that they might be such but that before finding that they were the Commissioner would hear what they had to say to the contrary. Advantage was taken by the appellants of this offer—no little correspondence took place; the appellants placed their formal agreements before the Commissioner, the evidence of their responsible officer was taken on oath, and so far as appears, they were not prevented from making any representation on oath or otherwise to meet the charge made against them. . . They complain now that they were refused the evidence taken at that early enquiry: but I fail to see how they are thereby injured—the documents they themselves furnished the Commissioner are amply sufficient without more to justify the findings made by him."

After referring further to the conduct of the appellant companies in the course of the investigation, Mr. Justice Riddell concluded:

"Moreover, in addition to this conduct, which I consider a waiver, the materials furnished by the appellants themselves fully justify the conclusions of the Report."

Mr. Justice Fisher stated in his reasons for judgment:

"In my opinion the Commissioner's duties were administrative and not judicial, and in such circumstances it goes without saying that it is not the function of this Court to grant the order asked for and thereby destroy the peculiar benefits and advantages of an administrative inquiry."

Mr. Justice Gillanders, in the conclusion of his written reasons, stated:

"While we are not here passing upon whether or not the evidence before the Commissioner justified his conclusions, an examination of the report would seem to indicate that the notices of the allegations against the appellants were fair and reasonable summaries of the matters on which the report is based, and that much of the important material and information was furnished by the appellants themselves and was within their own knowledge. I am of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

EMPLOYED WOMEN AND FAMILY SUPPORT

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 168) entitled "Employed Women and Family Support," which indicates that women support families to a much greater extent than is realized. Through the co-operation of the United States Bureau of the Census the family schedules from three large industrial cities in the United States in 1930 have been examined, and the information taken therefrom forms the basis of the findings in the present bulletin. These cities—Fort Wayne, Ind., Bridgeport, Conn., Richmond, Va.—were selected as representative industrial communities in various sections of the United States, all having considerable percentages of their women population in gainful employment.

The proportions of women 16 years of age or more in gainful occupations in the United States and in these cities were as follows:

	Per cent
United States	25·3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	29·6
Bridgeport, Conn.	32·7
Richmond, Va	38·8

In each city these working women, though mature, were likely to be younger than the rest of the woman population of the city. From one-half to three-fifths of them were 25 and under 55 years of age. The median age of the working women—half older and half younger—is shown by city in the following:

Fort Wayne	28 years
Bridgeport	28 years
Richmond	30 years

Of every 10 employed women in the two northern cities, 6 were single, 2 were married and living with their husbands, and 2 were separated, widowed, or divorced; in Richmond only 5 were single, 3 were married, and 2 were widowed, separated, or divorced.

Clerical work or manufacturing was the largest employer of single women, while manufacturing or domestic service was the largest employer of married and widowed and divorced women. The proportion of single women in professional fields far exceeded the proportion of married or widowed and divorced women in professional work.

The families of wage-earning women in the three cities ranged in size from 2 to more than 10 persons. Though small families predominated, a very large number had 4 or more members.

A surprising number of these households were supported entirely by women; in Bridgeport and Fort Wayne about a sixth, and in Richmond something over a fifth, of the families of the wage-earning women had no male wage earners.

The burden of support for dependents was heaviest, of course, on the widowed and divorced women. About 3 in 10 of these women in Richmond and Bridgeport, and 1 in 4 in Fort Wayne, were the sole support of the family in which they lived. Married women were least likely to be solely responsible for family support, but there were many cases, especially among the Negro women, where they were supporting families of considerable size, and these families very often included small children.

Well over half the single women in the study were living with one or both of their parents, but this did not mean that their wages could be used solely for personal adornment or pin money. The parents of 1 in 14 of these single women had no other means of support than the daughter's earnings. Frequently the household included not only dependent parents but small children also dependent on her earnings.

One-third of the 58,000 women whose records were studied combined with a job of breadwinner the many tasks and responsibilities of a homemaker. This is approximately the same as the proportion in the United States as a whole. The percentage was somewhat less in Fort Wayne and Bridgeport and somewhat larger in Richmond.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Proceedings of Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention Featured by Declaration of War Policy—Confirmation of Executive Action in Suspending C.I.O. Unions

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in London, Ontario, September 25-30, 1939. Credentials were received from 432 delegates, including 53 representatives of international organizations which had the whole of their Canadian memberships in affiliation with the Congress, 3 representatives of provincial federations, 60 representatives of trades and labour councils, 14 representatives of system divisions of railroad telegraphers, 301 representatives of labour unions, and one fraternal delegate, representing the American Federation of Labor.

His Worship Mayor Allan Johnston in extending a civic welcome to the delegates, assured them that Labour in London was co-operating in every way to make the city a better place in which to live.

The former Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, in a letter regretted his inability to be present at the convention, his newly assumed duties as Minister of National Defence making it quite impossible for him to leave Ottawa. Similarly the new Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, was unable to be present but stated he was sending an officer of the department to represent him. Hon. Mr. Rogers asked for his successor the same co-operation from Labour as was accorded him. It was necessary, the Hon. Mr. Rogers stated, to devote every moment of his time to the duties confronting him at this critical period, and he was sure that Labour would co-operate to the fullest extent in bringing the present conflict to a successful conclusion.

Dr. A. S. Duncan, M.P.P., London, expressed the view that united effort was necessary to conquer the menace confronting the world, and hoped that the deliberations of the convention would prove successful, not only to the members but to the nation as a whole.

A message was received from Hon. Dr. Manion, Leader of the Opposition, advising that owing to the international situation it was impossible for him to be present.

The chairman, Mr. R. H. Hessell, in handing over the convention to the acting president, R. J. Tallon, expressed the hope that there would soon be labour unity in Canada.

Resignation of President Draper

Expressing appreciation on behalf of the delegates for the welcome extended, Mr. R. J. Tallon, read the resignation of the president, Mr. P. M. Draper, who had been prominent in the labour movement for forty-eight years, forty years as an executive officer. The chairman expressed regret on behalf of the Congress members that ill health had prevented President Draper from continuing in office and voiced the hope that he would be spared for many years to enjoy a well earned rest. Mr. Tallon also expressed regret that Hon. Mr. Rogers was unable to be present and reiterated the pledge given to the former Minister of Labour on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress for full co-operation with the government during the present crisis.

A telegram was forwarded from the convention to President Draper expressing regret that ill health had forced him to reliquish the presidency and a hope for a speedy recovery.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Gustave Francq, the convention by unanimous standing vote elected Mr. Draper president-emeritus of the Congress.

Report of Executive Council

In opening its report the executive referred to the tragic events of the recent weeks and to the war in which Canada, as a part of the British Empire, is involved. "The Congress had let it be known that it is unequivocally behind the stand of the government in active support of the democracies, that in its efforts the government may rely upon our whole hearted co-operation and assistance."

Reference was made to the legislative program prepared by the executive and after submission to a conference of accredited representatives of affiliated national and international unions, was presented to the Federal Government on December 15, 1938, (a summary of the legislative program was published in the January, 1939, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 39). The report contained a review of the fourth session of the eighteenth parliament, giving a summary of the more important items coming before the House. An outline of the legislative activities of the various bodies of the Congress in the several provinces, was presented by the executive.

Suspension of C. I. O. Affiliations.—Under this heading the executive drew attention to the action of last year's convention of the Congress in expressing its keen desire for the maintenance of the greatest degree of trade union unity in Canada, and enunciated the policy to be followed by the executive council in the furtherance of this objective by adopting a resolution as follows: "That this con-

vention concurs in the desires expressed for the avoidance of divisions of our movement in Canada, as set forth in the resolutions above mentioned: and be it further resolved, that the executive of the Congress be instructed to continue its efforts to maintain harmony within the international trade union movement in Canada in compliance with the decision of the Ottawa convention 'that action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies' and that we call on our executive to exert every effort to the end that we may again have a unified labour movement on the North American continent, to explore every possible avenue and lend their fullest support to all moves in this direction."

The executive regretted the fact that this question was raised at the American Federation of Labor convention at Houston, Texas, by a Canadian delegate introducing resolutions "which were full of misleading and untrue statements ."

Two events were mentioned which, according to the report, "made it impossible to avoid division" in the ranks of the Congress. These were: (1) the declarations emanating from the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which had they been carried into effect, would have completely changed the past relationship of the Congress with the A. F. of L. (2) the action taken at the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization which met at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-19, and adopted the new name of "Congress of Industrial Organizations." The report stated that "the constitution of this new body establishes it, without question, as a dual organization to the American Federation of Labor, and its membership dual to that constituting the American Federation of Labor."

In view of the action referred to above, the executive stated, "one large organization temporarily withdrew its support to the Congress, and the executive bodies of a number of others authorized their officers to take similar action if C.I.O. unions were continued in membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

Carrying out the instructions from the last convention of the Congress, the executive arranged a meeting with the executive of the American Federation of Labor. At this meeting the officers were informed "that further delay in taking action respecting C.I.O. organizations would lead to the almost complete disorganization of the Congress as it had been constituted since 1902."

Following the decision of the members of the executive council as to the course to adopt, the following C.I.O. organizations were officially notified of their suspension from membership in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and further advised that, as provided by the constitution, this action would be reported to the next annual convention:

United Mine Workers of America, with 72 local unions and 15,000 members;
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with 20 local unions and 4,000 members:
International Union of Fur Workers, with 11 local unions and 750 members;
International Union of Quarry Workers, with 1 local union and 54 members;
United Automobile Workers, with 1 local union and 200 members;
Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, with 8 local unions and 1,120 members;
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, with 3 local unions and 1,100 members.

The report explained that the number of members shown for each of the organizations mentioned was that upon which per capita tax was last paid as reported to the Niagara Falls convention. It was further pointed out that the convention must record its decision as to whether the action of the executive should be sustained, and the affiliation of the organizations above enumerated cancelled.

Right to Organize.—The executive drew attention to the new section (502A) which was added to the criminal code dealing with the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choice. It was pointed out that all provinces except Ontario and Prince Edward Island have laws according protection under the Civil Law in respect to the right of workers to organize, but for the two provinces mentioned there was some doubt as to the application of the Federal Act, due to the fact that no legislation existed respecting this matter.

Social Security.—The executive emphasized the importance of unemployment insurance in the sphere of social security and considered that unemployment insurance was "as far from being made effective in Canada as at any time during the past four years."

The report contained the following methods by which organized labour was seeking remedial action: (1) Provision of work to eliminate unemployment; (2) adequate provision for those requiring aid; (3) measures to cope with future unemployment in an organized manner and prevent its recurrence to the greatest possible degree. It was emphasized that labour's demand is not for charity, but for the right to work at wages which will give a progressively increased purchasing power.

Address of Director of Employment Service

The Chairman advised the delegates that the Federal Minister of Labour was unable to be present but had sent Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, to represent him, and then called upon Mr. Rigg to address the convention.

Mr. Rigg stated that his Minister, the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, very keenly regretted his inability to be present. The delegates would, of course, appreciate the fact that at the present time the most extreme demands were being made upon the Federal Cabinet Ministers. Not only during the past week had there been Cabinet meetings every day, but probably the same conditions would apply during the Convention week. In addition, during the past week there had been a re-arrangement of certain Cabinet Portfolios, which involved the transfer of the Honourable Mr. McLarty from the Portfolio of Postmaster General to that of Labour. The war situation and the Cabinet re-arrangement imposed such onerous tasks that the Honourable Mr. McLarty had been obliged to send a substitute to represent him at the Convention. These exceptional emergent conditions were solely responsible for the Minister's absence. The Honourable Mr. McLarty desired that his warmest greetings be extended to the Convention and his sincere wish expressed that the Convention would yield results beneficial both to organized labour and to the community of Canada as a whole. The Minister was keenly aware of the vital part which organized labour would play in the prosecution of the war and appealed for the fullest co-operation of labour with the Federal Government in promoting those measures most necessary to enable Canada to exert her full power and ensure the ultimate victory of the Allies. The speaker further stated that he had also been commissioned by Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, to extend his best wishes for a successful convention.

Mr. Rigg said that the Conventions of organized labour in Canada are popularly and properly regarded as the assemblies of the parliament of labour. During the period of his own lifetime impressive forward steps had been made and the influence of organized labour enormously extended. The effective contribution of Canada in successfully prosecuting the war depended in a very large measure upon the wholehearted co-operation of labour. That this was fully realized he did not for a moment doubt. As citizens, trade unionists had a common interest with other sections of the community in stopping the ravages of those powers that would annihilate personal liberty and subjugate the individual to the status of a mere vassal of the State. As trade unionists, however, they had special cause for expending the last ounce of energy if necessary to check the ruthless onslaught that was being made upon the democracies. A few years ago, Mr. Rigg stated, he had been honoured by being commissioned to represent the Canadian Government at a Convention of the International Labour Office in Geneva. One of the principal subjects upon the agenda of the Convention was that of the right of workers to freedom of association. It was hoped that the principle affirmed in Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, which Article has sometimes been called the Magna Charta of labour, might find more concrete expression in a recommendation or convention which could be placed before the governments of the world for approval. The Treaty clause reads as follows: "The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers." The representative of a totalitarian state violently opposed any action being taken by the International Labour Office on this subject. He claimed that action was unnecessary. The Treaty clause affirmed the right of workers to associate within the law. In his country that principle was fully observed. Workers were not hindered but were encouraged to join the one legal labour organization. To join any other would be illegal and he asked if any responsible minded individual would set up the plea that workers should have the right to join unlawful organizations. The attitude of this totalitarian country stranded this subject on the rocks.

The speaker said that the delegates gathered at the Convention in London were there free to express their own views and formulate the policies of the Trades Congress. This is the principle for which the pioneers of organized labour struggled, suffered and sometimes paid the ultimate sacrifice to achieve. Totalitarianism would destroy that freedom and permit only that form of organization which is wholly controlled, and whose policies are dictated, by the State. In closing, Mr. Rigg stated that if organized labour is to be worthy of the sacrifices made by these pioneers and to fulfil the traditions established by them at such cost, no effort would be spared to render every reasonable assistance to the government in this crisis.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

The financial statement presented by Mr. R. J. Tallon, acting president, showed total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1939, including balance brought forward from last year, amounting to $55,062.77, with expenditures totalling $29,-

666.46, leaving a balance of $25,396.31. The total membership upon which per capita tax had been paid was 137,764, a loss of 22,614 as compared with that reported for 1938. The secretary-treasurer explained that the membership reported did not include those who, while still active members of affiliated organizations, were relieved, because of unemployment, or other cause, from payment of their regular contributions. The report further showed that there were 61 international and 6 Canadian central bodies in affiliation with the Congress.

The Audit Committee, to which the secretary-treasurer's report was referred, found the financial statement correct and its recommendation of approval was adopted.

Committee on Officers' Reports

This committee endorsed the sentiment expressed in regard to Canada's participation in the present war. Appreciation was also expressed for the co-operation received from the representatives of the railroad running trades in the work of the provincial committees and federations and the committee recommended that efforts be made to have these running trades affiliate with the Congress. The work of the various officers on public bodies was commented upon favourably.

In regard to the publishing of the *Canadian Congress Journal* it was suggested that more of the important items carried in the journal should be translated into French.

Referring to the subject "Right to Organize" the attention of the delegates were drawn to the fact that Ontario and Prince Edward Island had not as yet passed this legislation and the committee urged that every effort be made to secure the necessary legislation in these two provinces. The steps recommended by the executive to secure social security for the workers were endorsed.

The committee's report as a whole was adopted by the convention.

Committee on Legislative Activity

In its report this committee reviewed the legislative activities of the Congress, provincial executive committees, and federation officers. Reference was made of the submission of the legislative program to the Federal Government which had been previously presented to, and approved by, representatives of international unions and railroad brotherhoods. The legislation coming before the last session of parliament was reviewed at some considerable length. Before the committee's report was adopted Mr. A. Laverty of the Textile Workers' Union asked what action had been taken to have the recommendations of the Turgeon Commission put into effect. The chairman replied that this matter had not been overlooked, and that further steps would be taken in this regard by the incoming executive.

Committee on Constitution and Laws

This committee recommended that two new sections be added to the constitution in respect of federations of labour chartered by the Congress, as follows: (1) No federation of labour chartered by the Congress shall adopt policies, legislative, political, civic or organizational which are contrary to policies adopted at conventions of the Congress; and (2) that the executive have the necessary power to make any necessary rules to govern federations which will not conflict with the constitution.

The committee also concurred in two resolutions recommending amendments to the constitution, as follows: (1) No organiaztion or person which has seceded from or expelled by the Congress, or which has been expelled from the American Federation of Labor, national or international union or any other body affiliated to, or chartered by the Congress, while under such penalty, shall be allowed representation, hold office or have recognition in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or in any trades Council or federation of labour chartered by the Congress under the penalty of suspension of the body violating this provision of the constitution; and (2) If any officer resigns or ceases to be an active member of an organization affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or one that has been expelled from the American Federation of Labor or from any other cause has ceased to be an officer of the Congress thereby causing a vacancy in the council, the vacancy shall be filled as soon as possible by the executive council.

The report of the committee was adopted by the convention.

Greetings of Ontario's Minister of Labour

Extending felicitations to the delegates, many of whom he had personally met during the past year, Hon. N. O. Hipel, Ontario Minister of Labour, referred to the friendly discussions he had had with labour's representatives, and urged a continuance of mutual co-operation.

Address of Fraternal Delegate

Mr. E. L. Wheatley, vice-president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, in opening his address referred to the conflict in Europe, and emphasized that the great majority of American people with whom he had come in contact since the war began were for strict neutrality

as they felt that self-defence was the first consideration. He reviewed the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor, which he said was "growing in numbers and economic power," and reported that there had been an increase in membership of the Federation of 1,566,299 over that of 1936—the year the C.I.O. was organized—the A.F. of L. now having 4,600,354, comprised in 105 national and international unions, with 33,744 local unions, 49 state federations of labour, 806 city central bodies and 1,563 directly chartered trade and federal unions. Mr. Wheatley declared that one of the main objectives of the American Federation of Labor was to advance national labour legislation. Another objective "was the finding of a permanent solution for unemployment, there being 10,560,000 unemployed or employed on unemployment projects." He contended that in urging amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, the Federation did not seek to destroy this legislation but rather to make it an instrument of real worth to the workers. The delegates were given a review of labour legislation which had been secured and amendments sought.

In speaking of the division in the ranks of labour in the United States, the fraternal delegate emphasized that the American Federation of Labor desired unity and peace in the labour movement.

The fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in a letter to the president, regretted his inability to be present at the 55th annual convention of the Congress owing to the international situation.

Other Addresses

Mr. James Wilson, former president of the Patternmakers' League of North America and permanent representative of the American Federation of Labor to the International Labour Organization, extended greetings from the latter body. He referred to the resignation of President Draper and expressed regret that ill health had prevented his presiding over the Congress convention. The representative of the I.L.O. reviewed the formation and aims of the organization. The speaker contended that if the principles of the I.L.O. had been carried out the present conflict would not have taken place, and that world peace could only be maintained by social justice. Mr. Wilson pointed out that the first move of dictatorships was to destroy the trade union movement. He stated that notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered "the I.L.O. is carrying on in an endeavour to bring about social justice throughout the world" but remined the delegates that in many instances progress comes through suffering and sacrifice.

Mr. Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, spoke to the delegates on the progress being made by his organization, especially in the Dominion of Canada. He asked the members of the various international bodies to assist in the organizational campaign now being carried on by his union.

Mr. W. L. Best, secretary of the Joint Legislative Committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors, in addressing the convention referred to the close collaboration between the organizations he represented and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. He advised that the locals of his own organization (Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen) were at liberty to join trades and labour councils in the various localities.

Foreign Relations

There were nineteen resolutions submitted by various organizations dealing with the subject of foreign relations. After carefully considering these resolutions, the committe on resolutions submitted the following substitute, which was adopted:—

Whereas, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a year ago, at its Niagara convention, declared; "We are meeting with the black clouds of war overhanging Europe, threatening to engulf the world, devastating cities and towns, raining bombs and slaughtering women and children," and whereas, this Congress further declared for the need and necessity to render help to all democratic countries whose independence and integrity were being challenged, and at that time urged upon our Government to co-operate with other peace-loving countries of the world in whatever steps were deemed essential to destroy the reign of terror imposed by Nazi and Fascist dictators and thus remove the menace of international lawlessness; and whereas, we have, in the past, commended our Brothers in Britain and France for their stand in defence of those nations who have been singled out for attack and destruction by dictatorship powers, assuring them that should the time ever come when, through their action in defence of democracy and the rights of the workers in any land, they might be in need of our assistance and help, that we would rise to their defence; and whereas, in all Fascist and Nazi nations the free trade union movement has been outlawed, its property and funds confiscated, its leaders persecuted, in many cases ruthlessly murdered, thousands of its most active members are now in prison or languishing in Nazi concentration camps where dreadful terrorism is being used to break down their health and spirit, similar treatment being meted to democratic, political organizations and institutions, thus destroying not only the trade union movement, but also the medium through which the common people in any of these countries could utilize constitutional and orderly methods to bring

about improvement or changes in their social and economic structure, which action constitutes a complete destruction of democracy; and whereas, the trade union movement has supported all conciliatory efforts that have been made to preserve peace, which unfortunately have failed, and it has become necessary to resort to arms in order to prevent the aggressive action of Germany and her allies from destroying the independence of Poland and other nations where democratic Government still exists.

Therefore, be it resolved that this 55th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reiterates its stand of former years and pledges its unwavering support of our membership to the Canadian and British Governments in the prosecution of war against the aggressor nations to the end that the threat of aggression may be removed for all time and that democratic privileges, institutions and rights may be restored to the people now suffering under the heel of dictatorship; and be it further resolved; in order that the full resources of the country may be utilized for the achievement of victory, it is essential that profiteering and greed must be eliminated in the production of the sinews of war, and the supply and distribution of home requirements; To this end we urge that the machinery of production and the wealth of the nation be mobilized to serve the country's interest instead of those of individuals and corporations, so that there will be an equitable contribution on the part of capital comparable to that of the sacrifice of human life.

C.I.O. and Unity

Under this heading there were forty-four resolutions submitted calling for "unity within the trade union movement as represented in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada." During the early part of the discussion which followed the presentation by the committee of a substitute resolution, the situation confronting the executive was clearly set forth, to the effect that if definite action was not taken to suspend the C.I.O. unions, the other international unions would withdraw from the Congress, which would have caused a much greater loss in membership. Some opposed the substitute resolution, claiming that there should be unity for the prosecution of the war, and that it was necessary for the Congress to consolidate its forces for this purpose. The opinion was expressed that the C.I.O. unions should have been allowed to bring their case before the convention, and afterwards a referendum vote of the entire membership should have been taken. The substitute resolution was as follows:

Your Resolution Committee having been instructed by the convention to consider and report on that section of the Officers' Report appearing on Pages 29, 30 and 31 and dealing with the suspension of the C.I.O. Unions and at the same time giving consideration to Resolutions Nos. 27 to 70, dealing with trade union unity beg to report as follows:

We have carefully read and considered the Officers' Report dealing with this matter, the circumstances which faced your Executive at the latter part of 1938 demanded the suspension of the C.I.O. Unions in order to retain in membership during 1939 those organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which have in the past, and do now, represent the vast majority of the organized workers of this Dominion and whose affiliation has over a long number of years assisted to build and give influence and prestige to this Congress.

We find that in suspending the C.I.O. Unions the Executive Council was within its rights and in full accord with the resolution of the convention of last year which stated: "That action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies." This is corroborated by the fact that closely following our last convention the Committee for Industrial Organization held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., which they themselves have designated as the first convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and which action resulted in them becoming definitely dual to the American Federation of Labor, also changing the relationship with this Congress as it existed at our last convention.

To maintain the strength and authority of our Congress it is essential and necessary that the action of the Executive be confirmed and that a roll call vote to reach a decision on this issue be now taken in accordance with provisions in Section 7, Article III of the Constitution.

The resolutions submitted show a desire that every effort should be continued to assist in whatever development shall take place that would lead to reuniting the forces of organized labour in this Dominion and in concurrence with this view we recommend that the incoming Executive assist wherever possible and hold themselves in readiness to do their utmost to heal the breach so that Labour can continue to grow in solidarity and strength within the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of the above resolution, the roll call vote resulted as follows: For 231; against 98; absent 92; abstaining 13.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:

Ratification of I.L.O. conventions.

Advocating the strictest government supervision of all private detective agencies and that such agencies submit names and reports of all their operatives and operations to the Federal Department of Justice.

Urging the establishment of an economic advisory board composed of representatives of labour organizations, farmers, competent engineers, statisticians and economists to plan production and distribution of the wealth of the country in accordance with the needs of the people.

Favouring the establishing among fishermen of co-operatives for the processing and sale of fish.

Advocating public ownership and control of banking and credit institutions.

Requesting the Canadian Government to establish a freight rate for fish on the Canadian National Steamships and all subsidized lines, which will not be greater than the rate of flour.

Urging governments to provide that all workers be off duty two working hours of their shift to vote without loss of wages.

Inauguration of a drive towards educating the public to the real value of public utilities.

Favouring labour representation on the liquor control boards of all provinces.

Urging the Ontario Provincial Government to increase the grants to cover fifty per cent of the cost of education.

Requesting an increased grant for technical education, and also to universities which would assist at least 2,000 deserving young men and women who could not finance themselves.

Seeking the consent of the Provincial Governments for the complete nationalization of all social and labour legislation.

Re-iterating the request that the Old Age Pension Act be amended to become a Retiring Allowance Act.

Endorsing a contributory retirement plan for all railway workers in Canada.

Urging that masters, mates, and deck and engineers' officers on government ships be placed under Superannuation Act.

Establishment of a superannuation and benefit fund for all civic employees.

Government superannuation for street railway and motor coach employees who are 60 years of age and have completed 25 years of continuous service in the industry.

Opposing the lowering of the standard of direct relief and proposing the establishment of a shorter work week in order to absorb some of the unemployed into industry.

Urging the establishment of a commission to control all systems of transportation, by water, highways, rail, and in the air.

Compulsory recapitalization of the railroads and the facilitating of refinancing existing railroad bonds at lower interest rates.

Requesting the prohibition of the entry of goods unless marked with the name of the country of origin.

Re-affirming the demand that the possession, production and distribution of nickel be nationalized.

Nationalization of the production of war materials.

Providing the unemployed with socially important work to the country at the prevailing union rate of wages in any given community and for an eight-hour day; unemployed to receive adequate support until the above conditions prevail.

Ascertaining information regarding the export of raw materials which are manufactured in foreign countries and the finished product sold back in Canadian markets.

Favouring a reforestation campaign by all provincial governments.

Requesting a survey of the best means of transporting transient labour where employment is secured through recognized employment offices.

Assisting the Canadian Youth Congress.

Establishment of a technical training school on forestry under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme.

Establishment of special labour union courses by one or more universities.

Favouring summer labour courses.

Seeking an amendment to the clause in the Criminal Code pertaining to the workers' right to organize to contain provision for collective bargaining and to include penalties for employers who refuse to bargain with unions of their employees.

Recommending that the executive of the Congress and representatives of international organizations meet the Prime Minister and his Cabinet with the view of securing the right of the workers on armament contracts to organize in unions of their own choice.

Impressing upon the Ontario Government the necessity of enacting legislation covering the right of workers to organize.

Protesting against the non-delivery of mail to persons who have not used the mail illegally but who are residing at a prohibited address.

Opposing the use of Court injunctions in labour disputes.

Pledging continued support and co-operation in any effort to prevent the amalgamation of the railways in whole or in part.

Favouring the adoption by parliament of a Workers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

Requesting the running trade unions to have the necessary constitutional changes made at their next international conventions so that they may affiliate with the Congress.

Instructing the executive council in conjunction with representatives of the various affiliated international unions to submit a definite policy for the organization of the unorganized, consistent with existing conditions and the means at their disposal.

Establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week, with corresponding increase in pay to equalize any loss of earnings.

Endorsing the policy of the three platoon system for fire fighters in the province of Ontario.

Favouring a reduction in hours and proper rest periods and holidays for officers and crews on Great Lakes vessels.

Enactment of Federal legislation providing for holidays with pay for all classes of workers in the Dominion.

Withholding government contracts from companies consistently violating fair wage schedules and those denying workers the right to join unions of their choice.

Amending the Fair Wage Act so as to apply to seamen on any boat the owner of which receives a subsidy or subvention from the federal government.

Compulsory registration of barbers at a fee sufficient to cover administration costs.

Obtaining seasonal contracts for all masters and mates operating on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Removal of the present personnel of the Labour and Industry Board of the province of Ontario.

Enforcement of the Industrial Standards Act.

Repeal of Bills Nos. 19 and 20 of the province of Quebec.

Restriction on foreign ships operating through the canals to the Great Lakes.

Hospitalization and medical care under state control for all workers in Canada.

Licensed radio operators being put in charge of radio-telephone equipment.

Abolition of night work in bake shops.

Inclusion of all industrial diseases within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Compelling all employers to have their employees covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Placing every domestic worker under the Minimum Wage Act.

Requesting Provincial Governments to pass enabling legislation to give effect to Part 2 of the Housing Act.

Re-organization of the financial structure of Canada.

Abolition of the eight per cent sales tax and removal of the one cent a pound tax on sugar.

Exempting a portion of the assessment of small homes from taxation.

Recommending that fifty per cent of all licence fees and gasoline taxes be paid to municipal authorities by Provincial Governments.

Urging government use of watermarked paper.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Tom Moore, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa; vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, James A. Whitebone, Saint John, Arthur D'Aoust, Hull; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia.—W. K. Clark (Chairman), Halifax; James Woods, Halifax; George A. Smith, Halifax; W. A. McDonald, Halifax. Manitoba.—Robert Hewitt (Chairman), Winnipeg; L. V. Guberman, Winnipeg; R. C. McCutchan, Winnipeg; C. W. Foster, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan.—A. M. Eddy (Chairman), Saskatoon; R. Heseltine, Regina; A. Mose, Moose Jaw; H. Davis, Prince Albert. British Columbia.—C. E. Herritt (Chairman), Vancouver; J. N. Ross, Vancouver; T. Dunlop, Vancouver; H. Pearson, Vancouver.

The provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick and Quebec having federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work of these provinces.

The convention instructed the executive to take a referendum vote of the affiliated membership in the Province of Ontario to ascertain whether or not a provincial federation was desired. Until such time as the vote is taken all legislative matters for the province will be conducted through the Congress office.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Frank Hall, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Montreal.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, David W. Kennedy, vice-president, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Toronto.

Vancouver, B.C. was selected as the convention city for 1940.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

National Unity Emphasized at Annual Convention— Summary of Proceedings

With an approximate attendance of one hundred delegates representing twenty-five national and chartered local unions, the ninth regular convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Montreal, on September 18-20. In welcoming the delegates, the chairman of the local National Labour Council, Mr. Joe Wall, referred to the progress being made by that body and to the serious times through which the world was passing and to the part being taken by the All-Canadian Congress in the affairs of the Dominion.

President's Address

In opening his address, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Congress, reviewed the principles and policies of the organization, and stated the ideals which guide in the deliberations and decisions of the convention at this period of crisis and tension.

Referring to the war the president declared: "We Canadians are engaged in it, pledged to do our utmost to exterminate the forces which threaten not only our lives, but what is dearer than life itself, our freedom and our democratic institutions." Mr. Mosher contended that the workers must be organized thoroughly and efficiently in order to obtain political democracy and economic justice. "The workers, he said, "are fighting not for the wholly inadequate measure of democracy which even the most advanced nations have attained but for the application of the democratic principle to every aspect of the economic and political life of the world"; and expressed the conviction "that the Congress will do its utmost to prevent industrial disputes in the future as in the past, and to ensure that any employer who signs an agreement with a Congress union may expect that agreement to be observed both in the letter and the spirit."

Stressing the need for national unity, Mr. Mosher said "it is our duty as workers and citizens to set an example of loyality and patriotism, and to encourage every Canadian to emphasize the things we have in common rather than those which might cause disunity and ill-will." Advocating increased organizational activity, the president stressed the fact that personal effort was essential if the greatest results were to be achieved.

Executive Board Report

In reviewing the activities of the Congress since the last convention the report of the Executive Board listed thirty-four new local unions that had been chartered; five lodges of the Canadian Association of Railwaymen which had affiliated, being members of a non-affiliated national union, and seven local unions that had been reinstated. The board impressed the workers generally "that their own faith in labour organization and their willingness to stick together and make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in the circumstances, are the most important factors in the success of any union."

Under the heading "Assistance to Unions on Strike," the board expressed the opinion "that, without in any way abandoning the right of the workers to strike, every avenue of adjustment and conciliation should first be explored, and strike action be considered only when other means of inducing an employer to deal justly with the workers have failed."

The report reiterated the policy of the Congress in regard to amalgamation, unification or joint management of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, as being "unalterably opposed to such schemes, on the ground that they would throw large numbers of railway workers out of employment, and that the solution of the railway problem would be found only by placing all industries under government ownership and control, and operating them for service rather than profit."

Attention was drawn to the amendment to the Criminal Code passed at the last session of parliament in respect to the right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively with employers, and urged all officers and members of Congress unions "to take advantage of any opportunity to make the purposes and principles of the Congress known to unorganized groups, and to give them whatever assistance they may require in becoming organized under the banner of the Congress."

The executive were agreed that the amendments to the National Housing Act passed at the last session of the Federal Parliament had undoubtedly stimulated home-building to some extent but felt that the government would have to go even further before any widespread program is undertaken.

In discussing the subjects of unemployment and unemployment relief the board considered that "there seemed to be great reluctance on the part of the government to undertake any comprehensive method of meeting the situation." According to the report, the failure of the government in this respect was due, "to some extent at least, to its inability to obtain the co-operation of provincial governments in carrying out its policies." The executive contended that " in as much as the remedy for unemployment must be a general one, and can be taken only by the Federal Government, it was felt that the whole burden of relief should be laid upon the Federal authorities, and if this were done, it might expedite action along constructive lines."

The board's report reiterated the views of previous conventions on such subjects as holidays with pay, shorter hours of work, old age pensions, etc., and commended the effort made by Congress unions to study proposals of this nature, and to spread a knowledge of them as widely as possible. The board further confirmed the action taken by the officers of the Congress in assuring the Government of its support in this period of crisis, and endorsed the suggestion made to the Prime Minister that a National Advisory Council, on which labour shall be represented, be established without delay, for the purpose of co-ordinating all activities of the nation in such a manner as to bring about the most effective participation of Canada in the struggle in which the country is now engaged.

Committee Reports and Addresses

According to the report of the editor and manager of the *Canadian Unionist,* official organ of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, the publication was making good progress and with an increased circulation the profit earned was being used to defray expenses for organizing activities.

After taking up seriatim each section of both the president's address and the executive officers' report, the committee recommended adoption of each as a whole without amendment, and the recommendation was approved by the convention.

The delegates were addressed by Mr. William Rowell and Mr. Todd Sloan, both of London, England, speaking on behalf of the Moral Re-Armament Movement, and Mr. Fred. Knowles, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, who spoke on the work of that organization.

The financial statement, covering the calendar year ending December 30, 1938, showed assets in excess of liabilities of $2,004.10.

A letter from Hon. Norman McL. Rogers was read in which he advised that it would be impossible for him to be present at the convention and expressed appreciation for the stand taken by the officers of the Congress in the present crisis. He wished the convention success in its deliberations. A letter was also received from the deputy minister of Labour,

Mr. W. M. Dickson, expressing regret at his inability to attend and extending felicitations to the organization.

Resolutions Adopted

The recommendations contained in the adopted resolutions were as follows:—

Enactment of adequate social legislation of a national character.

Opposing the proposal for legislation to provide provision for appeals to rulings of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Amendment to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act to provide compensation for all time lost as a result of accidents.

Provision of old age pensions to persons of 60 years of age or over.

Requesting the Federal Government to appoint members of the delegation to the International Labour Conference each year sufficiently far in advance to permit of familiarity with the questions to be discussed and an understanding of the government's attitude towards these questions.

Demanding the prevention of war materials being exported directly or indirectly to nations unfriendly to the allies.

Investigation into charges that a campaign of Fascist and Nazi propaganda is being conducted in Canada, and the imposition of penalties on all those found guilty.

Encouraging affiliated units of the Congress to join the local co-operative societies.

Supporting the Canadian Youth Congress or any other youth movements that are in accord with the policies of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Opposing the bringing of American dance orchestras into Canada unless by reciprocal agreement and asking amendments to the Immigration and other Acts for the protection of Canadian musicians.

Licensing of music teachers.

Establishing, if possible, a fair price for bread in Ontario.

Nationalization of the entire armament industry in Canada.

Instructing the executive board of the Congress to continue their efforts to bring about unity in the labour movement.

Opposing railway amalgamation.

Favouring affiliation for all units of the Congress with the Workers Educational Association in centres where classes are conducted.

Annual vacation with pay for all hourly-rated employees.

Establishing a maximum of eight hours per day with no reduction in wages.

Opposing the "Padlock Law" or "any similar legislation which infringes upon the constitutional rights of Canadian citizens."

Provision of equitable system of non-contributory unemployment insurance.

Urging the building of safety walks for pedestrians alongside the highways.

Furnishing free school books and other school supplies to all pupils in both elementary and high schools.

Requesting compensation to injured workers be paid weekly, based on weekly wages.

Maintenance and control by the Canadian Government of a fish market in Nova Scotia.

Amending the National Housing Act to permit workers to obtain suitable homes by means of a national housing program.

Abolition of the Senate.

Requesting that any qualified organization of musicians be allowed to broadcast over the C.B.C. network.

Favouring a minimum of fifty cents per hour for all workers in Canada.

Imposition of a substantial tax on money leaving the country as per capita tax and assessment.

Retaining in good standing all members of Congress unions joining the armed forces.

Legislative investigation in the various provinces of funeral costs, with the view to ultimately providing for either state, provincial or municipal handling of all funerals.

Requesting the Quebec Government to rescind Bill No. 40, and that engineers employed in all "so-called charitable institutions" be protected by Ordinance No. 6 of the Quebec Fair Wage Act.

Recommending that those employed as guards against sabotage be either enrolled with the militia with full military status, or be classed as civilians and paid local rates with the protection of compensation.

Requesting that the insurance schemes of international unions be legalized, with such restrictions as now apply to all other insurance companies.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, A. R. Mosher (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), Ottawa; vice-president, C. A. Beattie (Canadian Association of Railwaymen), Toronto; secretary-treasurer, N. S. Dowd (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa.

Executive board members: George Taylor (Algoma Steel Workers' Union), Sault Ste. Marie; Lionel Guay (National Union of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers), London; Roy F. Gould (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), Moncton; T. Prezeau (National Union of Operating Engineers), Montreal.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Proceedings of Eighteenth Annual Convention—Resolutions Concerning Dominion and Provincial Legislation—Importance of Collective Agreements Emphasized by Provincial Minister of Labour

THE Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada held its eighteenth annual meeting in Quebec City from September 10-13 with 172 official delegates from 32 centres and 80 fraternal delegates.

The Congress was addressed on the opening day by Cardinal Villeneuve, Honourable William Tremblay, Minister of Labour of Quebec, Mr. E. McG. Quirk and Mr. Liguori Pepin, representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour and by officers of the Confederation. Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, then Minister of Labour of Canada, who had expected to attend the Congress was unable to do so owing to the war emergency. Cardinal Villeneuve emphasized the importance of social justice as the foundation of national and international peace and the dependence of social justice on the Christian virtues of justice and charity. He deprecated the tendency to look to the State rather than to rely on personal initiative and on such organizations as workers' and employers' associations. Collaboration between these bodies, he considered necessary for the solution of the problems arising in industrial relations. Honourable Mr. Tremblay also stressed the value of close relations between trade unions and employers' associations and considered collective agreements to constitute a firm basis for industrial peace. Legislation, he emphasized, was powerless to bring employers and workmen together in understanding and goodwill but the co-operation of employers had to be won by labour unions. Until such co-operation makes possible collective agreements throughout industry it was necessary, however, to have minimum wage legislation to prevent abuses. When the unions have succeeded in educating both the workers and employers to collective bargaining, agreements can be expected to replace fair wage orders. Mr. Tremblay pointed out that the Government had to accept conditions as they were but he paid tribute to work of the leaders of the National Catholic unions as missionaries of a new social order.

Scope of Confederation

The constitution of the Confederation as amended in 1937 provides for a Confederal Bureau comprising the executive committee, made up of the president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, general secretary and chaplain, together with one representative of each of the federations and of each central council. The report of the Confederal Bureau shows that since the 1938 congress a new central council has been organized at Sorel and that 14 local syndicates have been affiliated directly with the Confederation. Nine new locals have been affiliated through federations and eight study circles through the Federation of Study Circles. In May, 1939, there were 12 central councils, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, the Diocese of Ottawa, Jonquiere, Chicoutimi, St. Joseph d'Alma, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Ha Ha Bay and Farnham. Affiliated with the central councils were 236 local syndicates with membership of 44,231. Syndicates not affiliated with central councils number 22 with a membership of 5,170, making a grand total of 238 local unions in the Confederation with a membership in all of 49,401. Analysing the membership according to federations, not including the Federation of Study Circles of which there are 18, the report shows that there are federations of workers in asbestos, of barbers and hairdressers, and of workers in building, leather and shoe manufacture, commerce and finance, printing, furniture, pulp and paper, textiles and clothing with a total membership of 34,109 organized in 141 local unions. The members in local unions not organized in federations numbered 15,292.

Report of President

The reports of the president and of the Confederal Bureau were approved by the meeting. In his report, the president deplored the relatively slight progress in organization during the year owing to the difficulties met by organizers in certain industries. Considerable time was consumed, too, in trying to ensure the observance of collective agreements and wage orders. Ten consumers' co-operatives were reported to have been organized in the last two years and in several other places circles were studying co-operative problems in preparation for organization of co-operative societies. At Chicoutimi a producers' co-operative for the manufacture of wood products was recently formed. Some municipalities and school commissions during the year declared their willingness to recognize the Catholic unions by teaching the "Syndical Catechism" or by recognizing syndicates among the workpeople in local insti-

tutions or by giving preference to organized Catholic labour on public works.

Little success was reported by Mr. Charpentier in obtaining legislation in either the provincial or the Dominion field. Certain amendments in the Collective Labour Agreements Act, the Fair Wage Act and the Professional Syndicates Act were welcomed but the president deprecated the apparent tendency of the Provincial Government to regulate labour conditions instead of encouraging the self-government of industry by organizations of employers and employed. He referred particularly to the dissatisfaction with the so-called Bills 19 and 20 of the session of 1938 which were identical amendments made in the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act providing penalties for any person who prevents or tries to prevent any worker from joining an association or who dismisses or tries to have dismissed any worker because he is or is not a member of an association or because he is not a member of a particular association. Also noted was the Superior Court judgment to the effect that a clause in a collective agreement fixing minimum prices for shoe repairing was invalid as being in restraint of trade and therefore in violation of the Dominion Combines Investigation Act and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code dealing with combines. In view of what was regarded as the unsatisfactory condition of the provincial legislation, the president indicated that the Confederation would press strongly for the setting up of a Superior Council of Labour and of a Labour Court. The former would be competent to perfect existing laws and to elaborate a modern labour code in which freedom of association would be safeguarded while being restricted where necessary and it would have power to settle all questions relating to organization. To the Labour Court, which would supplement the Superior Council of Labour, would be referred all disputes arising out of the application of labour laws and it would serve also as an arbitration tribunal in disputes between employers and employed.

In the federal field, Mr. Charpentier commented approvingly on the Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. M. Raymond, M.P., to amend the Dominion Companies Act to give the Secretary of State power to obtain information as to the shareholders, number of paid-up shares and working conditions of employees in tariff-protected industries. He hoped that the Bill would be presented next session in a constitutional form. On unemployment insurance he expressed approval of a Dominion-provincial scheme in view of the Provincial Government's attitude towards a Dominion system while pointing out that the Confederation advocated a wider measure of social insurance.

On the question of participation in war outside Canada, the president referred to the resolution adopted at the 1938 Congress opposing such participation and declared that the Confederation considered that Canada ought to remain neutral. On the other hand, he expressed the Confederation's willingness to co-operate with the Dominion Government in order to prevent any stoppages in industry through labour disputes but he urged that it should be recognized by the Government that the employers' co-operation was equally essential for the desired end and that the surest means of achieving industrial peace is the general acceptance of collective bargaining. He emphasized that the exceptional circumstances of the time ought to facilitate an agreement between the Dominion and the provincial governments in order to impose, for the duration of the war, the legal obligation on employers and employed in industries where the workpeople are sufficiently organized to meet in conference with the object of making a collective agreement and if they do not arrive at an agreement to require them to submit their differences to arbitration before boards specially named for this purpose. A second condition deemed necessary to insure the continuous operation of industry was a declaration by the federal Government and by the provinces of the workers' right to a revision of wage-scales in accordance with changes in the cost of living. High-tariff industries should be those to which such conditions should be first applied and, in the opinion of the Confederation, if applied generally, industrial peace would prevail throughout the war period.

In this connection Mr. Charpentier emphasized, the acceptance of such conditions would be a considerable step towards uniformity in labour laws, an objective long desired. It would also be a decisive influence towards effective co-operation between the federal and provincial Departments of Labour. As an indication of such co-operation they noted with pleasure the recent organization of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation.

Report of Confederal Bureau

In the report of the Confederal Bureau, which was presented by Mr. Picard, general secretary, in addition to the statistical information given above, several matters dealt with during the year were touched on briefly and certain others were set out at considerable

length. Attention had been given to the question of the closed shop, which seems to be impossible under Bills 19 and 20, and the Provincial Government had been asked to amend the legislation to permit the insertion, in any agreement which is registered under the Professional Syndicates Act, of a clause stipulating that only members of a professional syndicate may be employed. In accordance with a resolution adopted last year an "employers' association day" was held under the auspices of L'Ecole Sociale Populaire and there was a special conference of business agents of the unions at Montreal in February. The Bureau is obtaining copies of labels used by the Catholic syndicates with a view to distributing information concerning them. The General Secretary had been authorized to attend lectures in law at Laval University.

Other Matters Reported

Other matters reported by the Bureau related to a "journée syndicale", an official organ for the Confederation, an order of procedure for the meetings of the Confederation, and the appointment of delegates to the International Labour Conference. A draft program suggested for a "trade union day" calls for two study sessions for union officers to which members may be admitted and for a general meeting open to all workers, if considered desirable, to be addressed by speakers from the Confederal Bureau or from any federation with locals in the town concerned. As regards the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference, the Bureau recommended that in future the representative of the Confederation of Catholic Workers should be appointed as a technical adviser to the labour delegate rather than an adviser to the Government delegate.

The committee appointed by the Bureau to consider the publication of an official organ suggested the monthly issue of a multigraphed paper for one year and recommended that each union collect from its members the annual subscription for the journal. To simplify the procedure at the annual meeting of the Confederation, it was recommended that at least thirty days before the date of the meeting there should be sent to the general secretary by the central councils all resolutions received from the local syndicates which do not form part of a federation and all resolutions of a general nature received from the federated syndicates. Any resolutions received at a later date would be dealt with only after the regular agenda of the Confederation has been disposed of. A federated syndicate is to forward to its federation any resolutions of special interest to that body at least six weeks before its annual meeting and as soon after the meeting as possible the resolutions adopted by the federations are to be sent in prescribed form to the general secretary of the Confederation. It was recommended that no resolutions should be published before being dealt with by the appropriate body. The Confederal Bureau suggested also that two secretaries be appointed for each federation, one to note the proceedings of each meeting and the other to prepare the reports and resolutions to go forward to the Confederation.

Professional Syndicates Act

Several resolutions adopted by the Confederation had to do with the Professional Syndicates Act, Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act. An amendment proposed in the Professional Syndicates Act would expressly permit collective agreements made by syndicates incorporated under the Act to include provisions fixing minimum prices for services provided to the public such as prices charged by shoe repairers or by barbers and hairdressers, a power deemed necessary to enable employers to pay the wages fixed in the agreement. Under other suggested amendments syndicates could name one or more representatives to act on behalf of any of their members involved in a trade dispute and they would also have authority, in the name of their members, to bring legal action for violation of the wage orders of the Fair Wage Board.

Collective Labour Agreements Act

In the Collective Labour Agreements Act changes advocated by the Confederation include restricting the power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to amend or cancel a decree so as to allow such action only after consultation with the parties to the agreement and permitting a clause in a collective agreement fixing a minimum charge for services to be made legally binding. Another amendment proposed in this statute would render any employer who refuses, in case of a trade dispute, to negotiate with the representatives named by a professional syndicate registered under the Professional Syndicates Act liable to a penalty. It was recommended also that a clause in a collective agreement voluntarily entered into by the two parties, which provides for a closed shop, should not be illegal.

Fair Wage Act

An amendment proposed in the Fair Wage Act would require the labour representatives on the committees of conciliation provided for in the Act to be nominated by professional

syndicates where such syndicates exist. Another change proposed in this statute would require any exemptions from the wages and hours provisions of the regulations to be made by the Fair Wage Board only after consultation with the syndicates or unions concerned, such exemptions to be published by the Board in the Official Gazette and no exemption to be valid for more than one month. In no case should the work-week to which the specified wages apply exceed 54 hours.

Hours of Labour

The Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, it was suggested, should be amended to reduce the maximum hours for which women and boys under 18 may be employed in industrial establishments from 10 to 8 a day and from 55 a week to 48 a week. It was recommended further that the longer hours that may be permitted by the factory inspector in emergencies should be reduced from a maximum of 12 a day to 9 a day and from 65 to 54 a week, that the maximum period for which these hours may be permitted should be decreased from 6 to 4 weeks in a year and that the employment of these classes of workers must fall between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. instead of between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. It was also proposed that no person permitted to work the longer hours allowed by the Act should be required to do so without her own consent.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Changes urged in the Workmen's Compensation Act would extend it to all employers without exception, would fix as the basis for determining the annual benefits payable for total or partial disablement the hourly wage being earned at the time of the accident multiplied by 2400, that is, earnings for 300 days of eight hours each, the computation not to be based on a wage lower than 30 cents an hour. It was recommended further that the right to benefit date from the day of the accident, that hospitals and other institutions of the kind be brought within the scope of the Act, that silicosis contracted in industries other than mining, such as stone and granite cutting, be compensated and that lead poisoning occurring in the painting industry be added to the list of occupational diseases for which compensation is payable.

Other Provincial Measures

Another resolution related to the statute passed in 1939 providing for the settlement of disputes between persons employed in charitable institutions and their employers. In the opinion of the confederation, the Act was defective in that it ignored the professional syndicates, did not make adequate compensation for depriving the workers of the right to strike and made no provision for the enforcement of the arbitration award. Other measures advocated were the establishment by the provincial authorities of a Superior Council of Labour, the setting up of a Government body to determine, at the request of a professional syndicate, a proper basis for calculating the wages to be paid under a bonus system and the enactment of legislation making holidays with pay compulsory.

Dominion Legislation

Amendments were proposed in section 498 of the Criminal Code and in the federal Combines Investigation Act so as to insure that the parties to collective agreements which are made legally binding under provincial law and which fix uniform conditions of labour and minimum prices for services to consumers should not be liable to any charge of infringing the Dominion legislation. It was also resolved to ask the federal Government to amend the National Housing Act, 1938, so as to extend Part II of the Act providing for schemes of low-rental houses until March 31, 1941. Another motion set out that since the federal Government has no power to regulate labour conditions and since there ought to be co-operation among the nine provinces to bring about uniform labour laws to do away with the unfair competition arising from varying labour standards, the Dominion Government should be asked to form a federal Economic Council of representatives of each province whom the provinces should be asked to nominate, a representative of bona fide trade unions and representatives of the federal Government. It was also decided to ask the Dominion and provincial Governments to set up a Labour Court to decide labour cases in the province of Quebec.

Also passed by the Confederation was a considerable number of other resolutions having to do with a great variety of subjects including matters requiring legislative or administrative action as well as those relating to organization.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for next year: President—Alfred Charpentier, Montreal; 1st vice-president—Emile Tellier, Three Rivers; 2nd vice-president—Maurice Doran, Hull; Treasurer—Alphonse Bourdon, Montreal; Secretary General—Gérard Picard, Quebec; Chaplain—L'Abbé Georges Coté, Quebec.

These officers, together with the following representatives of the federations and central

councils and two to be chosen for St. Hyacinthe and Farnham comprise the Confederal Bureau; Osias Filion, Montreal; G. A. Gagnon, Montreal; Alphonse Roberge, Quebec; Philippe Lessard, Port Alfred; Albert Coté, Montreal; Jos. O. Landry, Thetford Mines; J. A. Anzalone, Quebec; J. A. Francœur, Quebec; P. E. Cabana, Montreal; Philippe Hamel, Victoriaville; Rosario Gosselin, Quebec; O. D. Paulhus, Sherbrooke; Nap. Latraverse, Sorel; L. P. Boily, Jonquiere; René Harmegnies, St. Joseph d'Alma; Georges Michaud, Ha Ha Bay; Alexis Desforges, Chicoutimi.

EIGHTEENTH REGULAR CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

THE eighteenth regular meeting of Grand Division, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on September 11th to 15th, inclusive, with an attendance of 162 delegates and officers representing local divisions from coast to coast. Mr. A. R. Mosher, who has been President of the Brotherhood since it was formed in 1908, was in the chair.

At the opening session, Mr. S. Wolstein, President of Division 110, Ottawa, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Ottawa membership, and an official welcome was extended on behalf of the city of Ottawa by His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis.

The report of membership, presented by Secretary-Treasurer M. M. Maclean, showed a considerable increase in membership not only among railway employees but among other groups of transport workers, particularly in the field of highway transport. Mr. Maclean also presented the financial statement of the Brotherhood for the three-year period since the previous convention, which indicated that the Brotherhood was in a strong financial position. Other reports submitted to the convention were those of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood and the Board of Trustees, all of which were approved.

President's Address

In his presidential address, Mr. Mosher reviewed the work of the Brotherhood during the past three years, and emphasized the fact that the Brotherhood was based upon two fundamental principles, the organization of railway and transport workers, and the right of Canadian workers to manage their own affairs. It was essential, he stated, that the economic strength of the workers be developed by means of labour organization, and that they use their political power for the continuance and expansion of democratic institutions. Dealing with the transport industry, Mr. Mosher referred to the desirability of continuing the Brotherhood's policy of opposition to railway amalgamation and similar schemes which would result in an increase of unemployment.

Resolutions

Approximately sixty-five resolutions were considered by the convention, covering a wide variety of subjects of interest to the workers. Among the questions dealt with were: vacations with pay, abolition of the Senate, youth training program, the Workers' Educational Association, seniority for members on military service, pensions for railway employees, support of the Government's war efforts, and unemployment insurance, as well as a large number of administrative questions.

At the closing session, an address was given by Mr. Norman S. Dowd, Secretary-Treasurer of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, expressing appreciation of the co-operation given by the Brotherhood to the national labour movement. Mr. Dowd outlined some of the principles and purposes of the movement, and stated that the progress which had been made during the past few years gave assurance that the objectives of the Congress in uniting all the workers of Canada under one national banner would ultimately be reached.

The election of the Grand Division Officers and the Executive Board of the Brotherhood resulted as follows: President, A. R. Mosher; Vice-President, J. E. McGuire; and Secretary-Treasurer, M. M. Maclean (all re-elected by acclamation). Two members of the Executive Board, B. H. Crawford, of Sydney, and George Stoker, of Toronto, were re-elected, and the other two members elected were E. Bolduc, Levis, and A. S. Simpson, Winnipeg. The members of the Board of Trustees, George E. Lowe, Moncton; C. H. Taylor, Cochrane, and A. J. Teasdale, Winnipeg, were re-elected.

It was announced recently that Mr. Carter Goodrich of the United States had been elected president of the governing body of the International Labour Office.

SAFETY CONDITIONS AND WORKING HOURS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops (Great Britain) for the year 1938, issued recently, reviews the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office during the year.

The report states that the principal event during the year was the coming into force of the Factories Act, 1937, on July 1, 1938. Since this Act had been passed in July, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1059), a full year had been available before compliance with the new provisions became legally necessary. During this interval, the report states, many, and probably most, firms made arrangements to secure compliance in good time by modifying, where necessary, their hours of work and by altering their machines and premises so as to observe the new safety and welfare requirements. Although in many instances difficulties arose which called for careful consideration and rendered some delay inevitable, employers with few exceptions fully accepted their new responsibilities and showed a general desire to secure rapid compliance, and by the end of the year most of the difficulties experienced had been surmounted. As regards hours of employment, numerous applications for the special modifications which the Act empowers the Secretary of State to grant were received both from industrial associations and from individual firms, and many of these were still under consideration at the end of the year. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, page 888 and August, 1939, page 779).

Industrial Accidents.—During 1938 a distinct decrease is reported in the number of reportable industrial accidents (involving more than three days' absence from work), the total number for the year being 180,103 as compared with 193,542 in 1937. Fatal accidents, included in these totals, numbered 944 in 1938 as compared with 1,003 in 1937. The report remarks that the decrease must have been due to some extent to the reduced numbers in employment, but the fact that the decrease was specially marked among fatal accidents on factory premises encourages the hope that the safety requirements of the new Act have already begun to take effect. An outline is also given in the report showing the development in organized attempts to reduce accidents in recent years. Accidents among young workers form the subject of a separate chapter.

Health.—In a chapter devoted to health the report details important additional safeguards contained in the Factories Act, 1937, and to the various industrial diseases. Marked reduction is reported in cases of lead poisoning to a total of 96 in 1938, a figure which compares with 1,058 in 1900.

Other chapters in the report review the developments in the past year in respect of welfare, truck, piece-work, and the Home Office Industrial Museum.

The report contains a number of statistical tables giving particulars of the number of factories and other premises covered by the Acts, and analyses the number of accidents reported in 1938 according to the sex and age of the persons involved, the industries in which they were employed, the cause of the accident, etc.

The Law and Women's Work

The International Labour Office has recently published another in its series of studies and reports on the employment of women and children, entitled *The Law and Women's Work.*

The 1935 Assembly of the League of Nations had upon its agenda the question of the status of women, with reference to the equality of the sexes. On examination of the question, it found that it would be necessary to explore a number of problems and it mentioned two of them: the political and civil status, and the economic status of women. It decided to carry out an enquiry into the first problem itself but it recognized "that the question of conditions of employment, whether of men or women, is a matter which properly falls within the sphere of the International Labour Organization" and expressed the hope that the International Labour Office would "undertake an examination of those aspects of the problem within its competence—namely, the question of equality under labour legislation—and that it will, in the first place, examine the question of legislation which effects discriminations, some of which may be detrimental to women's right to work."

The Law and Women's Work is an outcome of the Assembly's invitation. It is an extensive survey of women's labour problems and of the ways in which those problems have been met; it also contains a detailed analysis of the laws and regulations throughout the world which are especially concerned with women's employment. The twelve chapters of the volume deal with: methods of regulation; the authorities responsible for supervising women's work; maternity protection; hours of work; night work; the employment of women in unhealthy, exhausting and dangerous occupations; employment on work involving moral dangers; the right of women to employment; wage regulation; the special position of women under social insurance schemes; the legal status of professional women, and labour problems arising out of the civil and political status of women.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, AUGUST 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 11,856, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,165,631 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,924, having an aggregate membership of 241,824 persons, 10·9 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1939, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment showed decided improvement at the beginning of September, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The advance was smaller than that noted at September 1 in either 1938 or 1937, but with these exceptions, was the largest recorded at that date in any of the years since 1920, considerably exceeding the average increase between August 1 and September 1 in this period of eighteen years.

Statistics were compiled from 11,856 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,165,631; this was an increase of 20,247, or 1·8 per cent over their August 1 labour forces of 1,145,384. The crude index rose from 117·5 in the preceding month, to 119·6 at September 1, as compared with 115·1 at the same date in 1938. It was, however, a few points lower than that of 123·2 at the beginning of September in 1937. With this exception, it was higher than at September 1 in any other year since 1929.

After correction for seasonal movement, the index slightly advanced, rising from 114·3 at August 1 to 114·9 at the date under review, when it was higher than the seasonally-adjusted figure for any other month since the opening of 1938.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for September 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100: 1939, 119·6; 1938, 115·1; 1937, 123·2; 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1 and 1927, 111·0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, in which over 13,100 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase greatly exceeded the average advance at September 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not equal to that reported at the same date in either 1938 or 1937. While employment in this division was rather more active than at the beginning of September of last year, the index was lower than at the same date in 1937; with this exception, it was the highest September 1 figure since that of 1929. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were contra-seasonal.

In the non-manufacturing industries, coal-mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at September 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were quieter.

The employers furnishing data for September 1, 1938, had numbered 10,915, and their employees had aggregated 1,103,989, which was an increase of 2·8 per cent over their August 1, 1938, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, extending to each of the five economic areas and to the main

industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For September 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,095 persons, compared with 33,148 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the September 1 survey of employment to 1,198,726 in 12,270 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 119·6 in the industries above enumerated, to 119·2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for August 1, the index was lowered from 117·5 to 117·2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

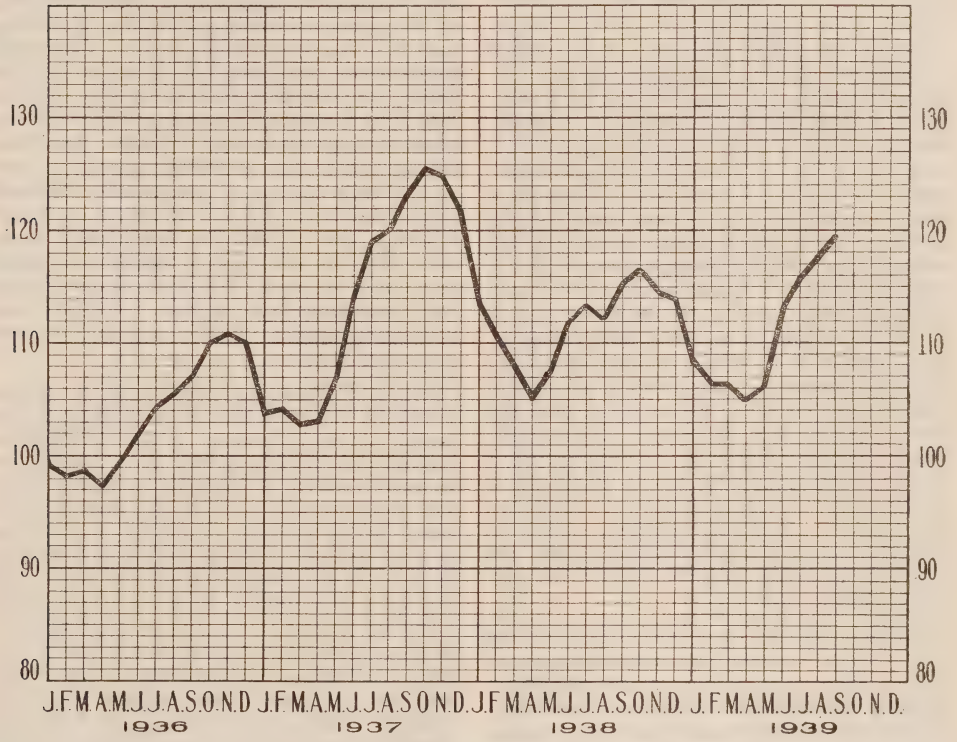
Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in New Brunswick reported no general change; in British Columbia there was a slight slowing-up in industrial activity, while elsewhere the situation showed considerable improvement. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were most pronounced. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at September 1 of last year. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the index was also higher than at September 1, 1937, but the situation in the remaining provinces was not so favourable, although activity was generally greater than in September in any of the years, 1930-1936. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the favourable comparison goes back only to 1932.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase and there was a slight gain in Prince Edward Island, while New Brunswick reported an insignificant decline. The improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



being, on the average, a contraction between August 1 and September 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, mainly in work on the roads; shipping and communications also recorded an advance, but manufacturing, logging and trade released employees. Statistics were received from 829 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 85,972 workers at September 1, 1939, compared with 85,416 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 798 employers furnishing data had reported 82,972 persons on their payrolls; the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 116·4.

Quebec.—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants showed important recovery, while non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and other classes were rather busier; vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, shipping and trade reported reductions in staff. The working force of the 2,943 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 366,824 persons, as against 360,718 at August 1. This gain greatly exceeded the average increase indicated at September 1 in the years, 1921-1938, being also considerably larger than that which took place at the same date last year. Employment was then in generally smaller volume, the index standing at 118·1, as compared with 128·5 at the beginning of September, 1939. Statements for September 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,706 establishments employing 332,820 men and women, compared with 331,862 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—In this province, 5,184 business men reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 453,840 at the first of August, to 461,854 at September 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then was over a point lower than at the latest date, viz., 116·2. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over August 1, 1939, in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, together with smaller gains in the textile, leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, wholesale trade, building construction, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported heightened activity, while logging, mining, communications, highway construction and retail trade reduced their personnel.

The 4,745 firms co-operating at the same date in 1938 had employed 449,147 persons, as compared with 434,399 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.—A further, important advance on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the general index was 1·8 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1938, when marked improvement had also been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,674 employers of 148,534 workers, as compared with 142,620 in the preceding month. This increase of over four per cent substantially exceeded the average gain at Sept. 1 in preceding years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1938. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most extensive. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were slacker. For Sept. 1, 1938, 1,530 establishments had reported 143,167 employees, an increase of seven per cent over the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed a falling-off at Sept. 1, following a marked increase at the beginning of August; the reduction was very largely due to conditions in the logging industry which was greatly affected by the fire hazard intensified by the weather conditions. Some firms in that industry, however, also reported a lack of orders. Manufacturing, on the whole, was brisker than at Aug. 1, 1939, the improvement occurring largely in the lumber and vegetable food factories. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and maintenance and services also showed heightened activity. The working force of the 1,226 firms furnishing data declined from 102,790 persons in the preceding month, to 102,447 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,136 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 95,883. The index then stood at 112·0, several points below the latest index, viz., 116·6.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in six of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improve-

ment since Aug. 1, while curtailment was indicated in Ottawa and Hamilton. Except in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor, the situation in these centres was more favourable than at Sept. 1, 1938.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal, increased at the beginning of September, 2,614 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,711 co-operating firms, who employed 169,423. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, building showed heightened activity, while retail trade, road construction and maintenance and transportation did not afford so much employment. A rather larger advance on the whole had been made at Sept. 1, 1938, when data were received from 1,566 employers of 163,049 men and women; the index was then slightly lower.

Quebec.—A moderate increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 212 establishments having 17,920 workers, as compared with 17,795 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed little general change; transportation, building and hotels and restaurants recorded slight improvement, while there were small losses in road construction and trade. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 187 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 14,984.

Toronto.—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions; services and building also afforded considerably more employment, while retail trade was quiet. Statements were received from 1,758 firms with 141,950 employees, or 2,486 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,612 employers with 135,556 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.—Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and construction, while manufacturing was rather brisker. The 230 establishments making returns reported 14,706 workers, compared with 14,925 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1938, an increase had been indicated by the 203 co-operating employers, who provided work for 14,402 men and women; the index was then fractionally higher.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed no general change, moderate improvement in food, textile and some other factories being about offset by small losses in metal and electrical apparatus plants. Construction and transportation also released some employees. Three hundred and thirty concerns had 33,159 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 33,265 at Aug. 1. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment was at a higher level, according to data from 301 firms with 34,966 employees.

Windsor.—Heightened activity was shown in Windsor, where the 197 establishments making returns reported 15,928 workers, as against 15,500 in the preceding month. Textile and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, and construction was also rather busier. Little change, on the whole, took place in other industrial groups. More pronounced recovery had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 16,542 had been employed by the 189 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1938.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, transportation, construction, wholesale trade and communications recorded improvement, while retail trade and services were not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,842 men and women was reported by the 525 co-operating establishments, which had employed 42,079 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1938, when the index was slightly lower. Statements had then been received from 499 firms, whose employees had numbered 41,477.

Vancouver.—There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 521 employers of 39,151 persons, as against 38,431 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the lumber, food and textile divisions; transportation, construction and services were also brisker. Employment was somewhat more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger increase had then been noted in the personnel of the 471 co-operating employers; they had reported 37,414 workers.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,457 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 577,984 at Aug. 1, to 591,113 at the date under review. This increase of 2·3 per cent considerably exceeded the advance recorded, on the average, at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. The index stood at 115·3 at the latest date, com-

pared with 112·8 at Aug. 1, 1939. At Sept. 1, 1938, it was 113·8, while at the same date in 1937, the unadjusted figure was 121·2; with this exception, the latest index was the highest for September in the years since 1929.

After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 110·3 at Aug. 1 to 112·1 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since March, 1938.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the eighteen preceding years for which data are available; the increase resulted in a higher index for Sept. 1, 1939, than at the same date in any other year since 1930, except 1937. Leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. The trend in factory employment was favourable in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the gains in Ontario being most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at September 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1939, 115·3; 1938, 113·8; 1937, 121·2; 1936, 105·9; 1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9 and 1927, 106·8.

For September 1, 1938, 6,202 manufacturing establishments had reported 579,709 men and women on their staffs, compared with 560,553 in the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Curtailment was indicated in fish canneries and in dairies, while meat-packing plants were rather busier. The payrolls of the 322 co-operating factories included 31,081 employees, as compared with 31,490 in the preceding month. Employment at September 1, 1938, had also declined. The index number then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Leather and Products.—A further increase took place in the leather industries, chiefly in the footwear division; the general gain in the group was smaller than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, but employment then was not so active. Statements were received from 331 manufacturers having 24,108 men and women in their employ, as against 23,494 at August 1, 1939. Ontario firms reported the greatest advances.

Lumber and Products.—There were seasonal reductions in sawmills, and vehicle factories were also slacker; on the other hand, furniture, container and other wood-using works showed improvement. The result was a decrease of 677 persons in the staffs of the 949 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 50,092. A similar decline had been indicated at September 1, 1938, when the index was some three points lower.

Musical Instruments.—A slight increase was reported in musical instrument plants, 36 of which employed 1,709 workers at the date

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	102·7	109·8	100·7	130·0	96·6
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	87·8	85·3	85·1	91·6	82·8
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	91·5	87·0	88·1	90·7	89·2
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0
Sept. 1, 1936	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Sept. 1, 1937	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Sept. 1, 1938	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1939	100·0	7·4	31·5	39·6	12·7	8·8

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1939	Sept. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1936	Sept. 1 1935	Sept. 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	50·7	115·3	112·8	113·8	121·2	105·9	100·8	94·3
Animal products—edible	2·7	159·9	162·0	140·7	152·6	136·9	134·6	125·9
Fur and products	·2	107·8	106·8	94·6	98·3	89·2	99·7	81·9
Leather and products	2·1	116·9	114·0	113·9	119·5	112·2	111·0	99·9
Boots and shoes	1·4	119·3	116·7	118·5	122·5	114·6	115·7	105·2
Lumber and products	4·3	92·6	93·8	89·5	98·8	87·1	81·7	74·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·6	86·6	89·6	84·6	93·0	82·0	77·5	68·9
Furniture	·6	84·2	81·5	84·2	93·6	84·4	75·9	72·3
Other lumber products	1·1	118·8	117·4	109·4	121·2	104·9	99·1	92·2
Musical instruments	·1	59·9	57·2	58·4	58·9	53·3	47·4	48·0
Plant products—edible	3·8	143·7	126·6	157·5	152·7	133·3	126·4	125·3
Pulp and paper products	5·9	110·1	110·5	107·1	115·3	103·6	98·2	94·4
Pulp and paper	2·6	99·4	100·7	97·7	113·2	96·3	89·9	86·4
Paper products	·9	132·7	129·8	135·6	137·0	123·4	113·0	105·2
Printing and publishing	2·4	116·1	116·5	109·7	110·7	106·3	104·2	101·4
Rubber products	1·2	112·2	107·6	102·9	110·9	101·5	91·2	94·3
Textile products	8·9	119·9	115·8	119·5	127·3	118·8	112·3	108·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·3	127·9	125·7	127·8	141·6	133·5	129·0	122·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	98·8	98·0	94·6	102·9	93·9	89·5	90·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	133·3	132·8	127·2	148·2	145·3	133·0	119·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	423·5	400·5	483·7	545·7	514·4	523·6	469·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	121·8	121·2	119·7	126·8	124·0	117·9	114·0
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	114·7	106·3	116·3	120·0	110·1	99·9	96·1
Other textile products	·9	107·9	106·2	104·0	106·9	94·3	92·6	91·7
Tobacco	·7	101·3	98·0	100·2	105·0	95·4	109·0	103·7
Beverages	·8	181·8	181·5	174·3	156·9	139·2	133·5	128·4
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	161·9	159·0	159·7	157·0	139·3	129·5	121·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	99·4	99·9	93·5	102·9	88·9	80·6	75·8
Electric light and power	1·5	142·8	138·6	136·0	131·0	124·1	118·8	116·6
Electrical apparatus	1·5	132·4	130·8	139·2	157·2	124·4	122·3	105·1
Iron and steel products	10·6	94·1	92·1	93·1	104·8	83·1	79·7	71·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	120·3	124·4	115·4	143·7	107·4	100·0	85·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	115·9	111·6	120·9	134·5	106·5	91·8	82·2
Agricultural implements	·3	45·0	51·5	51·0	72·6	45·5	52·8	37·0
Land vehicles	4·3	82·7	80·3	81·7	89·2	74·2	75·1	69·4
Automobiles and parts	1·2	101·6	94·7	103·5	108·7	92·0	100·1	79·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	61·0	64·7	75·9	74·4	56·6	58·4	48·3
Heating appliances	·4	135·1	131·2	138·7	136·2	105·8	100·9	93·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·6	110·5	110·7	116·2	136·1	91·9	79·1	65·0
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	109·2	104·9	105·5	121·0	96·7	87·9	74·5
Other iron and steel products	1·8	105·2	103·0	101·2	111·3	93·2	83·0	77·0
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	160·7	156·9	160·3	166·8	139·3	123·2	111·9
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	160·4	162·3	161·7	156·6	143·7	141·6	138·7
Miscellaneous	·5	149·1	146·7	147·2	147·2	133·0	128·3	114·2
LOGGING	1·5	60·3	73·5	58·6	143·4	82·7	77·7	85·6
MINING	6·7	168·0	165·6	157·4	159·1	140·2	128·6	112·4
Coal	2·0	87·8	83·5	88·4	89·8	85·7	86·5	83·1
Metallic ores	3·8	351·7	352·9	326·9	319·6	272·7	233·0	189·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	153·0	152·1	128·3	146·9	120·5	112·8	95·2
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	87·3	87·5	88·3	90·9	86·0	82·1	82·5
Telegraphs	·5	98·2	101·1	102·7	106·2	99·6	94·2	93·2
Telephones	1·5	84·3	83·7	84·3	86·7	82·5	78·9	79·7
TRANSPORTATION	9·3	90·0	87·5	88·7	89·7	89·4	85·8	83·6
Street railways and cartage	2·6	130·6	127·8	124·8	119·5	121·2	118·3	114·3
Steam railways	5·3	77·9	74·9	76·3	79·2	79·0	75·4	74·3
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	91·7	91·5	98·3	98·9	96·1	92·1	87·1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15·8	152·2	146·3	133·8	144·5	109·0	110·9	118·1
Building	2·9	80·5	76·1	71·7	81·6	60·1	63·2	56·3
Highway	10·2	309·7	297·1	262·1	278·1	161·9	191·8	224·7
Railway	2·7	77·5	76·4	76·1	82·4	109·6	84·5	81·9
SERVICES	2·9	151·7	149·8	146·7	146·6	137·5	127·8	125·5
Hotels and restaurants	1·9	153·7	150·5	146·5	148·7	139·6	129·9	131·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	148·3	148·7	146·9	147·4	135·6	125·3	116·5
TRADE	11·1	134·9	135·5	131·0	130·9	126·3	121·8	117·1
Retail	8·3	139·0	140·3	134·9	136·4	132·3	126·8	123·3
Wholesale	2·8	124·1	122·8	121·8	118·5	112·9	110·2	102·7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	119·6	117·5	115·1	123·2	107·1	102·7	98·8

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

under review, compared with 1,632 in the preceding month. No general change took place at the beginning of September, 1938, and the index of employment was then a point lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Confectionary and chocolate, bread and bakery and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement was on a much smaller scale than at the same date last year, when the index stood at 157·5, compared with 143·7 at September 1, 1939. Data were compiled from 542 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 38,544 at August 1, to 43,744 at the date under review. Ontario recorded the most marked advances.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a falling-off, gains in paper product manufacturing being more than offset by losses in pulp and paper mills and printing and publishing plants. A downward movement had also been noted at September 1 of last year, when the index at 107·1, was three points lower than at the date under review. The forces of the 709 co-operating establishments included 68,315 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 68,598 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—The trend was favourable in rubber factories, 54 of which employed 14,023 workers, compared with 13,452 at August 1. The situation at September 1, 1938, had also shown a marked betterment as compared with the preceding month; although this was on a larger scale than that recorded at the date under review, employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 102·9, as against 112·2 at September 1, 1939.

Textile Products.—Pronounced recovery of a seasonal nature occurred in textile factories, 1,169 of which had 104,300 employees, as against 100,802 at August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec. Garment and personal furnishing, headwear, silk and cotton mills were decidedly busier. The general increase reported at the same date of last year had, however, involved a much greater number of workers; nevertheless, the index then was fractionally lower.

Beverages.—Slight improvement was noted in these industries at September 1 as compared with August 1, 18 persons being added to the payrolls of the 147 co-operating factories, which employed 9,705 operatives. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1938, although a greater gain had then been indicated in the group as a whole.

Tobacco.—Tobacco factories were busier; 46 of these employed 8,359 workers, compared with 8,079 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been recorded at September 1, 1938, and the index was then slightly lower.

Chemical Products.—An upward movement was shown in this division according to statistics from 301 employers of 18,840 persons, compared with 18,509 at August 1. The general situation in the chemical industries was much the same as at the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—These classes of building materials reported moderately lowered activity; statements were received from 223 plants, having 11,208 employees, as against 11,261 in the preceding month. A similar loss had been noted at the beginning of September last year, when the index was several points lower.

Electric Light and Power.—Further expansion was shown in electric current plants, 100 of which provided work for 18,066 persons, or 529 more than at August 1. Employment was brisker than at September 1, 1938, improvement on a smaller scale having then been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Activity in this group increased to some extent at the beginning of September, 229 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 124 co-operating establishments, which had 17,934 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A larger advance had been noted at the corresponding date in 1938, and the index then was much higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The agricultural implement and shipbuilding divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while the automobile and other land vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, heating appliance, wire, tool and foundry and machine shop divisions were busier. On the whole, there was an increase of 2,637 in the forces of the 925 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 123,185 men and women at the beginning of September. The greatest revival in activity was in Ontario. The trend at September 1, 1938, had also been upward, but the index number then was a point lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 94·1.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The precious and the base metal product divisions reported heightened employment; 190 manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products provided work for 25,295 operatives, as against 24,695 at August 1. Improvement on the same scale had been indicated at the corresponding date last year, when the index in these industries was fractionally lower.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed a decline, according to statements from 99 establishments with 12,783 persons on their payrolls, as against 12,931 at the beginning of August. The index was slightly lower than at September 1, 1938.

Logging

Logging operations were further curtailed in the beginning of September. Data were received from 364 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 17,726 workers, compared with 21,634 in the preceding month. The reduction, which was contra-seasonal, resulted partly from fire precautions in British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at September I was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1938, although a smaller decrease from the preceding month had then been reported.

Mining

Coal.—Statistics were tabulated from 100 operators having 23,972 men on their payrolls, as compared with 22,787 at the beginning of August. Most of the improvement was in Alberta. Rather larger gains had been made at the same date a year ago, and the index number then was fractionally higher than at the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a small decrease, according to returns from 236 firms whose forces declined from 43,958 persons at August 1, to 43,807 at the beginning of September. An advance had been shown at September 1, 1938, but activity was then at a lower level.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—A slight gain was reported in this group, in which 101 firms enlarged their staffs by 59 workers to 10,158 at September 1. A contraction had been noted at the corresponding date of last year, and employment was then decidedly slacker.

Communications

Little general change occurred in the communications division, in which the co-operating companies reported a personnel of 23,314, as compared with 23,361 in the preceding month. The index was somewhat lower than in the early autumn of 1938, a slight gain having then been recorded.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Storage.—A marked advance was shown by 282 local transportation companies, whose staffs aggregated 30,036, or 644 more than in the preceding month. The increase took place chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. Employment had also gained at the beginning of September, 1938, but the index was then six points lower.

Steam Railways.—There was an improvement in employment in steam railway operation at September 1, according to the 100 organizations from which returns were received, and which had 61,937 employees, compared with 59,601 at August 1. Employment was more active than at the corresponding date last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated. The expansion reported at the beginning of September, 1939, took place mainly in the Prairie Provinces as the movement of grain commenced.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A slightly upward trend was noted in the water transportation group, in which the index was several points lower than at the same date in 1938, although the tendency had then been downward. Statements were received from 124 employers of 17,123 workers, as against 17,086 at August 1, 1939.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Important expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was brisker than in the late summer of 1938. Data were received from 877 contractors, whose payrolls stood at 34,261 at September 1, 1939, as compared with 32,448 at the beginning of August. The trend was generally favourable, but Ontario and the Western Provinces reported the greatest gains.

Highway.—There was a further increase in this group, 4,919 men being added to the forces of the 433 co-operating organizations, which had 118,691 workers. There were advances in all provinces except Ontario and Alberta. The number employed on road work was much greater than at September 1 of last year, the advance then indicated having been on a decidedly smaller scale.

Railway.—Improvement was recorded by the 34 employers furnishing data in this division, which provided work for 31,001 persons, as against 30,592 in the preceding month. A fair-sized gain was noted in Quebec, while elsewhere the changes were relatively slight. There had been a much larger advance at the corresponding date in 1938, but the index number was over a point lower.

Services

Further expansion was shown in the service group, in which the general level of employment was rather higher than that indicated last autumn. The 595 firms furnishing information for September 1, 1939, reported 33,474 assistants, or 427 more than at August 1. The gain took place in hotels and restaurants.

Trade

Employment in retail trade again declined, while wholesale houses further increased their working forces. A slight betterment was shown in trading establishments as compared with September of last year, when a rather larger loss in the group as a whole had been reported. Statistics for September 1, 1939, were received from 2,067 retailers and wholesalers employing 129,018 persons, compared with 129,623 at the beginning of August, 1939.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The favourable movement of employment for local trade union members, which has characterized the situation unceasingly since the close of February, continued throughout August according to the reports received from 1,924 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 241,824 persons. Of these, 26,287 or 10·9 per cent were without work on the last day of the month compared with a percentage of 11·1 in July. Nominal advances in work afforded were also noted from August last year when 11·6 per cent of unemployed members was registered. Alberta unions showed improvement in conditions of nearly 4 per cent from July which was almost entirely confined to coal mining activities. The trend for Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba members was also toward heightened activity though the changes from July were very slight. In British Columbia the lumbering and manufacturing industries, particularly the woodworking division in the latter, and hotel and restaurant employees were chiefly responsible for the slight drop in activity registered from July, while in Quebec there was scarcely any variation from July conditions, increases and decreases in the various trades and industries being of a largely offsetting influence. When a comparison is made with the returns for August, 1938, the situation for Manitoba and New Brunswick members was moderately improved during the month surveyed, and increases in activity, on a small scale, were reflected by Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia locals. Ontario members alone, showed fractional curtailment in employment, the building trades, and metal trades of the manufacturing industries being determining factors in the adverse movement indicated from this province.

The returns on unemployment from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. The changes in the various cities used for comparison were not outstanding during August when contrasted with the July reports, Edmonton and Toronto unions showing advances of over 2 per cent in work afforded, Saint John and Winnipeg increases of slightly over one per cent, and Montreal and Regina but fractional improvement. In Halifax and Vancouver, however, the situation declined in each city by about 2 per cent. When comparing with the returns for August last year Edmonton unions showed substantial gains in activity during the period reviewed and conditions were moderately better for Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver and Regina members. In Toronto minor gains occurred. On the contrary, rather noteworthy recessions in employment were recorded by Halifax members and curtailment, of a lesser degree, was manifest by Saint John locals.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The course pursued by the curve which has been consistently downward since the end of February continued in the favourable movement throughout August. The level reached by the curve at the close of the month was also slightly below that of August, 1938, denoting a slightly better employment trend.

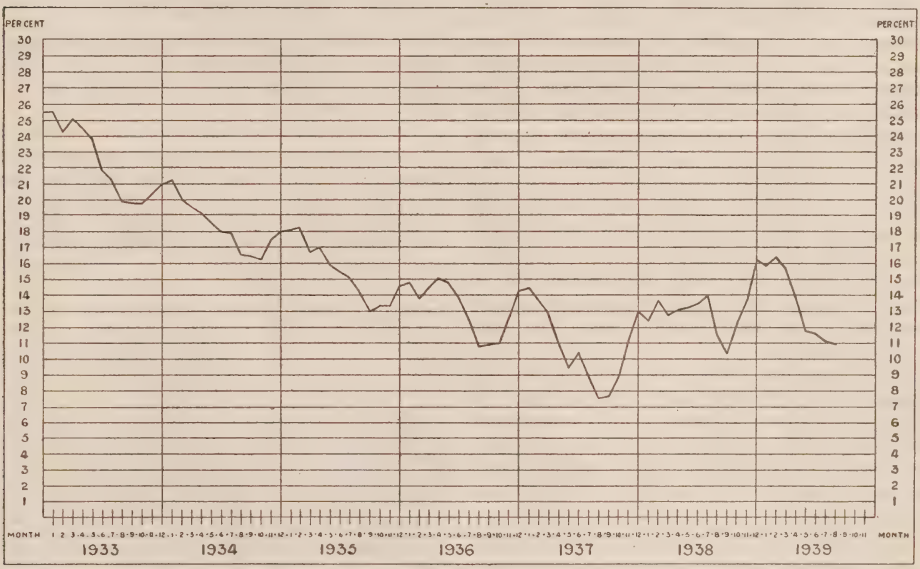
The manufacturing industries, as a whole, showed little change in the situation during August from the preceding month though tending toward an increased volume of employment. This was apparent from the reports compiled from 573 locals with a membership total of 95,146 persons, 11,306 or 11·9 per cent of whom were idle in comparison with an unemployment percentage of 12·5 in July. Improvement in somewhat greater measure was indicated from August last year when the percentage of inactivity stood at 14·0. Hat, cap and glove, and glass workers showed large percentage gains in employment from July which did not affect greatly the situation in the manufacturing industries, as their membership was rather small. The garment trades were considerably more active than in July and advances of lesser importance were registered by meat cutters and butchers, cigar and tobacco, and textile and carpet workers, general labourers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen. Of the recessions in the other trades which were of a largely counteracting nature the most marked were recorded by paper makers and wood and leather workers, while slight curtailment in activity was reflected by iron and steel, fur, jewellery and brewery workers and metal polishers. A much higher level of employment than in August last year was indicated by textile and carpet, garment and glass workers, the meat cutters

and butchers during the period under review and among bakers and confectioners pronounced gains were noted. The iron and steel trades also showed some increase in employment. Brewery workers reflected only a slightly more favourable trend. Marked increases in slackness, however, were reported by hat, cap and glove, leather and wood workers, and metal polishers, while noteworthy contractions in employment were evident among paper makers. The situation also declined slightly for fur and jewellery workers, general labourers and printing tradesmen.

The coal mining industry during August reflected somewhat heightened activity from the drop in employment. In addition to the members reported as entirely unemployed, a number were shown as working at reduced time.

Some slowing up in employment in the building and construction trades was evident during August from the preceding month though conditions were slightly improved from August last year. Reporting for August were 208 locals of building tradesmen with 26,418 members, 7,442 or 28·1 per cent of whom were idle in comparison with percentages of 24·7 in July and 30·3 in August, 1938. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers all showed noteworthy

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



preceding month, the percentage of unemployment standing at 11·7 in contrast with 14·9 per cent in July. The percentage for August was based on the reports forwarded from a total of 56 labour organizations including 20,924 members, 2,442 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Losses in employment, on a small scale, however, were evident from August last year when 9·8 per cent of the members reported were idle. The Alberta coal fields afforded a considerably better volume of activity than in July and slight advances were recorded from the Nova Scotia and British Columbia areas. In New Brunswick, however, there was some falling off in available work. The situation in both the Eastern and Western coal districts was less favourable than in August last year, British Columbia unions showing the most important recessions from July, and curtailment in activity of considerably lesser degree was manifest by granite and stone cutters. Among plumbers and steamfitters the losses indicated were so slight as to be almost negligible. Steam shovelmen on the other hand were decidedly busier than in July but as their membership was small they had no marked influence on the situation in the building and construction trades as a whole. Employment advancement on a rather small scale, however, was registered by bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers. When contrasted with the returns for August last year the improvement registered by carpenters and joiners during the month under review was a large factor in the better situation obtaining in the building trades, though substantial gains were manifest

by bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steam fitters also contributed in lesser degree, to the group advancement. Hod carriers and building labourers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers, on the contrary, were much slacker than in August last year and the recessions indicated by steam shovelmen were rather noteworthy. A less favourable movement was also shown by brick-layers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers.

Increases in employment, on a small scale, were reflected in the transportation industries during August from both the preceding month and August a year ago, the 823 local unions making returns with a membership aggregate of 65,308 persons showing that 3,116 or 4·8 per cent were without work as contrasted with 5·8 per cent of inactivity in July and 5·5 per cent in August, 1938. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed an improved situation in each comparison. Among navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs there was a nominal drop in available work from July, while more pronounced contractions were apparent from August last year, navigation workers especially showing decidedly less favourable conditions. Street and electric railway employees indicated little variation in all three months used for comparative purposes.

Retail shop clerks were busily engaged during August compared with only 0·2 per cent of idleness in July and with a fully employed situation in August a year ago. For the month reviewed 6 associations of these workers furnished reports with a membership numbering 1,804 persons.

Returns were compiled at the close of August from 78 associations of civic employees embracing a membership of 9,378 persons, 106 or 1·1 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in comparison with 0·8 per cent of inactivity in July and 0·4 per cent in August, 1938.

In the miscellaneous group of trades with 141 locals reporting a total of 10,808 members during August, 878 or 8·1 per cent were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 6·3 in July. Unclassified workers showed a large falling off in activity from July and curtailment of considerable degree was indicated by hotel and restaurant employees. Theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen, however, reported moderate employment advancement and slight gains were apparent among barbers. Less favourable conditions prevailed also in the miscellaneous group of trades from August last year when 6·8 per cent of idleness was reported. In this comparison unclassified workers, hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers all showed some lowering in the level of activity during the period surveyed. The tendency for stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees, on the other hand, was toward heightened activity though the changes were quite small.

Fishermen with 6 unions showing a combined membership of 2,263 persons indicated 3·3 per cent of their members idle on the last day of August contrasted with 1·6 per cent in July and with 5·0 per cent in August last year.

Among lumber workers and loggers a considerable increase in slackness was manifest during August from July, according to the reports tabulated from 4 local unions with 2,389 members. Of these, 549 or 23·0 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month contrasted with a percentage of 14·6 in July. In August a year ago 23·3 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N S and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6 4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10 6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19 4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20 0	15 8	22 6	21 6	22 0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17 2	21·7	20 8	22 3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13 2	17·8	20 2	18 2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9 8	15 4	16 4	15 4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10 1	9 6	12 0	11 9	13 2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8 3	9·0	9·0	12 0	10 6	10 7
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12 1	11 9	9·1	12 3	14 0	13 1
Aug. 1929	2 2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1 8	5·7	3 9	3 5
Aug. 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8 9	9 3
Aug. 1931	9·3	7·7	16 9	15·2	15·7	11 8	24 4	16 4	15 8
Aug. 1932	8·9	13·7	25 0	23 9	18·2	13 0	24 0	19 9	21 4
Aug. 1933	12 6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17 9	14 3	22 0	19 9	19 9
Aug. 1934	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18 5	20·5	16 5
Aug. 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13 3	10·7	7·9	18 4	13 1	14 2
Aug. 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7 1	10 ,	8 3	10 8
Aug. 1937	5·9	5·5	11 1	4 3	6·5	7·2	12 5	6 2	7 6
Sept. 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4 2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7 7
Oct. 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7 4	12 3	8 9
Nov. 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9 9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15 4	11 3
Dec. 1937	3·3	4·6	16 5	12·9	16 8	10·6	6·7	15 8	13 0
Jan. 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10 8	7·3	17·9	12 4
Feb. 1938	4·6	5 9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9 4	8·8	17 3	13 7
Mar. 1938	4·0	6 1	16·9	11·6	11 8	10·5	13 0	14 6	12 8
April 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13 6	9 9	11 8	18 1	15 6	13 1
May 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12 4	9 4	10·3	18 1	13 8	13 2
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12 4	12·5	9 7	17·8	14 3	13 5
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12 5	11 0
Aug. 1938	5·3	12 0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13 3	11·3	11 6
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14 9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9 1	10 4
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11 5	11 8	6 3	8·5	12 2	12 3
Nov. 1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13 2	15 2	11 0	8·8	12 8	13 7
Dec. 1938	8·4	9·8	21 2	14 5	21 4	11 8	9 5	17·3	16 2
Jan. 1939	9·2	12 8	19 9	14 4	16 0	13 2	11 9	18 1	15 9
Feb. 1939	10·7	11 0	20 3	15 9	11 9	13 3	15 6	16 7	16 4
Mar. 1939	9 1	10 6	18 6	15 8	12 9	13 1	16 7	15 3	15 7
April 1939	8 2	12 0	15 6	13 7	12 3	13 0	17 9	12 9	13 9
May 1939	6 3	14 1	13·5	11 0	10 0	7 5	18 3	10 0	11 7
June 1939	6·3	8 9	15 0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18 2	9·7	11 6
July 1939	5 4	8 5	15 0	10 1	5 6	5·7	16·9	8 6	11·1
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10 0	4 2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10 9

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	....	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	....	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16	1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5 0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
August, 1931	7·7	37·8	17·5	14·0	7·2	15 3	25·6	10·5	....	47·1	17·6	20 9	17·8	10·	6·7	11·8	25 5	23·	0	24 4	41 5	9 5	25 0	10 5	1·3	6·3	6·4	0	2·5	8·4	·1	18·9	15·8
August, 1932	5·7	45·4	11·8	22·5	11·9	15·3	15·8	15·1	0	40 2	23·1	37·5	17·9	70·6	10 1	26·6	21·7	38·4	.....	51·9	61 2	12 3	41·2	13·6	1·3	10 9	11·1	0	·7	12·1	5·3	23·1	21·4
August, 1933	21·3	20 5	13 1	20 1	7·6	13·4	10·5	14·6	6·5	31·2	11·1	17 1	10·6	11·5	6·0	24 1	18·6	34·4	0	53 1	63 6	11 4	35·0	12·5	·9	10 8	11·1	0	1·1	10 6	4·8	19 7	19·9
August, 1934	66·7	37 0	14 1	13 6	6·9	10·8	11·1	10·5	0	29 2	5·2	21·9	4·3	5 6	8·7	18·0	3 0	36·6	0	53 2	57 3	9 2	44·9	8·6	·8	11 4	11·6	0	8 2	7·7	3 4	16·8	16·5
August, 1935	·0	7 2	14·3	14 0	13 0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8 8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10 0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12 1	10·8	8 9	6 5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29 9	5 3	37·1	5·4	·9	9 5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10 2	10·8
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11 0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	36·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·	76·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6 7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20 3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45 3	0	31·1	24 7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5 3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	11·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48 8	0	26·0	24 7	5 8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	19·9

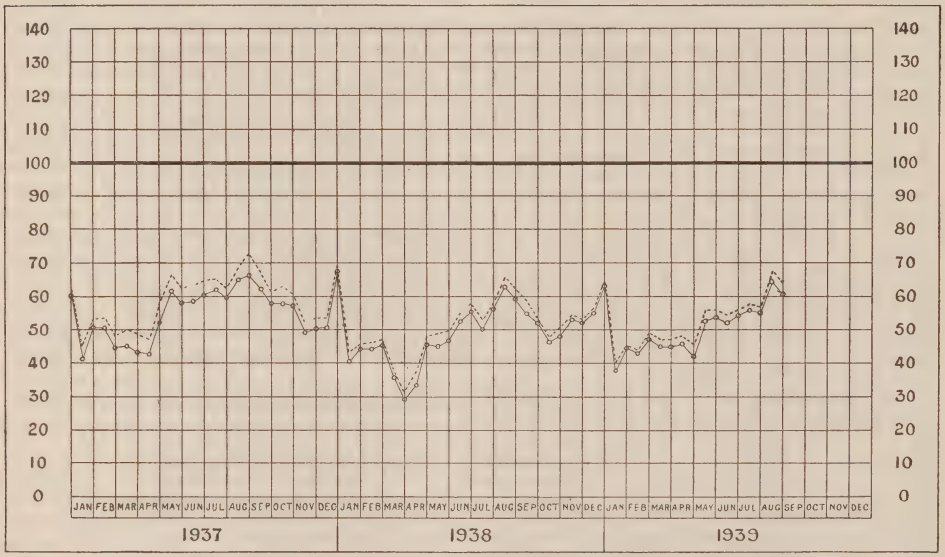
and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and for each month from August, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1939

During the month of August, 1939, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the average daily placements of nearly 23 per cent and of more than one per cent, respectively, over those effected during the preceding month and those of the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial groups, except logging, where a moderate loss took place, recorded increases over July, very marked gains being reported in farming and construction and maintenance and more moderate ones shown in services and throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a sharp upward trend during the first half of the month, but traced a downward course during the latter half of the period under review. At the close of August, however, the levels shown were slightly above those registered at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 67·6 during the first half and 63·8 during the

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



transportation, increased placements in the remaining groups, trade, manufacturing and mining, being nominal only. In comparison with August, 1938, fair expansion was registered in logging, services and manufacturing, while small gains in mining and transportation were largely offset by declines in trade and construction and maintenance. Farming also registered a decline which was quite substantial.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service second half of August, 1939, in contrast with the ratios of 65·9 and 62·6 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 64·5 and 60·7 as compared with 62·9 and 59·4 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1939, was 1,650, as compared with 1,327 during the preceding month and with 1,631 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,515 in comparison with 2,311 in July, 1939, and with 2,541 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1939, was 1,573, of which 1,174 were in regular employment and 399 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,281 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,552 daily, consisting of 1,081 in regular and 471 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 43,617 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 42,470 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 31,693, of which 26,343 were of men and 5,350 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,777. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 33,210 for men and 11,339 for women, a total of 44,549, while applications for work numbered 67,901, of which 51,644 were from men and 16,257 from women. Reports for July, 1939, showed 33,151 positions available, 57,754 applications made and 32,002 placements effected, while in August, 1938, there were recorded 44,028 vacancies, 68,590 applications for work and 41,891 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1032	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (8 months)	157,967	98,549	256,516

Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1939, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 6 per cent higher than in the previous month, but over 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 5 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decline of over 13 per cent in comparison with August, 1938. The decrease in placements from August of last year was mainly due to a decline in construction and maintenance, although small reductions were also reported in nearly all other groups. There was a small increase in mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 57; farming, 35; construction and maintenance, 557, and services, 516, of which 423 were of household workers. During the month 481 men and 132 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of nearly 19 per cent in the numbers of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August when compared with the preceding month and of over 16 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 20 per cent higher than in July and nearly 17 per cent above those of August, 1938. The increase in placements over August of last year was due to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance. There was a small increase in services, a moderate decline in logging and small changes only in all other groups. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 615 and in services 632. Of the latter, 493 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 220 of men and 156 of women.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during August, was nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 11 per cent higher than in July, but nearly 3 per cent below August, 1938. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably less than during August of last year and accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. There was a decrease also in transportation. These losses were largely offset by a substantial increase in services, a moderate improvement in logging and smaller gains in manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 144, logging, 433, farming 146, construction and maintenance, 2,928 and services, 3,080, of which 2,737 were of household workers. There were 3,724 men and 1,742 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

During August, orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario called for nearly 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 2 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 3 per cent when compared with both July, 1939

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,244**	**44**	**1,309**	**1,220**	**613**	**606**	**2,882**	**541**
Halifax	274	44	322	228	58	170	1,281	161
Kentville	278	0	269	278	224	54	691	92
New Glasgow	276	0	316	208	217	80	342	184
Sydney	416	0	402	416	114	302	568	104
New Brunswick	**1,338**	**6**	**1,478**	**1,345**	**376**	**969**	**1,324**	**313**
Chatham	404	0	403	404	0	404	50	6
Moncton	605	6	691	612	337	275	437	242
St. John	329	0	384	329	39	290	837	65
Quebec	**8,113**	**923**	**17,391**	**7,775**	**5,466**	**1,383**	**8,731**	**5,871**
Bagotville	148	23	265	129	129	0	120	168
Chicoutimi	357	0	833	357	354	3	234	427
Hull	842	10	1,470	842	831	7	451	740
La Tuque	156	0	223	156	147	9	48	146
Matane	293	32	362	267	161	104	359	541
Montreal	3,735	528	9,062	3,468	1,871	1,000	5,053	1,815
Quebec	1,229	198	2,512	1,199	806	209	1,083	1,187
Rouyn	441	19	1,150	441	390	43	608	287
Sherbrooke	214	30	375	263	214	0	71	186
Thetford Mines	119	51	252	100	64	4	160	.....
Three Rivers	199	19	410	227	202	4	138	248
Val d'Or	310	13	477	326	297	0	406	126
Ontario	**12,708**	**222**	**23,831**	**12,668**	**7,624**	**4,925**	**44,813**	**7,158**
Belleville	416	0	475	416	348	68	728	267
Brantford	186	4	366	231	172	59	1,079	1,014
Chatham	376	2	409	372	142	230	400	152
Fort William	433	0	498	433	364	69	819	219
Guelph	180	14	242	113	88	18	1,208	56
Hamilton	585	5	1,273	567	314	244	5,430	291
Kenora	157	0	326	157	99	58	223	167
Kingston	396	11	505	387	360	27	825	182
Kitchener	204	16	411	245	172	69	1,083	88
London	422	34	806	460	209	202	1,827	312
Niagara Falls	196	15	217	192	150	42	752	90
North Bay	803	0	904	804	763	41	1,331	449
Oshawa	234	1	420	225	44	181	2,414	50
Ottawa	2,185	29	3,220	2,157	649	1,508	2,596	532
Owen Sound	212	1	266	212	97	114	297	98
Pembroke	229	0	683	228	156	72	230	100
Peterborough	197	1	316	195	144	51	476	154
Port Arthur	434	0	395	401	371	30	675	188
St. Catharine's	351	24	486	331	184	147	2,075	176
St. Thomas	87	0	121	86	47	39	234	106
Sarnia	218	5	256	216	71	145	469	101
Sault Ste. Marie	215	0	518	215	163	52	340	77
Simcoe	515	0	515	515	382	133	0	.....
Stratford	119	0	315	119	99	20	1,024	156
Sudbury	179	0	567	176	146	30	283	180
Timmins	574	0	1,326	576	309	267	1,139	312
Toronto	1,753	32	6,774	1,751	1,102	649	15,674	1,149
Welland	78	6	174	122	61	12	748	8
Windsor	474	22	730	465	270	195	4,043	324
Woodstock	300	0	317	301	148	153	391	160
Manitoba	**7,575**	**39**	**7,890**	**7,562**	**7,001**	**539**	**10,657**	**7,196**
Brandon	639	28	554	554	525	25	429	924
Dauphin	207	0	207	208	169	39	0	182
Portage la Prairie	298	0	298	298	285	13	0	597
Winnipeg	6,431	11	6,831	6,502	6,022	462	10,228	5,493
Saskatchewan	**6,762**	**402**	**6,488**	**6,409**	**5,854**	**550**	**2,215**	**4,515**
Estevan	164	1	166	161	153	8	40	90
Melville	228	0	228	228	228	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	1,120	41	1,049	1,095	967	123	207	945
North Battleford	340	71	266	268	268	0	147	184
Prince Albert	535	71	466	453	425	28	23	234
Regina	1,707	51	1,859	1,759	1,684	75	742	1,534
Saskatoon	1,191	77	1,084	1,088	1,042	46	838	778
Swift Current	651	65	560	567	542	25	179	260
Weyburn	363	10	345	335	224	111	12	318
Yorkton	463	15	465	455	321	134	27	172
Alberta	**3,233**	**156**	**4,031**	**3,026**	**2,634**	**391**	**5,162**	**2,492**
Calgary	1,193	114	1,516	983	743	239	1,892	880
Drumheller	175	0	385	154	137	17	199	207
Edmonton	1,352	0	1,554	1,410	1,304	106	2,461	927
Lethbridge	251	31	312	212	200	12	401	227
Medicine Hat	262	11	264	267	250	17	209	251
British Columbia	**3,576**	**42**	**5,483**	**3,612**	**2,125**	**1,414**	**12,828**	**1,065**
Kamloops	180	2	238	166	113	52	245	56
Nanaimo	321	0	357	317	316	1	606	279
Nelson	205	0	230	202	51	151	49	49
New Westminster	76	0	96	76	53	23	610	62
Penticton	195	0	225	192	153	39	204	66
Prince George	134	17	133	130	130	0	3	67
Prince Rupert	76	0	59	76	59	17	109	63
Vancouver	1,895	23	3,190	1,961	974	915	10,030	289
Victoria	494	0	955	492	276	216	972	134
Canada	**44,549**	**1,834**	**67,901**	**43,617**	**31,693**	**10,777**	**92,612**	**29,181***
Men	33,210	317	51,644	33,044	26,343	6,626	76,749	24,185
Women	11,339	1,517	16,257	10,573	5,350	4,151	15,863	4,996

* 30 placements effected by offices since closed.

and August, 1938. With the exception of a large decrease in farming and a small loss in trade, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over August of last year. The most important increases were in construction and maintenance, logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 879; logging, 420; farming, 2,177; mining, 149; transportation, 159; construction and maintenance, 4,868; trade, 244, and services, 3,631, of which 2,364 were of household workers. During the month 6,075 men and 1,549 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during August called for nearly 7·8 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 76 per cent more placements when compared with July, but a decline of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with August, 1938. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with August of last year, there was a large decline in farming and a moderate loss in logging. These decreases were largely offset by gains in all other groups, the most important of which was in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 95; logging, 105; farming, 3,394; construction and maintenance, 3.043, and services, 826, of which 684 were of household workers. There were 6.555 men and 446 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Opportunity for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were over 200 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 32 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 205 per cent when compared with July and of over 30 per cent in comparison with August, 1938. The large increase in placements over August of last year was due to substantial gains in construction and maintenance and farming. There was a small decrease in services and minor changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 4,417; construction and maintenance, 1,107, and services, 792, of which 535 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,302 of men and 552 of women.

Alberta

There was an increase of over 55 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 54 per cent higher than in July and over 9 per cent above those of August, 1938. Placements in logging and farming were higher than during August last year, but there were declines in construction and maintenance and services. The changes in all other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 80; logging, 346; farming, 1,786; construction and maintenance, 149, and services, 595, of which 488 were of household workers. During the month, 2,195 men and 439 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during August, were over 16 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decline of nearly 24 per cent when compared with August, 1938. A substantial decrease under construction and maintenance accounted for the loss in placements from August of last year. There was a fairly large increase in logging and smaller gains in services, farming and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 71; logging, 283; farming, 207; construction and maintenance, 2,114, and services, 758, of which 524 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,791 of men and 334 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 31,693 placements in regular employment, 20,026 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 392 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 364 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 28 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during August the Hull office assisted in the despatch of one bushman to Pembroke. At Ontario centres 321 persons secured certificates for transportation within the province. Travelling from Fort William

181 bushworkers, one carpenter and one painter's helper were bound for various situations within the Fort William zone, while from Port Arthur 63 bushworkers, 5 construction employees, 4 mine workers and one hotel employee and from Sudbury 61 bushworkers were carried to employment within their respective zones. To the Sudbury zone also, one cook and 2 cookees were transported from Pembroke. The one remaining transfer was of a cook going from Timmins to North Bay. The Winnipeg office effected all transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during August, which numbered 37. Of these, 11 were provincial and 26 interprovincial. Within the province the movement was to centres in the Winnipeg zone and included the transfer of 9 sawmill workers and 2 farm hands. Proceeding outside the province 15 mine workers, 5 farm hands, 4 bushworkers and one electrician were destined to the Port Arthur zone and one construction worker to Regina. The Labour movement in Alberta during August originated at Edmonton and comprised the transfer of 23 persons. Of these, 22 went to provincial situations and one outside the province. The latter was a farm hand bound for employment in the Saskatoon zone. Provincially one engineer was transported to Lethbridge and 8 mine workers, 4 oil refinery workers, 4 cooks, 3 transportation employees, one baker and one cookee to centres in the Edmonton zone. Vouchers for transportation were issued in British Columbia during August to 10 persons all bound for provincial points. From Vancouver 2 cannery workers and one pipefitter went to Kamloops, 2 miners and one waitress to Penticton and 3 hotel workers to employment in the Vancouver zone. The New Westminster office shipped one packer to Penticton.

Of the 392 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August 143 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 246 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces there was in addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above a special harvest rate afforded by the railway companies becoming effective on August 1 of this year and terminating October 15. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement of labour being confined entirely to regions within their respective provinces. Transferred under this plan during August were 105 harvest workers in Manitoba and 255 in Alberta, a total of 360, of whom 188 travelled over the Canadian National Railways and 172 over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1939

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August, 1939, was slightly less than in the preceding month, but was rather greater than in August of last year; during the month under review, these municipalities authorized building estimated to cost $6,159,468, as compared with $6,535,813 in July, 1939, and $5,829,984 in August, 1938. There was, therefore, a decrease of 5·8 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 5·7 per cent in the second and more significant comparison. The August, 1939, figure was the highest for that month in any year since 1931.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in the first eight months of the present year was $39,807,093; this total showed a gain over that of $37,897,396 reported in the period, January-August, 1938, while the cumulative total in the present year was also higher than in the first eight months of any other year since 1931. However, the estimated cost of the construction work undertaken in each of these years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also below the nineteen-year average of $77,933,300 for the period, January-August. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of either 1937 or 1938; while they have been rather higher than in January-August in any of the six years immediately preceding, they continue below the average in the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued over 700 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $2,250,000, and more than 2,200 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $3,275,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 700 dwellings and 2,400 other buildings, estimated at about $2,250,000 and $3,395,000, respectively.

As compared with July, 1939, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported gains, that of $318,183 or 113·8 per cent in Alberta being most pronounced. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, those of $531,245, or 26·9 per cent, in Quebec, and $211,520, or 71·6 per cent, in Saskatchewan were most pronounced.

Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building authorizations than in August of last year; the greatest increase was in Alberta, where there was a gain of $324,304

or 118·6 per cent. The remaining provinces showed losses in this comparison; that of $144,319 in Ontario was the largest actual decrease while the decline of $45,929 or 50·5 per cent, in New Brunswick was proportionately the greatest.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto and Winnipeg showed an increase as compared with July, 1939, and also over August, 1938, while Montreal and Vancouver reported reductions in both comparisons. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Belleville, Fort William, Kingston, Kitchener, Peterborough, Sarnia, York Townships, Welland, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver recorded gains in both comparisons.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during August, and in the first eight months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based on the January-August total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1926 are also given, (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was higher by five per cent than in 1938, and also exceeded that for the same period in any of the preceding six years.

Table I

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939....	6,159,468	39,807,093	36·4	88·1
1938....	5,829,984	37,897,396	34·7	90·2
1937....	4,262,966	37,849,203	34·7	95·4
1936....	3,673,455	27,026,141	24·7	84·6
1935....	4,311,968	33,348,881	30·5	81·2
1934....	3,764,425	17,433,272	16·0	82·8
1933....	1,910,809	14,407,111	13·2	77·0
1932....	3,823,251	32,576,464	29·8	77·7
1931....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71·6	83·0
1930....	14,028,564	115,268,330	105·5	93·4
1929....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154·6	99·2
1928....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133·0	96·4
1927....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116·0	96·2
1926....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100·0	100·7

While the index of wholesale prices of building materials was lower than in 1938 or 1937, it was higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936; it was, however, lower than in earlier years since 1919.

Table II gives the value of building permits issued by 58 cities during August, 1939, and August, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II—ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	August, 1939	August, 1938	Cities	August 1939	August 1938
	$	$		$	$
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown	19,300	14,950	*St. Catharines	70,985	109,855
Nova Scotia	153,525	166,696	*St. Thomas	20,865	14,552
*Halifax	117,075	125,502	Sarnia	29,730	5,960
New Glasgow	15,275	5,190	Sault Ste. Marie	52,210	72,075
*Sydney	21,575	36,004	*Toronto	1,027,653	871,664
			York and East York Tps	256,365	211,970
New Brunswick	45,014	90,943	Welland	44,605	22,461
Fredericton	19,850	10,125	*Windsor	110,548	48,508
*Moncton	5,995	64,470	Riverside	12,350	25,350
*Saint John	19,169	16,348	Woodstock	11,947	9,474
Quebec	1,440,606	1,277,664	**Manitoba**	358,903	230,270
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	873,613	984,719	*Brandon	3,925	3,255
*Quebec	341,958	209,325	St. Boniface	40,128	25,215
Shawinigan Falls	44,475	1,175	*Winnipeg	314,850	201,800
*Sherbrooke	125,000	37,100			
*Three Rivers	38,960	23,375	**Saskatchewan**	83,900	49,216
*Westmount	16,600	21,970	*Moose Jaw	6,125	1,969
			*Regina	61,150	15,297
Ontario	2,696,438	2,840,757	*Saskatoon	16,625	31,950
Belleville	134,166	12,350			
*Brantford	4,580	32,325	**Alberta**	597,733	273,429
Chatham	20,085	79,500	*Calgary	57,898	66,134
*Fort William	66,498	33,240	*Edmonton	487,490	163,375
Galt	10,441	33,875	Lethbridge	50,870	42,950
*Guelph	11,771	8,511	Medicine Hat	1,475	970
*Hamilton	178,596	144,007			
*Kingston	58,465	47,958	**British Columbia**	763,649	886,059
*Kitchener	79,044	55,389	Kamloops	10,425	425
*London	106,605	65,425	Nanaimo	870	Nil
Niagara Falls	14,165	3,920	*New Westminster	64,275	96,440
Oshawa	13,230	10,730	Prince Rupert	4,080	3,450
*Ottawa	147,915	689,905	*Vancouver	609,280	687,120
Owen Sound	13,150	88,298	North Vancouver	20,340	3,615
*Peterborough	117,570	32,173	*Victoria	54,379	95,009
*Port Arthur	72,264	104,516			
*Stratford	10,635	6,766	Total—58 cities	6,159,468	5,829,984
			Total—*35 cities	5,319,936	5,145,956

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy completing the harvesting of their crops, as well as starting fall ploughing. Produce at the markets was very plentiful and of fine variety and quality. With recent rains and light frosts, apples were growing and colouring nicely, and the decision of the Government to assist with the apple situation, both financially and with the marketing, details of which were not yet complete, had proved very encouraging to orchardists. Fishing was fair. Little activity was taking place in lumber camps, although prospects were good for a large cut during the coming winter. Sawmills were busy, as heavy shipments of long lumber were being made to overseas markets and stocks on hand were being rapidly depleted. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from four and a half to six days. Nearly all manufacturing concerns were operating with a full complement of workers, evaporators and canning factories and sugar refineries being particularly active; the iron and steel industry likewise reported no idleness. All building construction was progressing regularly and highway work continued. Transportation by rail was increasing in volume, but by water was uncertain. Freight traffic also was heavy. The usual requests were received for household workers in the Women's Division and placements were made.

Farming in Quebec recorded little change, the demand for help in that line remaining steady. Many thousands of bushmen were at work throughout the province and more were expected to be needed shortly. Manufacturing concerns in nearly all centres reported greatly increased business, this being particularly noticeable in the paper, iron, steel, and textile industries. In Montreal, aviation showed noted activity as the result of important contracts. Many building projects also were under way and numerous skilled workers found employment. At Montreal, too, alterations were being effected in large manufacturing plants, which were being reorganized to meet the demand for war munitions. Provincial highway construction progressed, giving work to several hundred men. Transportation was active and services normal, but trade was rather slow.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was well maintained, as additional hands were needed for fruit picking, silo filling, gathering of root crops, grape cutting, and fall ploughing. Farm applicants, however, had declined owing to enlistments in the Army. The call for bushmen was gradually increasing, for operators were starting their winter logging operations, although the number of men so far involved was not large. Sawmills, however, had just about completed the season's cut. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, but there, too, the demand had dropped off slightly, due to the closing down of surface operations, which is customary at this time of year. Manufacturing concerns were very busy, some working longer hours than usual in an effort to have stock on hand in case their plants were needed for other purposes; others were experiencing additional activity resulting from Government contracts. Conditions also were greatly improved in the iron and steel group, in the pulp and paper industries, and in rubber and textiles. Building construction was brisk, although the majority of activity consisted of finishing contracts already started. At various military posts, however, many men were employed erecting huts and remodelling other buildings for Government purposes; numerous other applicants had been placed on protective duty with various firms. Highway maintenance continued, though on a reduced scale in some localities, as stretches of road were completed. Transportation was active, a number of former railway hands having been called back for service. Trade was better. Orders for domestic help in the Women's Division were being filled with difficulty, many girls and women, who were registered with the offices, desiring factory or office work only. Day work remained steady.

With threshing drawing to a close, calls for farm help in the Prairie Provinces were fewer, although harvesting of the beet crop, which had been held up on account of rain, was getting under way again. However, a number of unfilled vacancies on a monthly basis were on hand. Logging showed improvement, but with little demand, as yet, for bushmen. Unseasonably mild weather had been the cause of some slackness in the coal mines during September, but orders now were increasing in volume as dealers began getting in their supplies, thus increasing the opportunities of employment for miners. Manu-

facturing was fair. Building construction was brisk, a number of artisans obtaining work in preparation of winter quarters for enlisted troops, as well as on direct labour projects. Calgary reported that recruiting had reduced somewhat the number of experienced men in the oil fields particularly drillers. There were, however, a limited number of men who could be promoted. Highway construction also continued. Running trades of both railways were busy hauling the crop, and the usual increase in retail business during the harvest season was augmented by public buying for reserve stocks, due to the possibility of increased prices. Difficulty was found in getting girls to fill positions as farm domestics, but work in city homes was available and more readily taken, although for these, fully qualified domestics were extremely scarce.

A steady demand for general farm hands was maintained in British Columbia. Apple and hop picking was completed, but packing houses and canneries were busy, the Federal Government's agreement to purchase part of the fruit harvest proving of great assistance in taking care of the surplus crop. Movement of labour back to the larger logging camps proceeded, but the number of bushmen involved was not large. Production in some of the sawmills was partly curtailed until regular shipping facilities were more assured, confidence nevertheless was being restored, as it was felt that the export of lumber would be re-established. Coal mines at Nanaimo were active and the larger gold mines were running as usual. Earnings of salmon trollers and gill netters had been poor, owing to the scarcity of the fish and the large number of fishermen involved; however a number of men and boats had been engaged on naval patrol. All building construction started was being speeded up, but new projects were somewhat cut down in certain districts on account of the war, nevertheless at Victoria, a substantial amount of work was under way. Some applicants seeking employment had been placed on guard duty at bridges, tunnels, etc., while others had enlisted. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, but at Victoria very active, opportunities being especially good for iron and steel workers. On the various waterfronts extra hands had been engaged for short periods. Trade was about normal. Requests for domestic help were steady and all experienced applicants were easily placed.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at August 14 showed little change as compared with July 10. There was an improvement in employment in coalmining, engineering, shipbuilding and repairing, building and public works contracting, the cotton and linen industries, shipping service, the distributive trades and hotel, boarding-house, etc., service. On the other hand employment declined in the pottery industry and in boot and shoe manufacture, mainly because of local holidays, and in tailoring and dressmaking.

It is provisionally estimated that at August 14, 1939, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,900,000. This was 12,000 less than at July 10, 1939, but 610,000 more than at August 15, 1938. The figure of 12,900,000 for August 14, 1939, excludes militiamen and reservists, numbering approximately 50,000, who were in training at that date.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August 14, 1939, was 8·6 compared with 8·8 at July 10, 1939, and 12·2 at August 15, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 8·8 at August 14, 1939, 9·1 at July 10, 1939, and 12·6 at August 15, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·8, 3·9 and 4·2 respectively.

At August 14, 1939, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 968,108 wholly unemployed, 211,978 temporarily stopped, and 51,606 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,231,692. This was 24,732 less than at July 10, 1939, and 527,550 less than at August 15, 1938.

The total of 1,231,692 persons on the registers in Great Britain, at August 14, 1939, included 615,359 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 438,695 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 30,294 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,344 other persons, of whom 44,370 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of

86789—6½

Employment Exchanges at August 14, 1939, was 1,294,805, as compared with 1,326,134 at July 10, 1939, and 1,843,272 at August 15, 1938.

United States

A special survey conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the expansion in industrial activity taking place during the past month resulted in American factories hiring more than 300,000 additional workers between mid-August and mid-September. According to a press release issued by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, "only about one-third of this increase is attributable to the seasonal rise that usually takes place at this time of the year."

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Large numbers of workers were hired by cotton goods factories, steel, aircraft and shipbuilding, and meat packing firms, as well as by automobile plants, where work on new models expanded rapidly. There was a large seasonal increase from August to September in employment in canning factories. Special preliminary reports also indicate that in some manufacturing industries, such as woollens and worsteds, some seasonal declines in employment were reported.

Reports from trade sources also indicate employment increases in mines and in retail stores in September.

Between mid-July and mid-August gains in employment in manufacturing were widespread. Sixty-nine of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment. Pay rolls in factories gained even more rapidly than employment, the increase of 6·5 per cent, or $10,500,000 weekly, being approximately double the customary August increase.

In August, as in September, coal mines employed additional workers. Bituminous coal mines took on 10,000 men and anthracite mines increased their forces by approximately 6,000, an exceptional development at this time of year. Coal-mining pay rolls rose more sharply than employment, reflecting increased production schedules.

Wholesale firms enlarged their staffs in August by 1 per cent, or 14,000 workers, while retail stores reported a decline of 1·5 per cent, affecting 49,000 employees. Employment in the service industries for the most part showed seasonal changes.

For non-agricultural employment as a whole, there were approximately 250,000 more persons at work in August than in July, and approximately 1,110,000 more than in August 1938. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Factory Employment.—There were greater-than-seasonal gains in August of 3·1 per cent, or nearly 230,000 wage earners and 6·5 per cent, or $10,500,000, in weekly factory pay rolls. The expected changes in August are increases of 2·5 per cent for employment and 3·1 per cent for pay rolls. Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 69 showed employment increases and 74 showed pay-roll gains. The employment level was higher than in any month since December 1937 and pay rolls were higher than in any month since November 1937. Comparisons with the indexes of August 1938 showed increases of 8·6 per cent in employment and 16·3 per cent in pay rolls.

The durable-goods group of industries as a whole employed 1·6 per cent more wage earners in August than in the preceding month and 16·3 per cent more than in the same month last year. For the nondurable-goods industries employment rose 4·2 per cent during the month and 3·4 per cent as compared with a year ago. Pay rolls in the durable-goods group were 7·5 per cent above the July level and 29·5 per cent above August of last year, while in the nondurable-goods industries the increases were 5·8 per cent and 6·4 per cent, respectively.

Gains of about seasonal proportions were shown in the following industries: women's clothing (19·7 per cent, or 36,100 workers), furniture (3·9 per cent, or 5,700 workers), sawmills (1·7 per cent, or 4,700 workers), hosiery (2·5 per cent, or 3,700 workers), and silk and rayon goods (4·5 per cent, or 3,400 workers). A less-than-seasonal gain of 3·6 per cent, or 6,900 workers was reported by men's clothing factories, and shoe plants also reported a less-than-seasonal gain of 1·2 per cent, or 2,300 workers. The 5·8 per cent increase in aircraft factories continued the unbroken series of monthly gains which began in October of last year and lifted the employment level in the industry to nearly three times the 1929 level.

Non-manufacturing Employment. — Retail trade employment decreased seasonally by 1·5 per cent between mid-July and mid-August. The August employment index, 82·4 per cent of the 1929 average, was 3 per cent above that for the same month in 1938. In general, the employment changes in the various lines of retail trade followed closely the seasonal movements shown by the August averages of the last ten years. Gains in employment were reported by dealers in furniture and lumber and building materials.

Employment in wholesale trade establishments increased seasonally by 1·0 per cent, slightly more than the ten-year average gain for August. Agents and brokers and other wholesalers of farm products reported marked seasonal expansion, and dealers in jewelry and in paper products also increased the number of their employees seasonally.

An unusual employment gain of 8·9 per cent in anthracite mines and a pay roll increase of 32·8 per cent reflected increased production in the first half of August. These increases are the first shown in this industry in August in the last 6 years. As compared with last year the employment and pay-roll percentage increases were 29 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively. In bituminous-coal mining the seasonal pick-up of 2·8 per cent in employment, which was virtually the same percentage increase as the average gain for August in the preceding ten-year period, was accompanied by an unusually large rise of 18·3 per cent in weekly pay rolls.

Employment in Private Construction.—Employment in private building construction increased 1·0 per cent from July to August, according to reports from 12,178 contractors employing 125,211 workers. Corresponding pay rolls increased 1·4 per cent.

Employment in Public Works.—There was a decrease of 366,000 in the number of people employed on relief projects operated by the Work Projects Administration in August because of the release by August 31, 1939, as required by law, of workers whose period of 18 months of continuous employment expired before September 1, 1939. The 1,778,000 persons employed on work relief projects in August represents a reduction of 1,286,000 since August of last year. Pay rolls of $102,000,000 were $17,637,000 less than in July and $61,360,000 less than in August a year ago. A decrease was reported on Federal projects under the Work Projects Administration and an increase on work projects of the National Youth Administration. Student Aid projects were inactive in August.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day

or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair of demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour show-

ing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

National Harbours Board

Construction of repairs and additions to the Columbia Elevator at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $131,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 75
Blacksmith's helpers	0 50
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 45
Carpenter and joiner	0 90
Cement mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Steam	0 90
Cement and concrete finisher	0 90
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 60
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$20 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drivers	0 45
Drill runner	0 55
Electrician (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam	0 90
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric	0 90
Engineer on steel erection	1 12½
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operator, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Brick and hollow tile layer	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helper (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Jack hammer operator	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Millwright	0 90
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipefitter (surface, temporary work)	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Piledriver boommen	1 00
Piledriver and derrick foreman	1 25
Piledriver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Piledriver and derrick man	1 00
Piledriver bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver and derrick fireman	0 68¾
Painter and glazier	0 80
Plasterer	1 00
Plasterer's helper (tempering and mixing material)	0 62½
Rigger (general)	0 65
Roofer, felt and gravel	0 50
Tractor operator	0 75
Sheet metal worker	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Shovel operator—gasoline	1 12½
Welder and Burner, on steel erection	1 12½
Welder and Burner, acetylene or electric	0 75
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Watchman	0 45
	Per month
Class A—Tugs of Class 4 upward:	
Captain	$200 00
Engineer	190 00
Class B—Tugs of Class No. 5 and No. 6:	
Captain	190 00
Engineer	180 00
Class C—Tugs of Class No. 7 and under:	
Captain	180 00
Engineer	170 00
	Per hour
Tug fireman	0 56½
Tug deckhand	0 54
Scowman	0 54

Reconditioning concrete piling at Pier 2, Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite & Waterproofing Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $10,000.

	Per hour
Air chipper operators	$0 50
Carpenters	0 70
Cement gun operators	0 50
Cement gun nozzlemen	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Pipe fitters—surface, temporary work	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Watchmen	0 35
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Riggers (general)	0 50

Department of National Defence

Construction of a road diversion at the R. C. A. F. Aerodrome, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $23,972. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55

	Per hour
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Steam shovel engineer	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Tractor operators (gasoline)	0 45
Team and scraper	0 60
Team and plough	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of alterations and additions to 1206 First Street East, Calgary, Alta., for the accommodation of auxiliary Air Force. Name of contractors, F. W. McDougall Construction Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $31,300. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drums	0 65
Double drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, wood	0 75
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of a 25 yard machine gun range at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,219. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 75
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½
Watchmen	0 45

Supply and installation of Central Heating Plant equipment at the Dominion Arsenal at Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Goulet Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $68,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60

	Per hour
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 to 2 drums	0 60
3 or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an isolation hospital at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $19,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Stam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 75
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a number of buildings at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Camp Borden, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, $223,350. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 70
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 to 2 drums	0 80
3 or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 90
Lathers, wood	0 75
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 92½
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 10
Steam shovel engineers	1 10
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 95
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 30

Installation of a drainage system and resurfacing runways at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Patricia Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Dawson, Wade and Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $236,600. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and scraper	0 85
Driver, team and plough	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Road grader operator:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Steam roller operators	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅛
Tractor operators—gasoline	0 65
Watchman	0 45

Department of Public Works

Construction of wharf repairs at Quatsino, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $6,979. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver and derrick foreman	$1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick men	1 00
Pile driver and boommen	1 00
Pile driver and bridgemen	1 00
Pile driver and firemen	0 68¾
Labourers	0 45
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of a steel Hopper Scow. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, August 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $29,860. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Welder, acetylene and electric	$0 58
Angle-smith	0 58
Angle-smith's helper	0 45
Blacksmith	0 58
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boilermaker	0 58
Boilermaker's helper	0 45
Chipper and caulker	0 58
Loftsman	0 58
Machinist	0 58
Machinist's helper	0 40
Patternmaker	0 58
Steamfitter and pipefitter	0 58
Steamfitter's and pipefitter's helper	0 40
Riveter	0 58
Template-maker	0 58
Plater	0 58
Shipwright and joiner	0 58
Moulder	0 58
Driller and reamer	0 45
Heater, rivet	0 40
Bolter-up	0 40
Holder-on, rivet	0 45
Rigger	0 48
Crane operator	0 48
Labourers	0 35
Painters	0 48

NOTE: Working hours must not exceed 8 per day and 48 per week.

Construction of harbour improvements consisting of the completion of the terminal for the Harbour Commission at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $313,311.96. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Engineer, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 75
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

	Per hour
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 67½
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 67½
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 60
Pumpmen	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 55
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

Construction of a breakwater, at Matlock, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Newman, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $15,921. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 30

Note: Working hours must not exceed 8 per day and 44 per week.

Construction of an extension to the rubble mound breakwater at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $416,978.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month and room and board
Dredge captain (dipper)	$200 00
Dredge runner (dipper)	160 00
Cranemen (dipper)	140 00
Fireman (dipper)	60 00
Oiler (dipper)	60 00
*Tug captain	145 00—180 00
Chief marine engineer (Class 2)	170 00
Second marine engineer (Class 2)	140 00
Chief marine engineer (Class 3)	165 00
Second marine engineer (Class 3)	130 00
Chief marine engineer (Class 4)	150 00
Second marine engineer (Class 4)	120 00
Chief marine engineer on vessels requiring less than 4th class certificates	135 00
Fireman	65 00
Oiler	70 00
Deck hands	50 00
Cook	80 00
	Per hour
Shovel operator	0 90
Shovel craneman	0 70
Shovel fireman	0 55
Derrick runner (gasoline or electric)	0 70
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 80
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 70
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Dinkey engineer	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Powdermen	0 50
Drill runner (machine)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Motor boat operators	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

*According to nominal horse-power of vessels as described in classification of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

Reclamation from part of Navy Bay on the east side of the Royal Military College grounds at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $33,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75

	Per hour
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric.)	0 65

Construction of a wharf at Fort Frances, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. William Newman, St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, August 15, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,331. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Tractor operator	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at Millbrook, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,967 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Mastic floor layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Reconstruction of a wharf at Vercheres, Que. Name of contractors, Lavallee, Lachapelle & Cournoyer, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $16,524.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Malbaie, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $66,000.83. A fair

wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressors operators (gasoline or electric	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a breakwater extension and improvements at Margaretsville, Annapolis Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ralph and Arthur Parsons, Walton, N.S. Date of contract, September 7, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $26,463.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a timber pile wharf at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, September 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $143,920.68. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting, and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a breakwater extension at Chegoggin Point, Yarmouth Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph C. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, August 19, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,534.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of breakwater repairs and improvements at Brooklyn, Queens Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $231,438.56. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 35

	Per hour
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men, rigging, setting and signalling	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of an ordinance stores building at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 30, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $264,595 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers:	
Floors	0 60
Walls	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 85
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Hoist operator	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P. W. D. No. 303 *(Fruhling)*. Name of contractors, B. C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,777 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmiths	$0 86½
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 65
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boilermakers	0 86½
Boilermakers' helpers	0 65
Bricklayers	0 90
Caulkers (wood)	0 75
Caulkers (steel)	0 86½
Chippers	0 86½
Coppersmiths	0 82
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Drillers	0 74
Drilling out rivets	0 74
Engineers (hoisting)	0 72
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Flanger	0 86½
Holders-on	0 74
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Milling machine men	0 75
Moulders	0 75
Painters	0 75
Passer boys (under 21)	0 40
Passer boys (over 21)	0 42
Patternmakers	0 84
Platers	0 86½
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 72
Plumbers' and pipefitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 74
Reamers and countersinkers	0 68
Riggers	0 65
Riggers' helpers	0 50
Riveters	0 86½
Rivet heaters	0 66
Rivet holders	0 74
Shipwrights and joiners	0 78½
Ships' fitters	0 86½
Ships' carpenters	0 78½
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50
Tappers	0 74
Toolmakers	0 74
Welders (electric)	0 86½
Welders (acetylene)	0 80
Burners (acetylene)	0 80
Driver, team and wagon	0 83
Driver	0 45

Construction of breakwater repairs at Cape Bald, Westmoreland Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet,

N.B. Date of contract, August 24, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $34,613.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline)	0 45
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Carpenters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operator	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of wharf repairs at Blubber Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 15, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,276.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Department of Transport

Development of aerodrome at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Louis Desbiens, Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Date of contract, August 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $16,710. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 65
Gasoline	0 45
Tractor operator	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Further runway construction at the airport at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Highway Paving Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $127,663.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Compressor operators	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners or breakers	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Road roller operators (steam and gasoline)	0 65
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Development at Intermediate Aerodrome at Wasa, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $23,902. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 40

Additional Development at the aerodrome at Pagwa, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $30,703. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Compressor operators	0 50
Drag line operators, steam or gasoline	0 90
Drag line operators, firemen	0 60
Drag line operators, oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, with teams	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50

	Per hour
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at the aerodrome at Nakina, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $35,259. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Compressor operators	0 50
Drag line operators, steam or gasoline	0 90
Drag line firemen	0 60
Drag line oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, with teams	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a hard-surfaced runway, taxi-strip and additional drainage at the airport at Armstrong, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1939. Amount of contract, $84,676.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (gasoline and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of an airways building at the airport at Cowley, Alberta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,435. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 65
Felt and gravel	0 40
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a Terminal Building at the Airport, Regina, Sask.* Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $38,992. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00

* Incorrectly reported in September issue.

	Per hour
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 85
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Additional development at the airport at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $128,249.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 55
Road roller operators (gasoline or steam	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchman	0 35

Preliminary development work at the intermediate aerodrome at Graham, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction, Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $57,525. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a caretaker's cottage at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, G. W. Epton Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,755.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchman,	0 30

Construction of a new fog alarm building at Cape Fourchu Lightstation, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, September 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,850. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Painters	0 55
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55

Erection of radio living quarters at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractors, Assiniboia Engineering Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,691. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45

	Per hour
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles, wood, asbestos	0 70
Watchmen	0 30

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Dredging work at Chenal Ecarte and Sydenham River, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. David G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,438.

Dredging the fishing harbour at Paspebiac, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $13,068.

Dredging work at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,719.90.

Dredging work in Miramichi Bay, N.B. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $11,850.

Dredging work in the South Nation River, Ont. Name of contractors, The Holdcroft Construction Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $40,184.

Dredging work at St. Ignace de Loyola, P.Q. Name of contractors, Lavallee, Lachapelle & Cournoyer Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $7,434.

Dredging work in the Richelieu River, P.Q. Name of contractors, Marine Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $233,520.

Dredging work at Deschaillons, P.Q. Name of contractors, Marine Industries, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 8, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $7,295.75.

Dredging work at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 5, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately, $22,536.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Eyepiece discs for anti-gas respirators	Duplate Safety Glass Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Cable-laying apparatus	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Gauges	John Bartram & Sons Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Floor rugs	O. E. Lariviere, Ottawa, Ont.
Drill jumpers	Jones Tent & Awning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Trousers—serge, drill and duck	Gault Bros., Vancouver, B.C.
Serge jumpers	Hall & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Black leather shoes	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Connecting tubes for anti-gas respirators	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Duck jumpers and trousers	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.
Blue frieze	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Braces and pouches	Zephyr Looms & Textiles, Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Collars and shirts	T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Camp mattress cases	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overalls	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Soldiers' boxes	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Serge trousers and jumpers	Bloomfield Men's Wear Ltd., Halifax. N.S.
Hospital bedsteads	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Barrack bedsteads	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mattresses G. S.	Canadian Feather & Mattress Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Highland gaiters	L. H. Packard & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Socks..	Geo. E. Manson, Hull P.Q.
Collars and shirts..	T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto. Ont.
Badges..	Breadner Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brass buckles..	Whitby Malleable Iron & Brass Co., Ltd., Whitby, Ont.
Gloves..	Paul Galibert, Montreal, P.Q.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc...	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Pollock & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	P. A. Alain, Quebec, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings..	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	United-Carr Fastener Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa Ont.
Mail bag fittings..	Northern Bolt Screw & Wire Co. Owen Sound, Ont.
Letter boxes..	Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.
Scales..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Broadcloth..	Dominion Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Marquee tents..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Socks..	Mercury Mills Ltd. Hamilton. Ont.
Canvas sheets..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Arm bands..	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scarlet tunics..	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown leather gloves.	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Chevrons..	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P..Q.
Felt hats..	The John B. Stetson Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Wool mitts..	Hanson Woollen Mills Ltd., Hull, P.Q.
Fur caps..	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue cloth caps..	The Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Braces..	Princeton Suspender & Neckwear, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Socks..	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Scarlet serge cloth..	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather mitts, unlined.. ..	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown leather gloves.. ..	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sam Brown equipment.. ..	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Bed blankets..	Bates and Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Fur caps..	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown silesia..	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Undershirts and Drawers..	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Black Silesia..	Dominion Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Riding Boots..	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Bedsteads and mattresses..	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Field jackets and trousers.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
Sleeve lining..	Dominion Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki broadcloth shirts. ..	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd. Kitchener, Ont.
Cloth helmets..	Bob Morris Cap Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q.
Sam Brown equipment. ..	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Black ankle boots.	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Black ankle boots.	The John Ritchie Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Ties..	The Drill Shirt & Neckwear Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Manitou, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Office School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $861.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Tara, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred C. Kallfleisch, Zurich, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $690.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Jasper, Alta. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $961.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Georges de Beauce, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs.

Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $847.50.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Raymond, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $647.50.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia), and that the hours of work are not to exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Modification of Bristol airplane engines. Name of contractors, British Aeroplane Engines, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,151. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows: —

	Per hour
Journeymen (Comprising the following classes of skilled tradesmen):—	
Pattern maker	$0 75
Tool and die maker	0 75
Aircraft fitter	0 65
Machinist	0 65
Joiner	0 65
Coppersmith	0 65
Welder	0 65
Electrician	0 65
Painter	0 65
Erector	0 65
Sheet metal worker	0 65
Heat treat operator	0 65
Plater	0 65
Moulder	0 65
Cable splicer	0 65
Hammer operator	0 65
Production Workers—Class "A" (Comprising workpeople engaged, under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman; also *riveters, upholsterers, sand blasters, fabric workers* (male), and *heat treat operators* on automatic furnaces)	0 55
Production Workers—Class "B" Comprising workpeople engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production Workers: also *helpers* assigned to assist journeymen, *doper, fabric worker* (female).)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Apprentices (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of 2 apprentices to each 5 journeymen in the following trades:— *fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers*	
First year	0 20
Second year	0 25
Third year	0 35
Fourth year	0 45

Complete reconditioning of Fleet 7C Aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,748.65. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of fabric spares for Fleet 16 aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,726.62. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Fleet 7C aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,028.67. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

The National Research Council of Canada has just issued its twenty-first annual report for the fiscal year 1937-38. The publication contains the report of the President of the Council; the reports of the various divisions; reports of co-operative investigations, and investigations by individual researchers.

A list of forty-seven graduates of Canadian universities who were awarded post-graduate scholarships by the National Research Council for 1937-38 is also given in the report, along with a list of appointments made to the technical staff of the National Research Laboratories.

The Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads has published *Statistics of Railways of Class 1, United States, 1926-38*. According to the review the total number of employees (average number for 12 months) on Class 1 railways during 1938 was 939,171 compared with 1,114,663 in 1937. Earnings also declined during 1938, amounting to $2,329,606,268 compared with $2,799,538,883 paid in 1937. The average yearly compensation per employee increased however from $1,781.21 in 1937 to $1,859.24 in 1938; and the weekly wage rose from $34.16 in 1937 to $35.66 in 1938. Hourly wages per employee during 1938 are recorded as being .75 cents per hour compared with .709 cents in 1937.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Transportation Company and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Local 304 (Brewery Drivers).

Agreement which came into effect for the period April 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice continues to April 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, except in busy season when extra help may be employed on permit from the union.

Hours: temporary drivers on city delivery to work 8 hours per day, 48 per week; drivers on transport work to work 9 hours per day, 54 per week from April 1 to Setpember 30; from October 1 to March 31, drivers to work 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half. All men employed to be paid for four specified holidays.

Wages: permanent drivers to be paid $26 per week, helpers $23.50.

Vacation: drivers and helpers to be given two weeks' vacation with pay; those employed six months, one week's vacation with pay.

Grievances as to the violation of the agreement to be adjusted by an arbitration committee. If these cannot agree they will select a disinterested party and the majority decision to be binding on both parties.

London, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the National Beverage Workers' Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1291, with these exceptions:

Four additional holidays are recognized and employees to receive pay, although not working, for these days. If required to work on these days, time and one half to be paid.

Vacation: permanent employees with two years or more service with the employer to have one week's vacation with pay annually.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Liverpool, N.S.—Mersey Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 259), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 141) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Local 709).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement as to working conditions is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1294 and July, 1937, page 813.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes are: Paper machine room—machine tenders $1.69, back tenders $1.51, windermen $1.12, fourth hands 72 cents, fifth hands 63 cents, sixth hands 51 cents, beater engineer $1.12, beater men 48 cents, swipers 48 cents, cleaners 45 cents; Wood room—wood handlers 43 cents, back press operators and drum operators 48 cents, splitter operators 46 cents, knot saw and knot borer operators 46 cents, truck driver 48 cents, conveyor men 44 cents, labourer and cleaner 43 cents; Chipper room—knife grinderman 52 cents, chipper men 44 cents, chip bins 43 cents; Sulphite mill—digester cooks 90 cents, digester helper 61 cents, acid makers 77 cents, blow pit men 48 cents; Groundwood mill—stone sharpeners 66 cents, grindermen 52 cents, magazine loaders and cleaners 45 cents; Screens and deckers—stock control men 66 cents, stock runner men 48 cents, cleaners 45 cents; wharf storage—crane operators 55 cents, storage men 48 cents; Finishing room—paper inspectors 91 cents, weighers 58 cents, finishers and core men 48 cents, electric work operator 55 cents; steam department—turbine engineer 75 cents, water tender and firemen 66 cents, oiler 52 cents, repairmen and coal handler 66 cents, cleaner 48 cents; mechanical department—machinists, welders, blacksmiths and carpenters 58 to 75 cents, millwrights 54 to 75 cents, mechanics' helpers 43 to 57 cents, roll grinder 62 to 75 cents, painters 43 to 52 cents, apprentices 33 to 56 cents; electrical department—control room operator and motor attendant 75 cents, harland drive operators 75 cents, motor winder and repairman 79 cents, apprentices 38 to 53 cents; yards and tracks—gatemen and watchmen 45 cents, crane operator 72 cents, tractor operator 67 cents; boom men 43 to 45 cents; wharf—checker, winchmen and coal drag operators 54 cents, dock labourers 50 cents, labourers 43 cents.

Thorold, Ontario.—Brantford Felt and Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 368) and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, (Local 329).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1404.

Wages per hour: machine tenders 85 cents; pipefitters, machinist and beater man 75 cents; millwright 68 cents; back tenders 66 cents, firemen 64 cents, yard boss 63 cents; third hands, first hand in rag room and janitor and handyman 53 cents; watchman 52 cents; beater and rag room helpers and yard gang 48 cents; third hand (electrician) 66 cents.

Dryden, Ontario.—Dryden Paper Company, Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 223) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 105).

Agreement to be in effect from June 9, 1939, to May 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The working conditions of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1405.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: Pulp Mill—in wood room and cutting up mill, foreman to be paid 59 cents, chipperman and slasher 47 cents, conveyors, oiler and others 43 cents; in the recovery room, foreman to be paid 60 cents, evaporators 47 cents, liquor runner 46 cents, oilers 45 cents, firemen 43 cents, cleaner 40 cents; for causticisers, liquor maker to be paid 57 cents, helper 47 cents; for digesters, cook to be paid 70 cents, cook's helper 46 cents; diffuser man 59 cents, diffuser man's helper 52 cents; pulp mill mechanic 62 cents, shift millwrights 57 cents; screen man 50 cents. Paper Mill—beatermen 67 cents, beatermen's helpers 43 and 45 cents, broke beater 43 cents; for paper machines, machine tender 84 cents, back tender 62 cents, third hand 52 cents, fourth hand and fifth hand 45 cents; for pulp machine, machine tender 71 cents, back tender 56 cents, weigher 49 cents, shaft 43 cents; paper mill oilers 52 cents, sparemen 43 cents; paper mill mechanic 75 cents. Finishing Room—relief shipper 52 cents, cutter man 57 cents, rewinder and sheet packers 47 cents, roll packers and loaders 43 cents, counters and folders (girls) 27 cents, stackers (contractors) 40 cents. Bag Mill—baler and bundler 47 cents, bag machine attendants and bag packer (girls) 27 cents. Boiler room—head firemen 57 cents, firemen 47 cents, oilers and engineer's helper 43 cents. Groundwood—grinders, wet press and roll grinder 43 cents. Maintenance—power house operators 52, 47 and 43 cents; electricians 57 and 52 cents, electrician's helper 45 and 43 cents; machinists and blacksmiths 72 cents, machinists' helper and blacksmiths' helper 43 cents, electric welder 67 cents; pipefitters' helpers 47 cents; carpenters 77 cents, carpenters' helpers 47 and 52 cents; bricklayers' helpers 55 and 43 cents; janitors 43 cents; truck drivers 47 cents; watchmen 37 cents.

VICTORIA, B.C.—SIDNEY ROOFING AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL 367.

Agreement to be in effect from June 29, 1939, to July 15, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938 page 1406, with these exceptions:

Any employee who is or who becomes a union member is to retain such membership during the term of this agreement.

Overtime: at time and one half to be paid for Sunday repair work over 8 hours.

Any employee called to work and then not given work, to receive 4 hours' pay for reporting.

Prior to any promotion the superintendent or mill manager, will, when possible, confer with the union committee in order to fill the position and ensure better co-operation.

Wages per hour from June 23, 1939: machine tenders 65 and 55 cents, back tenders 55 and 45 cents, third hand 50 cents, fourth hand 45 cents, beater engineers 50 cents, beatermen 45 cents, engineers 60 cents, casual labourers 40 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 416.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: for the newspaper office, 8 per day, a 48 hour week for day work, and 7½, a 45 hour week for night work; for job printing work, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for day work, and 7½ per night, 5 nights per week, a 37½ hour week for night work.

Overtime: time and one half.

Minimum weekly wage rates: for newspaper work, journeymen compositors to be paid $38 for day work and $40 for night work; foremen and machinist operators $2 per week extra; for job printing offices $35 per week for day work and $37, for night work, foremen and machinist operators $2 per week extra.

Apprentices to serve six years, and be paid from one third of journeymen's rate during second year to four fifths during fifth and sixth years. One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL 59.

The agreement which came into effect May 2, 1933 and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 732, is renewed from May 2, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice with these changes:

Weekly wage rates: from May 2, 1939, to July 15, 1939, journeymen stereotypers $41.50, apprentices from $16.20 during first year to $32.35 during fifth year; from July 17, 1939, to May 1, 1940, journeymen stereotypers $40 per week, apprentices from $15.60 during first year to $31.20 during fifth year.

Hours are unchanged from 48 per week for day work and 42 for night work, with overtime at time and one half and double time for work on statutory and civic holidays.

Provision for the settlement of disputes is also unchanged, that is the povisions of the arbitration agreement between the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union and the American Newspaper Publishers Association in so far as it provides for local conciliation and arbitration is to be effective, except where it provides for a stated number of arbitrators, in which case it shall be amended to provide for one arbitrator to be selected by the publishers and one to be selected by the union, they to select a third.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL 255.

Supplementary agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement is supplementary to the one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1407.

Overtime: one holiday is added to the eight specified holidays for which time and one half is to be paid.

Minimum wage rates for pressmen are increased from 85 to 90 cents per hour for day work and from 90 to 95 cents for night work. For assistants, there is no change for day work, but it is now provided that assistants receive 5 cents per hour extra for night work.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Cornwall, Ontario.—An Artificial Silk Manufacturing Company and the United Textile Workers (Rayon Section), Federal Union, Local No. 3.

Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1939, to September 9, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1293, and October, 1937, page 1153, with certain exceptions:

Seniority: Provision is made in the agreement for the application of seniority when laying-off and re-engaging employees and making promotions.

The number of employees per shift in the viscose department and spinning department is determined by the production.

Hours of work, wage rates and conditions to be the same as heretofore prevailing or as arranged between the company and the union, the same to be open for discussion during the life of this agreement. The 40 hour week now prevailing for day workers not considered as normal and the 50 hour week for day workers to be reverted to as soon as conditions warrant.

In the engineering and maintenance department, the company and the union to discuss the classification of employees into tradesmen, improvers and helpers.

Vancouver, B.C.—Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association of Vancouver and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (Local 276).

Agreement to be in effect from June 27, 1938, to June 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed. A shop chairman to be elected in each shop to deal with the manufacturer to adjust all disputes and grievances.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. (Previously a 44 hour week was effective.)

Overtime: no overtime permitted until all unemployed members of the union have been absorbed. When this condition is fulfilled, overtime may be worked, but not to exceed four hours in any week to be divided equally into the first four days of the week. All overtime beyond the 44 hours to be paid at time and one half.

Wages: all workers to receive not less than the rates of pay they previously earned for a 44 hour week. Workers who are seriously underpaid to be entitled to a special adjustment. New employees to be engaged to receive a wage agreed upon between the union and the employer. Minimum prices for two of the operations are set, but in no case may earnings be less for 40 hours than they previously were for 44 hours. At the beginning of the season, prices for piece workers to be settled for all crafts engaged on piece work system before any worker commences work; any prices to be decided later in the season to be settled between the union representative and the employer.

No new apprentices to be engaged until all unemployed union members have been absorbed in the industry, and then only with the consent of the union.

During the slack season, work in a shop to be divided as equally as possible.

A joint committee to be formed for the settlement of disputes. If they are unsuccessful, the matter to be referred to an impartial chairman.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Toronto, Ontario.—Tile and Mantle Contractors' Association of Toronto and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Local No. 31 (Marble Setters).

The agreement which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1935, page 865, has been renewed from March 1, 1939, to February 29, 1940, with this exception:

On any job where tile, terrazzo and marble is used, unless the firm doing the work employs union men in all its departments, members of this union will not work on such job.

Wages for marble setters are unchanged at $1.10 per hour, with a 40 hour week.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Electrical Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 353.

This agreement which came into effect November 22, 1935, and was amended October 6, 1936 to provide for double time for work on Saturdays, continues in effect to June 24, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It does not apply to assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances when done in licensed electrical repair shops.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to give preference in supplying men to the contractors parties to the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40 hour week. In case of shift work where the overtime shifts equal at least two thirds of the shift, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours at straight time.

Overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen electricians: $1 per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen in a shop.

For work out of Toronto zone, fare and board to be paid and travelling time up to 5 p.m.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Contractors and the International Union of Plasterers, Local No. 48.

This agreement which came into effect February 28, 1938, for one year and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, has been extended to April 30, 1940.

Only union members to be employed both for the job and for shop hands. The union to give preference in employing men to contractors parties to the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, Mondays to Fridays, a 40 hour week. When work cannot be done during the day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours. When two or three shifts daily worked, the day shift to be paid at straight time, and the second and third shift at time and one seventh.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers: 90 cents per hour. When ten or more plasterers employed, there shall be a superannuated man employed at a rate to be agreed upon between the employer and employee, but in any event at not less than 60 per cent of the regular wage.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

For work outside the Toronto zone, transportation and travelling time up to 8 hours in a day to be paid by the employer.

A joint arbitration committee to be appointed for the settlement of disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—WINDSOR UTILITIES COMMISSION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 911 AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HYDRO DIVISION OF THE WINDSOR UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

No discrimination against any employee on account of union membership. Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, 44 per week, except for substation operators, trouble men, reconnect and disconnect men, auto maintenance men and storehouse and garage janitors, for whom hours to be as mutually agreed on but not more than 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight; overtime after midnight and all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: journeymen linemen and journeymen splicers 92 cents, apprentice linemen from 30 cents during first six months to 77 cents during second half of fourth year, truck drivers 69 and 74 cents, groundmen 63 cents. Wages per month: journeymen operators $147, apprentice operators from $56 during first six months to $128 during second half of fourth year. Wages per hour in meter department: journeymen 74 and 79 cents, apprentice metermen from 30 cents during first six months to 65 cents during second half of fourth year. Merchandise maintenance journeymen (including bench men and refrigeration service men) $147 per month, truck drivers $121, utility men $115 and $100. Troublemen 92 cents night and 87 cents per hour for day work. Meter readers $142 per month, collectors $152, utility men (shop) 74 cents per hour. Street lighting maintenance men 63 cents, transformer repairs 76 cents.

Vacation: all employees to be given two weeks vacation with pay each year, except substation operators who are to be given three weeks with pay.

Employees off work through sickness to be paid up to two weeks full pay in any year, in return for which those on hourly rates to work an equal number of hours overtime without pay when required.

Seniority and efficiency to rule in making reductions of the staff and in reemploying them as well as in making promotions.

Disputes or grievances to be dealt with by the union grievance committee with the management.

Service: Public Administration

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CITY OF HAMILTON AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 700.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939, or 1940, if no notice given 30 days before January 1, 1940. It covers engineers, operators, maintenance men and assistants employed in the water works and sewage divisions of the engineer's department of the city.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half. Overtime worked on a Sunday, double time.

Wages per hour: at pumping stations and filtration plant, maintenance men and filter plant operators 75 cents, other engineers and operators 73 cents, assistant operators and firemen 67½ cents; at sewage pumping station and sewage disposal plant, maintenance man 75 cents; operators and engineers 73 cents, assistant operators 55 cents.

Seniority with efficiency to govern promotions.

Vacation: two week's vacation with pay each year after one year's service and three weeks after ten years' service.

In case of sickness, two weeks full pay and two weeks half pay allowed each year, on proof by City Physician.

A shop committee to be formed to take up any grievances with city officials.

Service: Business and Personal

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, LOCAL 168 (RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, if available. A union card to be supplied to restaurants and cafeterias, parties to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, with time allowance for two meals of half an hour each within the 8 hours. Every employee to have at least 24 consecutive hours off per week, and no female employee to work between midnight and 7 a.m. If possible a day's work to be continuous, split shifts allowed only when necessary and must have only one break and be completed within a 12 hour period. Part time employees during lunch or dinner to work 3 hours per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime to be paid at 65 cents per hour for chef and 50 cents for all others. All employees to be paid for legal holidays.

Minimum weekly wage rates to be paid in addition to meals to be supplied by the employer: chef $20, second cook $16, counterman $15, counter girls $14, waiters $13, waitresses $12, dishwashers $11, busboys $9. Minimum wages for part time employees in addition to their meals while employed: waiter or waitress during lunch or dinner $1.50 per day, $7.50 per week; extra waiter or waitress $2.50 per day, extra second cook $3 per day, extra chef $4 per day, extra dishwasher $2.50 per day. Any employee receiving a higher wage than the minimum to have no reduction in pay.

Vacation: employees with more than one year's service in the same restaurant or cafeteria to have one week's vacation with pay.

Uniforms to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the employer and the union to be submitted to a joint arbitration committee, whose decision will be final.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LOCAL 299 (HOTEL EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from September, 1939, to August 31, 1940. Any party desiring to change, amend or terminate this agreement to

give at least 60 days' notice. The agreement applies to all hotel service and miscellaneous employees except bartenders and beverage room waiters.

Only union members to be employed. Union house card to be supplied by the union to hotels, parties to this agreement.

Hours not to exceed 54 hours per week for male employees and 48 hours for female employees, with time off in the day for one meal per day in the employer's time. Every employee to have at least 24 consecutive hours off per week and no female employee to work between midnight and 7 a.m.

Overtime: chef 65 cents per hour, other employees 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wages per week in addition to meals: chef $21 and up, second cook $18 and up; grill, steamtable and salad man $15 and up, waiters $13, waitresses $11; bell boys, busboys and busgirls $10, housekeeper $14, housemaids $10, dishwasher $11, porter and handymen $14. Wages for part time employees in addition to meals while employed: waiter or waitress during lunch or dinner (3 hours per meal) $1.50 for such three hours, $7.50 for 3 hours, 6 days per week; extra chef $4.50 and up for 9 hour day; extra second cook $3.50 per 9 hour day; grill, steamtable or salad man $3 per 9 hour day; bell boys, busboys, busgirls, maids, dishwashers $2 per 9 hour day; porters and handymen $2.50 per 9 hour day; waiter or waitress $3 per 9 hour day. Occasional employees to be paid 50 cents per hour for banquets (minimum of 3 hours for lunch or 4 hours for dinner), 50 cents per hour for catering work with a minimum of 5 hours, 40 cents for cabaret work with a minimum of 4 hours. Any employees receiving higher than the minimum rate when the agreement was made may not have their wage rates reduced.

Vacation: employees with one year or more service in a hotel, to have one week's vacation with pay.

Uniforms to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Employers and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Operators and Starters, Local 116 (Elevator Operators).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1421 with these exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 51 to 48 hours per week.

Minimum weekly wage rate for elevator operators: $22.50 per week (an increase of $1 per week).

An employee to be allowed 7 days' sick pay during the year, if sickness certified by a doctor.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Certain Hotels and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders League of America, Local 579 (Beverage Dispensers).

Agreement to be in effect from May 31, 1939, to May 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members or those with permit from the union to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. with one split in the shift. An extra man to be paid for 4 hours from the time of call to work.

Overtime: 60 cents per hour.

Wages: $4.50 per day.

Uniforms to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Montreal.
Printing trades, Quebec (amendment).
Printing trades, Montreal (amendment).
Shoe manufacturing industry, Province (amendment).
Fur manufacturing industry, Quebec (amendment).
Aluminium industry, Arvida (amendment).
Building trades, Chicoutimi (amendment).
Building trades, Three Rivers (amendment).
Building trades, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Building trades, Montreal (amendment).
Building trades, Hull (amendment).
Longshoremen, Quebec.
Checkers, Quebec.
Checkers and coopers (ocean navigation), Montreal.
Retail stores, Quebec (amendment).
Retail stores, Magog.
Barbers and hairdressers, Quebec (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, St. Jerome (amendment).
Garages and service stations, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

Ontario

Bricklayers and plasterers, Galt.
Building trades Kitchener and Waterloo.

Saskatchewan

Carpenters, Regina.
Beauty culture, Moose Jaw (amendment).

Alberta

Lumbering industry, Whitecourt zone.
Lathers, Calgary.
Structural Steel workers, Edmonton.
Bowling Alleys, Edmonton.
Bowling Alleys, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of five agreements and the amendment of fourteen other agreements, all of which are summarized below. A request was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 2, for the extension of a new agreement affecting garages and service stations at Montreal, and in the issue of September 9 for the extension of a new agreement affecting the railway car and bus manufacturing industry at Montreal. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, 23 and 30, approving the constitution of certain joint committees, and in the issues of September 16 and 23, authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, all of which are listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MONTREAL. —An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain bakeries and Le Syndicat des Employés de la Boulangerie et de la Pâtisserie, Inc. (The Union of Bakery and Confectionery Employees, Inc.) of Montreal.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1940. It cancels the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 102 and February, 1939, page 217).

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE as noted above, with these exceptions:

In addition to bakeries, employers and their employees engaged primarily in the sale and

distribution of bread, cake and pastries, when such employers sell or distribute 100 loaves or more per day on an average and use regularly one or more delivery vehicles, are included.

Hours for bakery employees (except salesmen) remain at 60 per week, but exception is made for foremen who may work 67 hours per week. Every employee to be entitled to a half an hour for his meal or rest during his daily work, after a reasonable number of hours.

Minimum weekly wage rates for bakery employees are raised $1 per week, to be as follows: foremen in bakeries of one or two men $25, foremen in bakeries of three or four men $26, foremen in bakeries of five men or over $29; oven-men and dough-men $25, journeymen bakers and pastry cooks $21, helpers $18, apprentices $12.

Minimum weekly wage rates for salesmen or distributors: $15 per week plus 3 per cent commission on collections, but in no case less than $18 per week. A salesman or distributor to be allowed to return without charge to his employer, his stale bread or cakes up to 2 per cent of the amount of goods charged to him; over this 2 per cent, goods returned may be charged to the employee at one half the retail price, but in no case may this affect the minimum of $18 per week.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Shoe Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, June, page 691, December, page 1423 and July, 1939, page 728), by adding a number of manufacturers to the parties to the agreement.

Fur Manufacturing Industry, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1042):

Hours and overtime: from February 15 to August 15, work to end at noon Saturday, but if required to work on Saturday afternoon, an employee will be paid time and one half only if said employee has already worked the regular week of 48 hours. Employees to be paid for Labour Day during which the shop and store are closed.

The wage rate which may be set by the joint committee for handicapped employees may not be less than $15 per week.

The proportion of cutters in the first class, the second class and the third class is specified for shops according to the number of cutters employed.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1044) by extending the territorial jurisdiction to include the towns of Rivière-du-Loup and Thetford Mines.

Printing Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 23, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 452, June, 1936, page 546 and December, 1936, page 1181) by changing the category "bindery girls" to "female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in printing, bookbinding and lithographing establishments; hand operations of every description considered as women's work". Certain other changes made by this Order in Council do not affect the previous summaries.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Aluminum Industry, Arvida.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1272 and July, 1939, page 728) as follows:

In addition to a few new classifications of workers added to the wage schedule, special provision is made for minors. Minors of both sexes must be at least 16 years of age and have either completed the 6th grade or have been out of school for two years; apprentices, beginners (typists, stenographers and clerks), routine analysts and potroom control boys must be at least 17 years old and have completed the 8th grade in school or equivalent. Boys must be at least 17 years of age to be employed in the plant except as water boys or messengers. Employment of non-resident minors and minors under 16 years of age in the townsite or in the plant must be approved by the Superintendent of Properties or the Works Manager. Except where otherwise provided in the wage scale, minors to be paid the following minimum hourly rates: those age 16 years, 20 cents; 17 years, 25 cents; 18 years, 30 cents, 19 years, 35 cents; 20 years, 40 cents. Female typists to be paid $10 per week during first year (beginner), $12 during second year, $16 during third year and $20 during fourth year.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Building Trades, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, January, 1937, page 103 and January, 1939, page 96). In the original agreement, a special provision was made for contracts of $10,000 or more in the zone II territory, whereby for such contracts zone I wage rates would apply. The present amendment provides that from July 1, 1939, the county of Charlevoix is excluded from the above special provision.

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Building Trades, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved September 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 944, May, 1939, page 528, July, page 728 and September, page 951) by adding an additional employer to the parties to the agreement.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships.—An Order in Council, approved September 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173, November, page 1299, and July, 1939, page 729) by providing that the wage rate for journeymen carpenters in the city of Drummondville and within a radius of 5 miles of it, be raised from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour.

Building Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 729, and September, page 941) by the addition of the following clause:

"It is formally agreed that the erection or installation of all substitute of materials instead of regular trade materials shall be subject to the wage rate established for the particular trade concerned."

Building Trades, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, July, 1938, page 798, November, page 1300 and March, 1939, page 335).

The territorial jurisdiction is unchanged and includes the countries of Hull, Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac. It is now, however, divided into three zones: zone I consists of the city of Hull and within 10 miles of its limits and also all contracts throughout the whole territorial jurisdiction, when the total cost of such contracts, including wages and material, is more than $100,000. Zone II comprises repair work (replacing used materials by new materials on a building already existing but not including substantial additin to a building) not exceeding $1,000 in a year to "small property" in the territory of zone I, that is property of 5 flats or less with a municipal estimate of $20,000 or less, provided one of the flats is occupied by the owner, or in the case of an industrial or commercial establishment that such establishment be under the direction of the owner; zone II also comprises all building contracts in the territorial jurisdiction but outside the city of Hull and within ten miles of it, which contracts are for $20,000 or more (wages and materials). Zone III consists of the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac except the city of Hull and within ten miles of it, for contracts of less than a total cost of $20,000.

It is, however, provided that when an employer hires workmen in any of the following trades: carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters, electricians, lathers, concrete iron brace workers and labourers, who live in zone I to work outside zone I, they shall be paid the zone I wage rates.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

	Zone I $	Zone II $	Zone III $
Bricklayers	1.00	.80	.70
Masons	1.00	.80	.70
Joiner-carpenters, millwrights, joiners (concrete forms) (shop or job)	.80	.65	.55
Plasterers	.80	.65	.55
Stone cutters	.90	.75	.65
Painters, decorators and glaziers	.65	.55	.45
Electricians	.70	.55	.50
Labourers, common workers	.42	.35	.30
Asbestos layers	.60	.50	.40
Caulkers	.45	.35	.30
Erectors of windows, sashes, screens, wood or metal, steel partitions	.75	.60	.55
Weatherstrippers	.75	.60	.55
Cement finishers	.65	.50	.45
Enginemen: hoisting	.70	.55	.50
Enginemen: steam mixer	.65	.50	.45
Enginemen: compressor	.65	.50	.45
Enginemen: gas mixer	.60	.50	.40
Firemen (construction)	.65	.50	.45
Lathers (wood)	.65	.55	.45
Lathers (metal)	.75	.60	.55
Marble setters	.80	.65	.55
Ornamental iron workers	.65	.55	.45
Roofers (tile and slate)	.65	.50	.45
Roofers (composition)	.50	.40	.35
Mastic floor layers	.65	.50	.45
Mastic floor finishers	.50	.40	.35
Kettlemen	.55	.45	.40
Sheet metal workers (erection)	.65	.50	.45
Sprinkler fitters	.75	.60	.55
Terrazo layers	.60	.50	.45
Tile setters	.70	.55	.50
Terrazo polishing machine—			
operators (dry)	.55	.45	.40
operators (damp)	.50	.40	.35
Structural iron workers	.75	.60	.55
Drillers	.60	.50	.40
Mortar and celanite mixers	.47	.40	.35
Hod carriers	.47	.40	.35
Riggers	.60	.50	.40
Concrete iron brace workers	.60	.50	.40

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen (Ocean Navigation), Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939, and governs all ship labourers employed in loading and discharging ocean-going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Wages of longshoremen: for day work, that is between 7 a.m. and 12 noon and between 1

p.m. and 5 p.m., 70 cents per hour; for night work, that is between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., time and one half, viz. $1.05 per hour. Double time for work during meal hours and for all work on Sundays.

Checkers (Ocean Navigation), Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1605 (checkers).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from July 17, 1939, to December 31, 1940, and applies to hourly paid checkers employed on ocean going vessels in the port of Quebec.

Wages for checkers: for day work that is between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., 55 cents per hour; for night work, that is between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., 65 cents per hour. Double time for all work on Sundays (between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday).

When checkers are put to work, they are to receive at least two hours' work at the prevailing rate.

Checkers and Coopers (Ocean Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the committee representing the checkers and coopers of the Harbour of Montreal.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 16, 1939, to December 31, 1939, and governs all hourly paid steamship checkers and coopers on ocean-going vessels in the Harbour of Montreal. (Employers may use their regular weekly or monthly paid employees for checking and coopering work to be done on the wharves; such employees are not under this agreement.)

Wages and hours for checkers and coopers: from 7 a.m. or 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 64 cents per hour for checkers and 63 cents for coopers; from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and from 12 midnight to 5 a.m., 74 cents for checkers and 73 cents for coopers. When men do not begin at 7 a.m., they may be called for 9 a.m.; in such cases, they shall be put to work and paid for the period between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. Checkers when employed temporarily as head checkers or in doing office work, stowage or employed as warehousemen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

Work during meal hours, that is between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m., between noon and 1 p.m., between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. and between 11 p.m. and midnight, to be paid double time. Double time also for all work on Sundays and three specified holidays.

Employees put to work during the day or night to receive full time for which they were called, except if work discontinued on account of adverse weather conditions in which case they will be paid for one hour in addition to time already worked, and except employees called to work in mail, express or baggage on Sundays or one of the three holidays, in which case they will be paid from the hour they are called to report and do report, with a minimum of one hour's pay at the prevailing rate.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, and July, page 729).

Regular employees are those working the regular week of labour of the establishment and not less than 40 hours per week. All employees working more than 30 hours and less than 40 hours in a week to be considered as regular employees, paid as such and entitled to a surplus of 20 per cent in their wages. Supernumerary clerks are now defined as those taken on as additional help for work between November 1 and January 6.

Retail Stores, Magog.—An Order in Council, approved September 21, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain industrial and commercial establishments and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Commis de Magog (The National Catholic Union of Clerks of Magog).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 30, 1939, to September 30, 1940. It is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1173, and January, 1939, page 97, with certain exceptions:

Wages in bakeries: apprentices are unchanged for first three years from the previous agreement but thereafter are to be paid regular baker's wage rates. Wages in soft drink bottling plants for mixer's and bottler's helper after two months to be $12 per week. In natural ice storages, ice cutting workmen to be paid 20 cents per hour, ice piler 25 cents. In retail stores, the rates for male clerks are unchanged, as are the rates for female clerks for first three years, but for female clerks the minimum remains at $12 per week after three years' experience.

In "10 cent stores", that is stores where most articles are sold at 10, 15, 25 cents and $1.00, hours are 54 per week. Minimum wages in these stores vary from $8.10 to $10.80 per week, the floor lady to be paid at least $16, delivery worker and goods handler 15 cents per hour: overtime work and extra employees to be paid 25 cents per hour.

Seamstresses in clothing stores to work 48 hours per week and be paid at least $12 per week, 30 cents per hour overtime and 30 cents per hour if she works less than 20 hours per week. An apprentice seamstress may be employed when an experienced seamstress is already employed, such apprentice may be paid 10 cents per hour during first six months.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 697, July, page 800 and November, page 1300) by

extending the term of the agreement to October 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. (A request for the extension of a new agreement for these workers was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 2.)

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, December, page 1388, and October, 1938, page 1174).

Beauty parlours and hairdressing establishments were formerly governed by the ordinances of the Fair Wage Board, but are now brought under this agreement.

Hours in beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments: 48 per week are the hours for which the minimum weekly wage is payable. Overtime to be paid *pro rata*. Hours may not exceed 55 per week.

Wages in beauty parlours and ladies' hairdressing establishments: experienced operators with two years' experience to be paid $10 per week plus a commission of 33⅓ per cent of all gross receipts in excess of $25; apprentices to be paid from $6 per week during first six months to $9 after 18 months' experience. Extra employees (those working less than 48 hours per week) to be paid at least 30 cents per hour, with a minimum of three hours wages for each call. All employees entitled to receive a 50 per cent commission on gross receipts if such receipts exceed twice the salary earned. Tips are the property of the employees and are not part of wages.

Any employee required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time.

One male or female apprentice allowed to each establishment operating under an experienced operator. Where three experienced operators are employed, two apprentices allowed. No hairdressing establishment may have more than two apprentices. A hairdressing school cannot be operated jointly with a hairdressing parlour.

Uniforms required are to be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

BABBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. JEROME.—An Order in Council, approved September 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 16, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1300).

The territorial jurisdiction is extended to include the county of Deux-Montagnes and Isle Jésus, but the municipality of St. Lin is not now mentioned.

Joint Committees

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* in the issues of September 16 and September 23:

Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).
Building trades, Three Rivers (amendment).
Plumbers, Hull (amendment).
Retail stores and hotels, Jonquière.
Bakers, Montreal.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 16 and September 23, that authorization was given by Order in Council for the joint committee to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Shoe manufacturing industry, Province.
Cloak and suit industry, Province.
Fur manufacturing industry, Quebec.
Furniture industry, Province.
Building trades, Three Rivers.
Building trades, Hull (amendment).
Retail stores and hotels, Jonquière.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in

Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba for certain industries (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of August, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Bricklayers and Plasterers, Galt, Hespeler and Preston.—An Order in Council, dated August 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering industry in the city of Galt, the towns of Hespeler and Preston and adjacent area, from September 12, 1939, "during pleasure".

Hours: for bricklayers and masons, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; for plasterers, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week. Regular rates of pay for night work of not more than 9 hours' duration whenever such work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during a regular working day.

Overtime: time and one half; all work on Saturdays after noon, Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: bricklayers and masons 90 cents; plasterers 80 cents.

This schedule does not govern work required to complete contracts made prior to the date this schedule was approved by Order in Council if such contracts are filed with the Industry and Labour Board within 15 days from the date of approval.

Building Trades, Kitchener and Waterloo.—An Order in Council dated August 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 2, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the construction industry in the city of Kitchener, the town of Waterloo and adjacent suburban area to each, from September 12 1939, "during pleasure".

The Order in Council governs all work in connection with the construction, erection, remodelling, repairing, maintenance or demolition of any building or structure, and in connection with the installation of equipment or fixtures in any building; except maintenance repairs to buildings, premises and equipment used in the operation of a manufacturing, industrial or service institution, including minor installations and alterations incidental to the maintenance of such buildings and premises, when performed by the regular employees of such manufacturing, industrial or service institution.

Hours and wages are as follows:

	Minimum Rates per hour	Maximum Hours per week	Maximum Hours per day
Bricklayers, Stonemasons and plasterers	$ .80	44	8
Carpenters	.60	50	9
Painters, Decorators, Glaziers and Spray Painters	.50	44	8
Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gas Fitters	not fixed	not fixed	not fixed
Labourers: including roofers, journeymen's helpers, mechanic's helpers and any other classification of work not specifically dealt with above	.40	50	9

The advisory committee is authorized to fix a special minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. The advisory committee may, however, issue permits to employers allowing overtime work at straight time for emergency repairs.

The schedule does not govern work required to complete contracts made prior to the date this schedule was approved by Order in Council, if such contracts are filed with the Industry and Labour Board within 15 days of such approval.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved July 19, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the carpentering industry in the city of Regina and within ten miles of it, from September 25, 1939, "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 948 and July, 1937, page 816, with this exception:

Hours remain at 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, however, 7½ hours to constitute a night shift with no time deducted for meals, for which 8 hours' pay to be allowed.

Service: Business and Personal

Hairdressers, etc., Moose Jaw.—An Order in Council, approved August 28, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* September 15, corrects the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 864) by a change in wording which does not affect the summary as given in the Labour Gazette.

Alberta

Logging

Loggers, Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Whitecourt Zone.—An Order in Council, dated September 12, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* September 30, makes binding in the Whitecourt zone the terms of a schedule applying to all employees of saw-mills, planing mills, box factories, woodworking plants, logging and railway tie contractors.

The schedule is to be in effect from October 10, 1939, to October 9, 1940, or thereafter "during pleasure".

Hours not to exceed 10 per day, 60 per week except: cooks, cookees, bull cooks, night watchmen, barn bosses, blacksmiths, engineers, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights, blacksmiths' helpers, lake and river drivers, tractor drivers, conductors, firemen, foremen and clerks, all of whom may work the hours required for their duties.

Minimum monthly wage rates to be paid in addition to board and lodging: cooks in camps of 100 men or more $75; cooks in camps of less than 100 men $50; assistant cooks in all camps $35; blacksmiths, engineers and foremen $50; truck drivers $45; edgermen $40; cross-cut filers, tractor drivers and canters $35; scalers and talleymen $32.50; top loaders, tail sawyers, trimmermen, handymen and barn bosses $30, sawyers $27; teamsters, skidders, roadmen, swampers, bull cooks, cookees, labourers, shipping and yard men $26; planermen $50. Night wachmen to be paid a minimum of $2.50 per shift.

Log cutters may be employed on contract or piece work at not less than 3 cents per log. Persons engaged on a piece work basis may be charged not more than $1.00 per day for suitable board and lodging. Where single meals are charged to any sub-contractors or piece workers, not to exceed 35 cents per meal.

Any tools, goods or merchandise sold by an employer to any employee to be sold at a price not exceeding 10 per cent above prevailing retail price of such goods.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Whitecourt Zone.—These workers are included in the schedule summarized above under "Logging".

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Structural Steel Workers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated August 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* September 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the structural steel industry in the city of Edmonton and within 25 miles of the city hall, from September 25, 1939, to September 24, 1940, or "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 949, with these exceptions:

One apprentice allowed to two journeymen on ornamental work; one apprentice to each rivetting crew, four men to constitute a rivetting crew.

Minimum wages and hours are unchanged at 95 cents per hour for structural steel workers, 60 cents per hour for apprentices, with a 44 hour week.

Lathers, Calgary.—An Order in Council dated September 12, and summarized in *The Alberta Gazette,* September 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the lathing industry in the city of Calgary and within a radius of 25 miles of the city hall. The schedule is to be in effect from October 10, 1939, to October 9, 1940, or "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 924 and August, 1938, page 949. The hours remain at 40 per week and minimum wage rates at 90 cents per hour for metal lathers and 75 cents for wood lathers.

Service: Recreational

Bowling Alleys, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated September 1, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* September 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the bowling alleys industry in the city of Edmonton from September 25, 1939, to September 24, 1940, or thereafter "during pleasure".

This schedule is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 454, and September, page 1049, wages for pinsetters being 2½ cents per line for five pins or duck pins and 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

Bowling Alleys, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated September 1, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* September 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the bowling alleys industry in the city of Calgary from September 25, 1939, to September 24, 1940, or thereafter "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 217 and September, page 1049, wages for pinsetters being 2½ cents per line for five pins or duck pins and 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

A new clause provides that foul line judges be paid for actual hours worked and at rates to be agreed upon and approved by the Advisory Committee.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was slightly lower at the beginning of September than for the previous month due to a decline in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was substantially higher at the end of the month than at the beginning. The increase was due in large part to higher prices for certain farm products and raw materials following the outbreak of war.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.07 at the beginning of September as compared with $8.16 for August; $8.52 for September, 1938; $8.72 for September, 1937; $8.28 for September, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.64 for September, 1929. Seven items in this list of 29 were higher in cost in the month under review than in the previous month, seven were lower and fifteen were unchanged. The only important change was a seasonal fall in the cost of potatoes. Other changes were, increases in the cost of butter, eggs and evaporated apples and decreases in the cost of beef, mutton, fresh pork and bacon. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $16.93 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.02 for August; $17.41 for September, 1938, and September, 1937; $16.84 for September, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for September, 1929; $20.90 for September, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number advanced seven per cent between September 1 and September 22 and was steady at the higher levels for the remainder of the month. The figures are 77.9 for the weeks ended September 29 and 22 as compared with 72·8 for the week ended September 1 and 71·9 for the week ended August 18 which was the lowest point recorded since May, 1936. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for August when the index number was 72.4 as compared with 74·5 for September, 1938; 85·0 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·8 for September, 1929; 103·5 for September, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for September, 1914. The advance in wholesale prices which occurred during the first half of the month under review resulted from the increased demand for many products following the outbreak of war and from the disturbance in foreign exchange. The advance in the index during this period was due in great part to higher prices for grains, milled products, livestock, meats, potatoes, raw textiles, raw sugar, hides, dairy products and non-ferrous metals. During the last half of the month there was little change in the index, advances in the prices of some commodities being offset by declines in others. In this latter period some of the advance recorded in the prices of many commodities earlier in the month was lost notably in the prices of grains, milled products, meats, eggs, potatoes and raw sugar.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(*Continued on page 1080*)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June, 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July, 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Sept. 1938	Aug. 1939	Sept. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	77·4	81·2	60·4	60·2	72·6	75·2	70·0	44·0	46·8	55·8	55·4	56·0	55·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	55·4	51·2	32·4	32·2	42·6	46·6	42·2	23·0	24·6	29·6	30·4	31·4	30·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·4	23·6	24·6	22·9	11·8	13·3	14·7	15·6	15·4	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·8	35·6	27·3	30·2	30·5	31·6	29·4	18·8	22·4	23·1	23·4	24·6	22·6
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	39·3	41·5	31·1	31·4	31·2	32·6	30·1	17·2	22·4	24·6	25·8	23·8	23·5
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·0	74·0	53·8	57·0	54·8	57·2	54·0	31·2	40·6	41·8	44·4	41·8	41·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	51·1	58·8	42·5	45·1	40·8	41·3	39·8	21·0	30·8	31·9	35·1	29·9	29·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·0	73·8	45·0	49·8	45·0	43·8	41·8	25·6	31·4	34·2	30·0	22·6	22·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	55·7	70·6	35·8	41·4	46·3	47·4	38·6	24·4	33·5	34·5	36·0	30·3	32·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	50·8	64·3	32·4	37·1	41·4	41·5	34·6	19·5	28·5	28·8	30·2	24·5	25·9
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	74·4	90·6	69·0	69·0	70·8	72·6	72·0	55·8	61·5	64·2	65·4	64·2	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	95·8	124·0	73·4	74·6	82·6	83·6	66·2	42·0	50·8	54·8	51·0	45·0	45·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	52·8	68·4	42·8	40·9	45·9	46·0	36·4	24·3	29·6	31·4	28·3	26·1	26·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·3	40·8	30·7	$31·2	$33·2	$33·2	$31·1	$19·6	$21·7	$23·3	$23·6	$21·5	$21·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	31·0	38·8	26·6	$31·2	$33·2	$33·2	$31·1	$19·6	$21·7	$23·3	$23·6	$21·5	$21·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	117·0	145·5	103·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	111·0	88·5	96·0	108·0	106·5	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	68·0	83·0	48·0	$54·0	$51·0	$54·0	$46·0	$33·0	$37·0	$46·0	$36·0	$29·0	$29·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·0	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	30·5	25·0	26·5	30·0	28·0	25·0	25·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	23·8	33·4	18·6	$21·8	$20·8	$20·8	$20·2	$16·0	$16·0	$16·4	$16·4	$16·4	$16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	33·8	23·6	17·8	15·6	18·4	23·8	18·6	8·8	11·4	15·0	10·6	10·2	10·2
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·2	29·5	25·0	19·8	21·7	21·5	20·0	15·5	16·4	15·5	15·4	14·6	15·3
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·3	27·2	20·1	15·8	13·6	14·2	15·2	12·0	11·3	12·1	11·0	10·9	10·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	47·2	92·4	36·0	31·6	31·2	28·4	25·6	32·0	24·4	26·4	25·2	26·4	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	21·8	43·8	17·0	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·4	15·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·2	15·5	14·2	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·8	$10·6	$13·0	$13·7	$14·7	$14·6	$14·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·5	17·1	15·6	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·8	$10·6	$13·0	$13·7	$14·7	$14·6	$14·6
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	11·4	15·6	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·0	10·0	8·9	9·0	8·8	8·5	8·5
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	70·7	81·2	48·2	74·4	49·6	75·0	53·9	47·8	62·3	36·9	33·3	56·3	45·4
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·83	$ 13·31	$ 15·95	$ 10·28	$ 10·94	$ 11·15	$ 11·64	$ 10·38	$ 7·24	$ 8·28	$ 8·72	$ 8·52	$ 8·16	$ 8·07
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	77·9	118·3	117·8	105·1	101·3	100·3	100·2	92·5	90·8	87·9	89·2	88·1	88·0
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	60·8	85·6	75·1	63·2	62·9	62·8	62·4	57·6	58·2	58·2	58·4	58·4	58·5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	72·1	83·1	78·6	75·7	75·6	76·0	76·5	60·3	59·7	59·7	60·6	59·4	59·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	54·1	66·2	59·6	55·8	55·7	54·4	54·4	45·9	45·0	44·9	44·9	44·2	44·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	28·0	39·2	31·0	31·3	31·0	31·0	30·8	27·1	27·0	26·9	26·7	26·2	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·93	$ 3·92	$ 3·62	$ 3·31	$ 3·27	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·78	$ 2·80	$ 2·76	$ 2·77
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·59	$ 4·82	$ 6·45	$ 6·96	$ 6·85	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·08	$ 5·67	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 6·06	$ 6·05	$ 6·05
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·33	$ 21·11	$ 26·38	$ 20·90	$ 21·15	$ 21·38	$ 21·90	$ 20·75	$ 15·78	$ 16·84	$ 17·41	$ 17·41	$ 17·02	$ 16·93

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	13·51	16·37	10·35	11·17	11·11	11·55	10·78	7·47	8·17	8·77	8·56	8·26	8·10
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	11·72	14·13	9·66	10·43	9·90	10·52	9·93	7·09	7·98	8·34	8·40	7·85	7·94
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	13·21	15·58	10·36	10·87	11·08	11·42	10·55	7·52	8·31	8·77	8·66	8·38	8·22
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·35	12·70	15·03	9·78	10·20	10·35	10·61	9·56	6·51	7·54	7·95	7·93	7·51	7·44
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	13·27	15·91	10·18	10·98	11·17	11·60	10·36	7·34	8·40	8·74	8·48	8·18	8·09
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	12·86	16·65	9·75	10·13	10·83	11·41	9·75	6·78	8·31	8·32	8·11	7·92	7·88
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	13·10	16·05	9·92	10·99	11·29	12·02	10·26	6·99	8·04	8·38	8·25	7·74	7·72
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	13·32	15·60	10·00	10·68	11·22	12·10	10·44	6·98	8·01	8·63	8·37	8·02	8·07
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	14·28	17·07	11·59	11·87	12·16	12·84	11·34	7·97	9·21	9·87	9·59	9·03	8·90

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·7**	**23·2**	**20·4**	**15·3**	**12·5**	**15·6**	**22·6**	**23·5**	**20·9**	**29·6**	**33·1**	**56·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·4**	**24·0**	**20·7**	**15·1**	**12·9**	**12·6**	**15·0**	**23·6**	**19·6**	**28·1**	**31·6**	**54·5**
1—Sydney	32·8	25·6	22·4	17·6	14·8	12·3	.....	25·5	19·3	28·9	33·7	54·4
2—New Glasgow	28·3	25	22	15·7	13·3	12	.....	25	20	28·4	31·4	53
3—Amherst	28·5	21·7	17·7	13·2	12·5	12	.....	23·7	18·4	28·7	31·7	55
4—Halifax	26·7	21·7	19·3	13·8	12·6	10·5	15	21·2	18·9	26·6	30·4	55·7
5—Windsor	30	25	25	16·5	13·5	15	.....	22·5	19·2	27	31·1	55
6—Truro	30	25	18	14	10·7	14	.....	23·7	21·9	29·2	31·4	53·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·4**	**22·4**	**20·4**	**14·8**	**13·4**	**15·0**	**22·0**	**21·5**	**19·5**	**29·8**	**33·0**	**54·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·4**	**22·9**	**20·2**	**15·3**	**12·4**	**14·7**	**19·1**	**23·9**	**19·9**	**29·8**	**32·9**	**55·9**
8—Moncton	28·4	22·9	17·8	14·5	11·7	15·3	18	24	19·5	29·8	33·3	54·5
9—Saint John	32·1	22·5	22·8	14·7	13	14·1	21·7	23·2	20·4	29	33·3	56·4
10—Fredericton	31·2	21	20	15·5	12·7	14·8	17·5	23·2	19·5	30·7	32·8	57·5
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	16·5	12	.....	.....	25	20·2	.....	32·3	55
Quebec (average)	**26·1**	**22·8**	**18·4**	**14·8**	**9·9**	**14·4**	**23·8**	**21·3**	**19·2**	**27·2**	**31·6**	**56·2**
12—Quebec	24·8	22·7	15·3	13·9	8·4	15	22·7	19·6	18·3	22·5	29·2	48
13—Three Rivers	26·6	22·5	17·5	15·4	10·3	13·8	23·7	21·7	18·9	30·6	35	57·7
14—Sherbrooke	29	25·3	24·5	15·5	10·4	15·3	26·6	23·9	19	25·3	27·5	54
15—Sorel	23·6	21·4	16·4	14	10	11·3	23·3	18·8	18·9	28·6	33·6	55·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·2	18·8	17	13·6	8·5	16·4	23·3	18	16·1	29·4	35·7	53·5
17—St. Johns	30	26·5	18·5	18·5	12	18	.....	26·5	20	27·7	31·7	60
18—Thetford Mines	.....	21·5	14	13	6·7	15	22	18	19·5	25	32	61·2
19—Montreal	28·8	24·1	23·9	14·6	11·4	10·8	22·5	22·8	20·6	27·1	29·4	56·8
20—Hull	25·4	22·6	18·9	14·5	11·1	14·2	26·1	22·6	21·3	28·2	30·1	58·4
Ontario (average)	**28·1**	**24·1**	**21·2**	**16·1**	**13·1**	**17·1**	**22·6**	**23·9**	**21·4**	**28·7**	**32·0**	**56·3**
21—Ottawa	28·6	23·8	23	16·5	12·3	14·7	25·2	21·8	20·1	29·1	32·3	55·9
22—Brockville	29·7	25	22·3	16·5	11·2	14·2	.....	23	21·7	29·8	31·9	58·1
23—Kingston	26·5	21·6	20·9	14·2	9·9	12·2	23·5	22·4	18·8	26	29·5	52·4
24—Belleville	23·8	19·8	18·6	13·8	10·5	16·7	22	20·4	17	28·8	30·9	53·7
25—Peterborough	29·5	25·3	23·9	16·1	14	17·7	21·5	23·6	21	27·2	32·7	56·9
26—Oshawa	23·5	22·3	20·2	14·7	12	18·9	.....	22·2	18·2	26·7	31·1	56·4
27—Orillia	27·7	23·3	21·7	16	14·9	17·7	22·5	26·7	21·5	31	34·8	57·5
28—Toronto	29·9	24·8	22·3	16	14·5	17	24·6	25·2	23	30·3	35·2	57·7
29—Niagara Falls	27·7	23·5	21	15·7	12·8	15·2	20	22·5	20·8	28·7	31·5	55·6
30—St. Catharines	27	23	19·7	16·4	10·7	18	18	24	16	25	28·4	53·7
31—Hamilton	28·5	24·6	23·1	16·4	15·2	18	22·3	24·3	25	28·2	31·9	57·2
32—Brantford	27·9	24·3	21	16	12·7	17·5	27	22·7	15	28·6	32·1	55·1
33—Galt	29·5	26	22	18	15·4	20	.....	27	25	31·4	33·4	56·3
34—Guelph	25·6	23·3	20·6	15·2	13·8	17·2	20	20·2	20·6	27	29·6	55·3
35—Kitchener	25·2	23·4	18·5	15	13·7	17·8	.....	22·7	20	29·4	32·2	55·7
36—Woodstock	28·8	24·5	20	15·8	12·1	17·7	20·7	26	22·5	27·7	30·2	54·9
37—Stratford	27·6	24·5	19·5	17	15·5	20	.....	25·2	29	29·2	31·9	57
38—London	29·2	25·9	22·4	16	13·3	17	22·7	24·3	.....	27·6	31·4	55·7
39—St. Thomas	29·8	25·6	21·6	15·7	13	17·8	23·5	25·3	21	28	30·4	57·2
40—Chatham	29·1	25·7	21·4	17·5	14·1	20·4	20	24·7	20·8	29·3	33·2	55·7
41—Windsor	30·2	25·5	22·5	16·8	15·4	18·6	28	25·2	22·3	27·7	30·5	57·7
42—Sarnia	28·3	24·1	21·1	16·8	14·3	17·8	20	23·8	23·3	26·8	31·8	57·6
43—Owen Sound	26·2	21·5	17·5	15	11·9	16·1	.....	22	20	28·3	30·1	52·1
44—North Bay	30·6	25·2	24·2	16·6	12·7	17	.....	23·7	22·5	29·2	33·2	57·1
45—Sudbury	27·2	23·7	20·2	16·2	9·2	13·5	22	23·3	21·2	26·3	30·3	57
46—Cobalt	27·5	25	22·5	18·5	14·5	.....	.....	26·5	23·6	29·5	31·4	57
47—Timmins	29·1	25·8	22·6	16·8	13·2	17·3	27·5	26·4	23·8	29·5	32·2	56·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·2	24	20·4	15·4	12·6	17	.....	25	19·5	28·2	31·1	57
49—Port Arthur	28·5	23·5	23·5	16·5	14·5	16	20	22·5	24·6	32·8	36·4	59·4
50—Fort William	29·7	24·6	20	15·4	14·1	16·3	.....	25·7	22·6	34·3	38·1	59·3
Manitoba (average)	**26·1**	**21·1**	**20·8**	**14·2**	**13·0**	**14·1**	**21·6**	**23·8**	**21·0**	**32·6**	**36·6**	**57·3**
51—Winnipeg	27·2	22·2	21·6	14·5	13·4	13·5	20·1	25	21	32·4	35·1	56·6
52—Brandon	25	20	20	13·8	12·5	14·7	23	22·5	.....	32·7	38	57·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**19·1**	**17·4**	**12·1**	**9·9**	**12·2**	**20·9**	**21·3**	**20·3**	**31·8**	**36·2**	**58·0**
53—Regina	23·5	18·9	17·7	12·1	11·4	12·3	19·6	21·3	22·5	29·1	34·2	55·9
54—Prince Albert	18·5	15	14·5	10	7·5	11	.....	20·5	20	33·3	38·9	58·3
55—Saskatoon	24·4	19·7	18·3	12·9	10·6	12·1	17	20·7	18·7	31·8	36	58·2
56—Moose Jaw	27·8	22·8	19	13·2	10·2	13·4	26	22·7	20	33·1	35·7	59·4
Alberta (average)	**26·3**	**21·0**	**18·8**	**14·5**	**11·4**	**14·6**	**21·4**	**22·0**	**19·9**	**30·7**	**34·1**	**56·8**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	20	20·5	17·5	13·7	17·5	21·5	23	20	33·2	35	57·5
58—Drumheller	28	25	18	15	10	15	.....	22	22·5	28·2	30·2	55
59—Edmonton	23·1	17·8	17·8	11·4	8·2	12	20	22·5	19·5	29·5	33·1	54·6
60—Calgary	27·2	22	18·5	14·2	13·2	14·3	23·5	21·6	18·7	32·9	38·4	58·6
61—Lethbridge	26·6	20·4	19·2	14·6	11·7	14·2	20·5	21	19	29·8	33·7	58·2
British Columbia (average)	**28·8**	**24·3**	**21·5**	**15·3**	**14·7**	**17·0**	**25·2**	**26·0**	**23·4**	**34·3**	**37·4**	**59·6**
62—Fernie	25	22	16	14	13	15	20	22	23·5	32	34·8	58·7
63—Nelson	27	22·7	21·7	16	13·5	18·3	28·7	28	22	28·7	32·2	62
64—Trail	29	25	21·9	16·2	15·5	17·2	25·7	27·8	24·6	34·1	38	62·2
65—New Westminster	27·9	23	19·6	14·2	14·1	16·1	24·3	25	21·3	32	36·3	58·4
66—Vancouver	30·8	25·4	22·3	16·1	15·7	16·2	26·4	26·1	25	33·8	37·7	59·8
67—Victoria	33·9	27·3	25·3	17	16·8	17·3	24·7	25·7	23·1	35·9	39·5	57·4
68—Nanaimo	31	27·5	24	16·5	16·5	21	26·5	27·5	25	38·7	39·7	58·7
69—Prince Rupert	26	21·2	21·5	12	12·2	15	25	26	22·6	38·8	41	59·3

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, bes., per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·2	**24·1**	**17·4**	**11·1**	**48·4**	**18·6**	**17·5**	**21·4**	**11·2**	**32·8**	**25·9**	**10·8**	**22·8**	**26·2**	
10·8	**23·6**	.....	**7·0**	**40·2**	**12·9**	**14·6**	**16·2**	**11·9**	**38·2**	**30·3**	**10·2**	**24·2**	**28·6**	
6	21	.....	.....	40·7	12	15	17·3	11·6	40·7	31·2	10–12	22·7	27·4	1
15	25	.....	.....	46·7	13·2	.....	18·9	11·7	37	32·6	11	25	29·9	2
.....	25	.....	.....	36·2	14·5	14·5	15·4	11·7	33·3	27·5	8c	24·3	28·7	3
11·4	25	.....	7	40	11·3	15	15·6	12·8	41·4	30	11	.....	28·5	4
.....	22	.....	.....	35	13·1	.....	16·4	11·7	38·3	.....	10	24	29·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	42·5	13·1	14	13·8	12	38·4	30	10	25	27·7	6
15·0	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**50·0**	**13·1**	**15**	**16·2**	**13·6**	**27·4**	**21·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**22·8**	**25·9**	7
13·7	**24·9**	**15·0**	**5·0**	**49·3**	**14·2**	**15·4**	**17·9**	**12·2**	**37·1**	**29·0**	**10·8**	**24·2**	**28·4**	
15	22·6	.....	5	47·2	14·1	15	15·3	11·4	37·6	29·3	10	25	28·4	8
12	26·4	15	.....	48·3	14	14·5	22·8	11·5	39·4	27·2	12	22·9	28·9	9
14	25·8	.....	.....	52·5	14·9	16·8	18	13·6	36·5	30·9	11	26·7	29·2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·6	.....	15·5	.....	35	28·5	10c	22·3	27	11
13·5	**28·2**	**23·0**	**8·0**	**49·3**	**19·4**	**16·9**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**33·9**	**27·7**	**9·5**	**22·3**	**25·2**	
.....	28	.....	.....	.....	12·5	12·5	14·4	11·3	34·5	26·4	11	22·5	26·3	12
13·5	29·5	.....	.....	50	.....	18	16·8	10·6	35·1	28·4	10	.....	24·5	13
15·2	30	.....	.....	.....	19·5	20·5	12	11·6	36·7	29·4	10a	21·8	24·7	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·4	10·1	29	25·5	8	.....	24·9	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12·2	32·5	28·4	8b	.....	25·5	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	34·4	29·8	8	.....	26·7	17
10	25	.....	6·5	.....	25	.....	12·8	11·9	32·3	28·1	9	22	24·6	18
15·2	28·4	23	8	48·3	20·7	16·7	20	10·8	37·5	27·5	10–11	24·2	25·7	19
.....	.....	.....	9·5	49·5	.....	.....	14·2	13·2	33·1	26·1	11	20 8	24·1	20
16·2	**25·3**	**20·5**	**8·3**	**55·5**	**17·5**	**16·5**	**24·9**	**11·1**	**32·5**	**26·8**	**11·3**	**23·6**	**25·9**	
21·5	28	20	8	.....	23·7	16·4	23·6	10·1	35·6	28	11	24	24·6	21
.....	25	25	.....	.....	20	.....	23·3	10·6	29·7	26·5	10	24	24·5	22
15	24·7	16·2	.....	50	16	15	21·3	9·4	30·2	25·3	10	20	24·6	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	24·3	10	29·1	25·5	10	26·7	25·2	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	13·6	27·1	23·9	11	24	25·2	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	25·4	10 9	32·4	28	11	24	26	26
.....	.....	21·5	.....	.....	18	.....	24·2	12·1	30·3	26·8	11	22·7	27·5	27
16·2	28·1	19	10	60	.....	15	31·5	10·6	33·9	26	12	26	26·3	28
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	16	15	28·1	10·9	33·8	30·5	12	24	26·1	29
12·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	28·3	10·1	33·7	.....	12	23·5	26·1	30
17·7	26·2	21·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·2	11·4	34·6	28·5	12	25·5	26·8	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	28·6	9·5	31·1	23·7	11	25	25·5	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·1	11·2	30·7	26·5	11	20	26·5	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·8	10·5	31·2	26	11	24	25·9	34
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	11·1	30·1	25·1	11	22·8	26·6	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	10·8	28·5	24	11	.....	26	36
15·5	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	11·8	31·2	25·3	11	23	25·5	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	27·9	10·3	30·3	23·5	11	23	25·6	38
.....	23	21	.....	.....	17·5	15	30·8	10·3	29·5	26·4	11	.....	26·9	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	22·2	10·7	26·6	21·2	11	26	26·1	40
15	23·7	17·7	5	60	20	17·3	24·2	10	29·8	24·3	12	23	25·7	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	30·3	11·4	30·5	25·5	11	.....	25·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	27·2	11	28	25	11	25	25·8	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	11·7	40·2	32	12	24	26·9	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18·7	11·9	37·3	28	13	.....	26	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15	15	16·2	13·2	39·2	36·5	11	.....	26·4	46
.....	22·7	22·5	10	58	19·4	19·8	18·7	13·6	37·7	27·4	14·3a	.....	25·3	47
.....	.....	19·5	.....	.....	12	.....	20·4	11·3	35	27·8	12	20	25·2	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	25·2	10·4	38·8	30	11	.....	25·4	49
.....	25	17·9	.....	60	17·5	16	24·3	12·3	39·1	28·9	11	23	26	50
19·4	**23·7**	**18·7**	**10·0**	.....	**23·3**	**17·7**	**24·6**	**10·0**	**28·6**	**20·4**	**9·4**	**20·7**	**24·2**	
19·4	25·1	17·3	10	.....	23·5	17·3	29·8	10·2	32·1	23	10–11	20·7	24	51
.....	22·3	20	.....	.....	23	18	19·4	9·7	25·1	17·8	8·3a	20·7	24·3	52
23·1	**22·9**	**11·1**	**12·5**	.....	**23·5**	**18·7**	**16·6**	**9·7**	**23·6**	**17·3**	**10·8**	**19·4**	**24·4**	
23	24·3	11·6	12·5	.....	23·8	17·3	15	10·2	25·5	16·7	11	16·8	23·6	53
.....	21	10	.....	.....	25	19	16·8	9·4	23·2	18·7	10	20·7	26	54
21·2	21·2	9·3	.....	.....	20	17·3	16·2	9·6	24·7	18	11	19·6	23·6	55
25	25	13·5	.....	.....	25	21·2	18·2	9·7	21·1	15·9	11	20·6	24·3	56
22·7	**23·5**	**13·5**	**16·3**	.....	**23·6**	**19·5**	**20·8**	**10·3**	**28·7**	**20·8**	**10·8**	**18·4**	**25·1**	
25	23·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14·2	10·2	26·5	20·7	11	18·5	24·7	57
25	25	12·5	18	.....	25	19	17·2	10·5	28·5	21·5	10	17·3	25·6	58
21·5	23·2	19	.....	.....	20·7	18·1	19·4	10·7	26·2	20·4	11	19·3	24·7	59
21·1	23·3	11·6	13	.....	25	21	31·3	9·5	30·7	19·8	11	18·7	25	60
21	22·7	10·7	18	.....	.....	19·5	21·7	10·5	31·8	21·7	11	18	25·3	61
18·0	**21·1**	**12·0**	**13·9**	.....	**24·2**	**20·7**	**24·6**	**11·6**	**35·1**	**27·1**	**11·4**	**25·4**	**28·3**	
25	25	12	20	.....	26·2	23·5	14·6	11·2	31·2	25·7	10	20	26·4	62
22·7	24·5	.....	20	.....	24·5	24	25·5	12	36·4	.....	12·5a	25	29·8	63
23·2	26·3	.....	16·5	.....	24·7	23·6	23·4	13·8	36·2	.....	12·5a	.....	29·9	64
13·7	18·3	.....	9·1	.....	22·5	16·7	26·4	10·1	33·9	.....	10	.....	26·6	65
14·5	19·2	.....	8·7	.....	23·2	20	24·1	9·9	34	.....	10	25	27	66
11·7	20	.....	13·3	.....	24	18·2	25·5	11·7	36·9	.....	12·5a	27·8	28·2	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·8	11·5	35·1	.....	9a	.....	28·9	68
.....	15·8	.....	10	.....	.....	19	24·2	12·3	36·7	28·4	14·3a	29	29·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**21·5**	**6·5a**	**15·1**	**2·9**	**5·0**	**8·2**	**10·5**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**20·4**	**6·4**	**16·0**	**3·2**	**5·1**	**7·5**	**12·4**	**10·4**	**10·4**	**10·3**
1—Sydney	19·7	6·7	17	3	5	7·2	12·4	10·5	10·2	10·2
2—New Glasgow	19·7	6·7	16	3·3	5	7·5	12·7	10	10·3	10·7
3—Amherst	19·8	6·7	12	3·1	4·9	6·4	11	10	10·5	10
4—Halifax	19·8	4·7	18	3·2	5·1	8·4	14	10·6	10	10·1
5—Windsor	20·2	6·7d	19	3·2	5·3	8	11·7	10·8	10·5	10·8
6—Truro	22·9	6·7	14	3·2	5	7·5	12·6	10·2	10·6	10·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**20·7**	**6·7**	**17·8**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**7·5**	**14·2**	**10·4**	**11·5**	**11·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**20·3**	**7·0**	**16·6**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**7·5**	**13·1**	**10·2**	**10·4**	**10·5**
8—Moncton	19·8	7·3	16·3	3	5	8	14	10·1	10	10
9—Saint John	21·1	5·3–6·7	18·8	2·9	5·3	7·4	12·1	10·3	9·9	10
10—Fredericton	20·1	7·3	15·7	3·1	5	7·7	13·4	10·3	10·6	10·5
11—Bathurst	20	7·3d	15·5	3·3	4·7	6·8	13	10·2	11·2	11·4
Quebec (average)	**18·8**	**5·2**	**12·9**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**6·4**	**10·5**	**9·4**	**10·4**	**10·0**
12—Quebec	20·7	5–9·5b	13·2	3·6	5·2	7	10·3	9·7	9·9	9·9
13—Three Rivers	20·8	4·7–5·3	13·3	3·6	5	6·9	13·2	9·8	11·3	10·2
14—Sherbrooke	18·7	5·3	13·1	2·8	5·2	5	11·3	9·5	10·1	9·9
15—Sorel	18	4·7	13	2·6	4·7	6·2	9·6	8·9	10	9·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	17	4	11·7	2·5	5	6·9	10	9·6	11·4	10·6
17—St. Johns	18	4·7	12·7	2·6	5	6·7	10	9·7	10·7	10·2
18—Thetford Mines	18·4	4·7	12·5	3·6	4·7	5·2	10	9	10·6	10·2
19—Montreal	19·2	4·7–6	13·9	3·2	5	7·3	9·5	9·2	10	9·7
20—Hull	18·2	5·3–6·7	12·4	3	4·8	6·7	10·9	9·4	9·5	9·2
Ontario (average)	**21·6**	**6·1**	**14·0**	**2·5**	**4·9**	**8·8**	**10·3**	**10·0**	**10·2**	**10·1**
21—Ottawa	19·6	6·7	13·8	3·1	4·8	7·9	10·1	9·8	9·9	9·9
22—Brockville	17·7	6	11·9	3·1	4·8	8·3	9	9·4	10	10·2
23—Kingston	18·7	5·3–6	12·1	2·9	4·7	8	10·3	9·3	9·8	9·6
24—Belleville	18·9	5·3	12	2·4	4·7	7·9	10·1	9·6	9·8	9·7
25—Peterborough	21·1	5·3–6·7	14·5	2·3	5	9·1	10·1	9·7	9·8	9·7
26—Oshawa	21·4	5·3–6·7	12·5	2·1	5	8·4	9·7	9·6	9·9	9·8
27—Orillia	22·6	5·3	.....	2·1	5	8	10	9·8	10	10
28—Toronto	24·6	6·7	16·8	2·5	5	8·8	9·8	10	10	10
29—Niagara Falls	23·4	5·3–6·7	13·5	2·3	4·8	9	10·3	9·8	9·9	10·2
30—St. Catharines	20·7	6·7	16	2·3	5	9·1	10·8	9·6	9·5	9·6
31—Hamilton	27·3	6–6·7	14·6	2·5	4·9	9·3	10·4	10	10·2	9·9
32—Brantford	22·5	5·3–6·7	15·5	2·1	4·9	9·7	9·6	10	10·2	10
33—Galt	26·6	6·7	15	2	4·9	9·2	10·2	10	10·3	9·7
34—Guelph	22·4	6	13	2	5	9·8	10·2	10	10	9·8
35—Kitchener	23·5	6·7	15·3	2·2	4·9	9·2	10·3	10·1	10·1	10·2
36—Woodstock	21·4	6	12·5	1·9	4·3	8·8	9·7	9·9	10·1	9·8
37—Stratford	20·1	5·3	14	2·1	5	9·5	10·1	10	9·7	9·8
38—London	19·9	6–6·7	15·4	2·1	4·9	8·7	10·8	9·9	10	9·6
39—St. Thomas	22·3	5·3–6	17·8	2·4	5·1	9·5	12	10·2	10·2	10·1
40—Chatham	20·2	4·7–5·3	14·3	2·3	4·8	8·6	9·9	10·5	11·2	10·4
41—Windsor	20·3	5·3–6·7	13·2	2·3	4·7	8·3	10·3	9·6	9·9	9·9
42—Sarnia	21·9	5·3d	12·8	2·2	5	8·1	10	11	10·5	10·1
43—Owen Sound	21·7	6	13·9	2·3	4·4	9	11·1	9·6	9·7	9·8
44—North Bay	23·4	6d	15	3·2	5·6	10·3	11	10·4	11·2	11·4
45—Sudbury	19·7	6·7	12·5	3·3	4·6	8·9	10	9·7	10·2	10
46—Cobalt	20·5	6·7	13	3·6	5	8·6	11·5	12	11·2	11·6
47—Timmins	20·3	6·7	12·9	3·5	6	8·7	11·4	10·2	10·2	10·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	19·7	6	12·6	3	4·7	8·9	10·8	9·7	9·9	10·2
49—Port Arthur	21·2	6–6·7	13	3·2	4·8	9	10·8	10·5	10·7	10·5
50—Fort William	22·9	6–6·7	17	3	5	8·6	10	11·5	11	10·9
Manitoba (average)	**22·2**	**7·0**	**16·0**	**3·1**	**5·0**	**9·3**	**10·1**	**11·9**	**11·0**	**10·7**
51—Winnipeg	22·9	6·4–8	17	3	5	8·6	10	11·5	11	10·9
52—Brandon	21·5	6·4–7·1	15	3·1	5	9·9	10·1	12·2	10·9	10·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·2**	**6·9**	**16·2**	**3·1**	**5·3**	**9·4**	**10·3**	**12·4**	**11·3**	**11·2**
53—Regina	20·9	6·4–7·2	16·7	3·1	6·2	9	9·9	12·6	11·1	11
54—Prince Albert	20·6	6·4	.....	3·4	5	9·6	11·2	12·4	12	12
55—Saskatoon	18·8	7·2	17	3	4·8	9·6	10·3	12·3	11·2	11·2
56—Moose Jaw	20·4	7·2	15	3	5	9·3	9·8	12·4	11	10·4
Alberta (average)	**24·3**	**7·1**	**16·3**	**3·2**	**5·3**	**8·8**	**10·2**	**12·3**	**11·0**	**11·1**
57—Medicine Hat	22·8	7·2	.....	3·3	4·7	8·9	11·3	12·8	11	11·5
58—Drumheller	24·6	6·7–7·2	.....	3·2	5·4	8·2	9·5	12·4	10	10
59—Edmonton	22·4	6·4–7·2	15·5	3·2	5·1	8·4	10	11·5	11·3	11·2
60—Calgary	27·9	7·2	17	3·1	5·8	8·3	10	12·3	11·2	11·2
61—Lethbridge	23·8	7·2	.....	3·3	.....	10·1	10	12·3	11·3	11·8
British Columbia (average)	**24·9**	**8·4**	**20·1**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**7·6**	**8·5**	**12·2**	**11·8**	**11·9**
62—Fernie	25	7·2–8	17	3·6	5·5	8·1	10	12·3	12·3	12·7
63—Nelson	23·5	8·3	.....	3·4	.....	7	9	12·2	12·8	12·8
64—Trail	23·6	8·5	.....	3·4	5·3	8·5	8·7	13·7	13·3	13
65—New Westminster	23·2	8·3–9·6	20	3·4	5·2	7·2	8	11	11·9	10·7
66—Vancouver	24·7	8·3–9·6	19·5	3·3	4·9	6·6	8·2	10·6	10·5	10
67—Victoria	26·1	8	19·3	3·4	5·2	7·7	7·8	11·7	10·9	10·6
68—Nanaimo	27·8	8	20	3·6	.....	8·2	8·7	13·4	10·9	12·2
69—Prince Rupert	25	8·9	25	3·9	5·6	7·2	7·6	12·5	12·1	13·1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·1	**4·1**	**1·512**	**27·0**	**18·5**	**15·3**	**10·9**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**55·9**	**16·4**	**50·9**	**42·6**	
5·0	**3·8**	**1·576**	**27·1**	**22·5**	**14·6**	**12·7**	**15·7**	**15·4**	**63·8**	**16·5**	**57·4**	**46·1**	
4·7	3·7	1·666	29·4	25	14·3	11·5	14·8	14·7	.....	16·2	65	47·9	1
4·9	4·3	1·74	30·4	30	15	14·3	15·1	14·6	.....	16·6	.....	44·2	2
4·9	3·8	1·37	27·2	20	15	11	15·5	15	.....	15·5	50	.....	3
5·2	4	1·778	23·6	18·7	.....	13·3	16·9	17·3	67·5	17	62	44·7	4
5·5	3·2	1·53	25·8	.....	.....	13	16·3	15·7	.....	16·7	55	47·5	5
5	4	1·372	26·2	18·7	14	12·9	15·7	15	60	16·7	55	46·4	6
5·1	**5·4**	**1·752**	**25·6**	**15·0**	**15·0**	**12·5**	**15·8**	**15·2**	.....	**17·3**	.....	**47·2**	7
5·1	**4·2**	**1·334**	**23·1**	**20·8**	**15·1**	**11·1**	**16·0**	**14·6**	**51·9**	**16·1**	**52·2**	**47·6**	
4·9	3·9	·997	16·8	16	14·5	12·6	16	15	.....	16·6	.....	49	8
5·5	4·1	1·339	24	25·4	14·7	10·6	15·7	13·3	54·7	15·1	.....	47	9
5·2	4·1	1·491	27·3	21	17	11	15·8	14·3	49	15·5	52·2	47	10
4·7	4·5	1·507	24·2	.....	14·3	10	16·3	15·7	.....	17·2	.....	47·5	11
4·9	**5·1**	**1·037**	**21·0**	**22·7**	**13·9**	**10·9**	**16·6**	**13·9**	**55·3**	**16·7**	**54·8**	**42·0**	
5·6	5·3	1·014	21·2	21·7	14·3	11·5	16·7	14·6	71·2	18·2	57·2	43·3	12
4·7	5·3	1·096	23·5	20	14·8	11·2	16·8	16 3	50	16·3	50	43·8	13
5·2	5·2	1·024	20·6	38·7	15	10·1	17·1	14·8	43·6	19·5	53·7	42·8	14
4·7	4·8	·936	21·4	.....	12·8	10·8	17	12·8	50	15·9	.....	41·7	15
4·3	5	·948	17·8	.....	13·2	11·6	16·7	12·8	52·5	15	51·3	40·6	16
5	4·7	1·048	21·4	16	14·5	11·4	16·2	13	55	14·7	65	42·8	17
4·4	5·8	1·306	23·4	.....	14·2	10·5	17·5	12·8	64·5	14·9	.....	44·6	18
5·1	4·6	·991	18·1	22·7	12·9	10·9	15·9	13·3	66	17·6	55·9	39·4	19
5	4·9	·966	21·3	17·3	13·7	10·5	15·2	15·1	45	18·6	50·6	39·3	20
4·8	**3·6**	**1·576**	**28·3**	**16·8**	**14·8**	**10·9**	**16·5**	**15·2**	**54·1**	**15·5**	**50·4**	**41·2**	
4·9	4·9	1·038	22	20	13·3	11·1	16·5	15·7	47·7	15	52·5	40·4	21
4·9	4·4	.....	26·7	23·3	15	9·6	16·8	16	.....	14·3	59	41·4	22
4·6	4	1·651	28	20·9	10·8	10·4	16·8	14·7	50	14·8	48·8	40·5	23
4·6	4·2	1·769	28·2	19·8	.....	11·5	15·7	14·4	46·5	15	44·5	39·9	24
4·9	3·5	1·315	25·4	12·9	.....	10·8	17·3	14·7	57·5	15·8	53·5	39·3	25
4·7	2·8	1·448	23·1	14·3	.....	11	16	15·2	55	14·9	55	41	26
5	3·1	1·285	26·2	15	.....	9·7	16·5	14·7	65	15·7	49	41	27
4·4	3·4	1·319	24·5	14·3	.....	9·7	17	14·7	57·2	15·8	50·3	40·4	28
5·6	3·4	1·584	27·6	11·5	.....	10·2	17	15·7	59	14·4	53	41·9	29
4·7	3·5	1·512	29·8	16·1	.....	11	17·2	15	54	15	47·7	41·5	30
5·2	3·8	1·409	29·2	15·4	.....	12·7	16·6	14·6	59	14·9	55	41·5	31
4·7	2·8	1·396	24·2	16·7	.....	11·1	16·3	14·6	46	14·4	.....	39·6	32
4·6	3·7	1·706	29·1	14·5	.....	11·8	16·5	14·7	50	14·5	44	40·4	33
4·9	3·9	1·467	24·8	13·9	.....	9·8	16·7	14·5	.....	15·6	49	39·7	34
4·7	3·5	1·499	30·6	10	.....	10·8	17	15·3	.....	15·3	.....	39·2	35
4·7	3	1·51	26	15	.....	11·2	15·7	14·7	.....	15	.....	38·5	36
4	2·6	1·587	27·7	17·1	.....	11·1	15·8	15·1	.....	17·1	49·5	40·6	37
4·5	2·9	1·489	24·9	14·9	.....	11·3	15·8	14·4	42	14·7	49	40·1	38
4·6	3·3	1·683	27	14·2	.....	11·6	16·3	15	.....	17·6	51·5	41·3	39
5·2	3	1·562	25	19·4	.....	11·8	16·2	14·8	45	16	46	41·4	40
3·7	2·4	1·516	24	14·1	.....	10·4	14·9	15·5	.....	14·7	.....	39·7	41
4·7	3·1	1·414	26·1	13·5	.....	10	16·7	15·5	.....	15·2	.....	41·8	42
4·5	3·1	1·325	24·7	16·6	.....	10·7	16·3	13·7	47	15·5	49	39·2	43
4·8	4·1	1·726	33	25	14	12·7	15·8	16	62	16·6	54·5	44·4	44
4·7	4	1·923	36	19·3	15	11·7	17	17	58	15·5	56	41·3	45
5	4·5	2·139	46	14·7	17	12·2	18	16·5	58·4	17·2	51·7	46·6	46
4·9	4·9	2·214	38·1	30	16·7	11·9	16·7	16·6	64·9	16·9	53·8	44·8	47
5·3	4·2	1·867	30·5	20	16·2	9·7	16·5	15	54·2	15·1	47·7	45·2	48
4·9	4·5	1·84	32·2	15	16	11·3	17·8	16	53·6	15·9	45·4	43	49
5·3	3·7	1·51	29·8	.....	14	9·6	16·9	15·1	58·5	15·8	45·7	41·5	50
5·3	**3·7**	**1·540**	**28·8**	.....	**14·5**	**9·9**	**17·2**	**15·5**	**59·9**	**16·1**	**46·0**	**42·0**	
5·3	3·7	1·51	29·8	.....	14	9·6	16·9	15·1	58·5	15·8	45·7	41·5	51
5·3	3·7	1·57	27·8	.....	15	10·1	17·5	15·9	61·2	16·4	46·2	42·5	52
5·5	**4·5**	**1·530**	**24·9**	.....	**17·1**	**10·9**	**17·1**	**15·3**	**60·5**	**18·0**	**49·7**	**45·4**	
5·3	4·5	1·58	25	.....	18	11·7	17·4	14·9	59·7	17·6	49·9	46·7	53
6·2	4·6	1·57	25	.....	17·8	10·1	18·3	16	63	18·6	51	45	54
5·3	4·5	1·30	22·7	.....	17·4	10·7	17·6	15·2	59·1	18·1	49·6	44·8	55
5·2	4·5	1·67	27	.....	15	10·9	15	15·2	60·2	17·8	48·2	45	56
5·6	**4·3**	**1·726**	**29·7**	.....	**17·6**	**10·0**	**18·2**	**15·4**	**57·8**	**18·5**	**50·2**	**44·0**	
5·1	4	1·85	30	.....	18·5	10	17·8	16	59	18	52·5	44·7	57
5·3	4·4	1·75	28·5	.....	21	9·3	18·6	15	59·2	17·4	51·2	45·7	58
5·6	4·7	1·55	26·1	.....	15·7	10·6	17·7	15·1	56·6	16·8	47·9	44·1	59
5·5	4·3	1·60	28	.....	.....	9·6	17·7	15·6	56	20·1	49·6	42·7	60
6·4	4·2	1·88	36	.....	15	10·7	19·2	15·5	58	20	50	43	61
6·2	**4·5**	**1·676**	**29·8**	.....	**18·2**	**10·2**	**17·5**	**14·2**	**56·2**	**17·1**	**46·7**	**40·7**	
6·5	4·5	1·75	.....	.....	20	12·2	18	15·7	59·7	19·7	53·5	46·3	62
6	5	1·77	32·5	.....	.....	11·2	18·7	15	60	20	52·5	42·5	63
7·1	4·2	1·81	33·3	.....	.....	10	19·7	15	59·7	19	49·7	42·5	64
6·1	4·4	1·40	24·5	.....	17·5	8·9	16	12·9	50·6	15·3	43	37	65
5·2	3·7	1·40	25	.....	.....	8·9	16·1	13·2	50·8	14·8	41·9	37·1	66
5·7	4·5	1·53	26·8	.....	.....	9·6	16·9	13·5	57·2	15·2	44·5	36·8	67
7·6	5	1·62	30	.....	.....	11·5	16·8	13·6	51·5	15·4	43·4	40·2	68
5·4	4·7	2·13	36·7	.....	17	9·6	17·4	15	60	17·4	45	43	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.; quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
d. Grocers quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**34·0**	**58·3**	**19·3**	**13·8**	**2·7**	**35·1**	**47·0**	**11·3**	**4·9**	**14·079b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**39·8**	**58·8**	**18·0**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**43·7**	**39·8**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·250**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	38·7	58·3	19·2	11·4	2·6	44	43·6	12	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·4	41·7	58	19·6	9·7	2·9	38·3	37·8	13·6	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·6	6·1	40·6	60·9	16·5	9	3	40	38·3	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	6·3	36·4	56·2	20	9·6	2·9	56	40	12·5	5·1	15·25
5—Windsor	6	6	40·7	60	16	9·7	2·6	.....	43	11·3	5	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·3	40·8	59·1	16·8	10	2·8	40	36·3	12·4	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·4**	**6·0**	**42·2**	**57·8**	**19·2**	**13·5**	**2·8**	**40·7**	**37·5**	**12·7**	**5·0**	**13·500-14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**39·0**	**58·5**	**18·6**	**9·9**	**2·7**	**37·5**	**37·4**	**11·8**	**5·0**	**14·500**
8—Moncton	6·5	6·2	41·1	60	20	9·7	3	38·7	37·1	12·2	5	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·2	38·2	55·2	18·5	10·6	2·7	37·5	38·1	12·1	5	14·50
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·4	36·8	58·6	16·7	9·7	2 6	33·6	34·4	11·1	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·1	40	60	19·3	9·4	2·6	40	40	11·6	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·2**	**5·9**	**33·1**	**59·2**	**20·5**	**13·2**	**2·8**	**39·3**	**48·8**	**10·4**	**4·9**	**13·643**
12—Quebec	6·3	5·9	34·2	60·7	21·1	15·8	2·8	35	50	10·5	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·6	6·1	33·2	65	21·6	15	2·7	42·8	50	11·2	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	5·9	30·2	61·6	20·3	11·7	2·7	41·9	47·1	10·4	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	31·2	55·5	20·6	10	2·7	33·7	.....	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·1	5·9	30	52·6	19	13·1	2·8	33·2	44·5	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6·2	5·9	34	51·3	21	13·3	3·7	40	46	10	4·9	12·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	34·1	62·1	19·1	13·6	2·7	41·7	43·3	10	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	6	6	35	61·5	19·2	13·4	2·7	42·1	53·2	10·2	4·6	13·75
20—Hull	6·2	6	36·2	62·6	22·9	13·2	2·5	43	56·1	11·2	4·9	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**33·5**	**61·3**	**18·9**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**32·5**	**47·0**	**10·5**	**4·8**	**13·750**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	32·5	59·9	16·6	12·8	2·7	37	51·4	10	4·7	14·25
22—Brockville	6·4	6·1	33·8	60·9	21·4	10·6	2·9	35	46	10	4·9	13·75
23—Kingston	6	6·1	29·8	54·9	16·5	11·5	2·7	34·9	43	10·1	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·2	35·1	59·9	18·6	10·7	2·7	28·2	45	10·3	4·9	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·4	6·3	35·7	57·7	17·8	12·7	2·9	35	50	10·4	5	14·00
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·1	34	62·3	18·7	10·2	2·3	29	50·2	10·5	4·3	13·25
27—Orillia	6	6	32	61·7	19·3	10	2·5	29·7	46·3	9·7	4·5	14·25
28—Toronto	6	5·9	35·8	61·6	16·2	11·6	2·6	30·3	47·5	10	4·7	12·50
29—Niagara Falls	6·3	6	32·5	61·6	18·9	12	2·4	35	50	10·3	4·8	11·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·7	6·5	32·3	62·5	18·9	12·4	2·7	34·3	40	10·8	5·1	12·75g
31—Hamilton	6·4	6·3	34·4	63·3	18·4	10·9	2·5	30·3	45	10·1	5·2	12·50
32—Brantford	6·3	6·2	37	63·4	20·3	10·5	2·4	32 5	47	9·9	5·2	12·75
33—Galt	6·8	6·7	32·4	58·2	19·5	11·1	2·4	32 3	44·3	10·4	4·7	13·00
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	29·5	58·4	18·1	10·2	2·5	29·9	38·5	10	5·1	12·00
35—Kitchener	6·5	6·5	32·3	65·4	19·8	10·8	2·3	38·2	42 5	10·1	4·2	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·5	36	59·3	20·3	10	2·7	31·3	49	11	5	12·00
37—Stratford	6·8	6·8	34	66·4	17·3	11·3	2·6	33·1	47·5	10·2	5·1	12·50
38—London	6·4	6·1	32·7	60·4	17	10·8	2·4	29·2	46·2	9·9	4·5	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·9	6·7	33·5	64·1	18·1	12·4	2·5	38·6	52·5	10·6	5·3	13·00
40—Chatham	6·4	6·2	35·1	56·4	16·3	11·8	2·5	31·2	60	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	6·2	6·2	29·6	59·4	16·8	10·6	2·2	30 9	51	9·9	4·7	11·25
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·6	33·1	60·8	16·6	10·6	2	33·2	46·5	10	4·3	13·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·2	36·5	66	18	10	2·2	24·8	47·5	10	4·4	13·50
44—North Bay	6·8	6·6	38·2	66·4	23	14·6	2·6	35	40	13	5	14·50
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·7	34·7	63·3	20·7	14·2	3·1	31·3	50	11·2	4·6	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	32·2	59·1	22·5	15	2·8	32	52·5	13	5	18·50
47—Timmins	6·9	6·9	35·5	66·1	21·1	15·2	2·9	32·3	35	.....	4·7	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·4	31	62·8	19·5	14·6	2·5	34	46·7	12	5·2	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·3	31	58·3	22 6	15	2 3	31	53·3	11·8	5·2	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·3	32·1	59·3	19·2	12·6	2·5	36·7	45	10·7	4·8	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**31·1**	**54·2**	**20·0**	**14·0**	**2·8**	**29·5**	**52·7**	**12·9**	**5·1**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	31·4	54·9	19·3	13·2	2·7	30·9	50·4	11·7	5·2	18·00
52—Brandon	7	6·9	30·8	53·5	20·7	14·8	2·8	28·1	55	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**31·0**	**54·1**	**19·3**	**19·4**	**2·8**	**33·2**	**51·1**	**13·4**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	7	7·7	31·8	55·8	18·1	18·9a	2·8	32	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·2	30·2	53·3	19	20·5a	3·3	36	.....	.....	4·8	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·6	31·4	53·3	20·3	20a	2·7	33·6	53·3	13·5	4·8	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·1	7	30·6	53·8	19·6	18·3a	2·4	31·2	40	.....	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·1**	**7·1**	**31·0**	**52·9**	**18·5**	**18·1**	**2·9**	**29·2**	**51·8**	**13·8**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·9	31·1	53·3	18	22·5a	2·8	31	57·5	14·3	4·8	g
58—Drumheller	7	7	25·7	53·7	16·2	16·8a	2·9	27·5	60	15	4·9	.....
59—Edmonton	7	7	33·1	49·8	19·7	17a	2·9	31·4	54	13·7	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·9	6·9	32·3	53·1	18·9	17·4a	2·9	26·7	42·5	10·8	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	7·5	7·7	32·6	54·6	19·6	17a	2·9	29·2	45	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·9**	**6·4**	**33·1**	**52·0**	**20·8**	**21·1**	**3·1**	**39·0**	**53·3**	**12·0**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·6	7	35·2	52	17·3	22·5a	2·9	37·5	55	12	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	39	55·5	23·5	22·5a	3·5	40	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	7·7	6·5	31	54·6	22·5	22·5a	3·4	.....	.....	13	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	6	28·7	47·8	21·7	20a	2·9	33·2	50	10·3	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·1	30·9	48·8	18·5	19·1a	2·7	33·7	56·7	10·5	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·9	6·4	34·2	51·1	22 1	20·3a	2·9	38·9	60	11·2	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·3	32·5	51·8	17·9	20a	3·2	45	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·7	6·3	33	54	22·8	21·7a	3·1	45	45	15	7·4	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered and conveniences.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·356	**11·774**	**9·497**	**11·536**	**7·076**	**8·541**	**7·379**	**26·4**	**9·2**	**24·205**	**17·808**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·000**	**28·5**	**9·6**	**21·083**	**14·667**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·3	9·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·00	30	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·5	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·1**	**10·0**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·250	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·5**	**9·6**	**22·875**	**17·125**	8
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·6g	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–8·00c	27·6	9·5	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·75–10·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·2	9·4	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·294	**12·036**	**10·360**	**11·263**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·050**	**22·5**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	20·8	9·4	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·2	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	23·6	9·6	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·5	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·8	8·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	8·8	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	24·6	9·1	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·50	13·33c	14·67c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	24·8	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·4	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·099	**11·463**	**10·074**	**12·396**	**7·706**	**9·799**	**8·708**	**24·8**	**8·9**	**25·714**	**19·089**	4
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·5	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	23·6	8·9	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·7	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·7	8·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
8·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·8	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75	12·00	8·50	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	23·5	8·7	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26·5	8·2	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·5g	8·6	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·50–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	9·50	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·25	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·4	8·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24	8·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–10·00	10·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·7	8·9	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–11·50	11·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	8·9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–11·50	11·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7·5	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·3	9·3	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·7	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	11·00–12·00c	8·00c	24·3	9·3	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	21·5g	8·8	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
7·00– 9·00	9·00	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50– 9·00	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
7·50– 8·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·50	.....	7·00	7·50– 9·00	5·00	7·00	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29	8·9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·8	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
14·75	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
8·00–11·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	28	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	11·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·613	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·563**	**8·188**	**7·000**	**25·9**	**9·6**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25–12·75h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	5·25–9·00	6·00– 9·75	7·00	25·7	9·7	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–10·70h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26	9·4	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·0**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00i	9·50i	25·6	9·7	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·7	9·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·3	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·4	9·3	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·8**	**9·6**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·5	r	r	58
2·75– 4·00h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·3g	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·5g	9·5	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9·5	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·625**	.....	.....	**6·594**	**7·125**	**4·725**	**33·9**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88–5·33	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50	.....	10	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·6	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·4	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·7	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In-
from mines. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Sept. 1938	Aug. 1939	‡Sept. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·5	95·4	97·8	82·1	68·9	76·4	85·0	74·5	72·4	77·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·2	86·9	98·9	69·8	62·5	77·4	86·5	61·8	58·8	67·7
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·9	114·0	108·9	93·4	60·6	73·4	81·8	76·4	70·4	78·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·5	93·9	91·2	79·2	71·7	69·6	71·8	66·7	66·5	70·3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	93·7	86·2	63·8	68·8	77·2	77·0	78·4	81·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·4	92·6	93·8	90·4	85·5	88·2	105·3	98·2	97·4	99·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	99·8	91·9	98·2	73·7	67·5	70·2	83·4	70·7	69·9	74·6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·4	93·2	90·8	85·0	85·4	87·4	86·9	84·3	84·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·3	94·6	95·5	92·0	81·5	78·5	81·7	79·5	77·6	80·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·5	96·4	96·0	86·1	72·7	75·5	80·3	76·1	72·8	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·2	101·7	103·7	86·7	65·7	75·6	82·1	74·3	70·1	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·4	92·8	90·8	85·7	77·3	75·5	79·1	77·3	74·6	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	99·4	93·7	98·9	76·7	65·6	75·0	85·9	69·0	66·7	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·7	91·2	85·6	89·6	94·5	95·6	94·9	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	98·7	93·8	99·4	75·1	63·4	73·4	84·9	66·0	63·6	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·6	99·6	86·8	80·8	85·8	94·3	89·7	90·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	98·4	92·8	99·3	72·5	60·4	71·3	83·3	62·0	59·1	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·5	86·5	96·1	69·3	62·7	73·1	81·5	60·3	57·4	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·2	108·9	105·2	90·0	62·7	73·5	81·5	76·2	71·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	96·7	95·0	107·7	71·2	54·6	74·4	86·3	62·4	58·4	64·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·7	105·2	105·5	91·3	66·5	71·8	76·4	70·6	66·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·9	93·5	86·0	64·0	68·6	77·0	76·7	78·0	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·7	91·3	92·7	87·2	81·6	82·9	89·9	86·1	84·3	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·3	93·8	101·8	74·0	59·9	73·9	83·7	65·6	62·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·6	95·1	94·1	84·8	71·5	74·9	81·3	75·6	72·8	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended September 29, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 1072*)

Retail Prices

Meat prices were somewhat lower at the beginning of September than one month earlier. Mutton was about 2 cents per pound lower at an average price of 22·6 cents per pound which was the lowest recorded during 1939 to date. Sirloin steak was down from 28 cents per pound to 27·7 cents and fresh pork from 23·8 cents per pound to 23·5 cents. Egg prices were higher in most localities the Dominion average price for fresh grades being 32·8 cents per dozen at the beginning of September as compared with 30·3 cents for August. Increases in the price of milk were reported from several cities and the Dominion average rose fractionally to 10·8 cents per quart. Creamery butter changed little during the month at 26·2 cents per pound but was about 2 cents per pound lower than for September, 1938. The price of onions was down from an average of 4·9 cents per pound at the beginning of August to 4·1 cents at the beginning of September. Potatoes declined in price from $1.88 per 100 pounds at August 1 to $1.51 at September 1. Prices were considerably lower in Quebec than in other provinces. The price of granulated sugar has averaged 6·6 cents per pound since July as compared with 6·3 at the beginning of September 1938. United States anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price $14.08 per ton.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of September; Halifax $15.25; Charlottetown $13.50-$14; Moncton $16; Saint John $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14.25 and $14.50; Ottawa $16.25; Kingston $16; Belleville $15; Peterborough $16.25; Oshawa $15; Toronto $14.50; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $18.50; Timmins $19; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in several of these countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930 = 100, was 98·1 for August, showing no change from the figures for the previous two months. The index of prices of food and tobacco was 90·4, showing a decline of 0·9 per cent from the figure for the previous month. The prices of cereals rose 1·2 per cent, those of meat, fish and eggs rose 0·2 per cent but the prices of miscellaneous foods declined 3·1 per cent. The index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures was 102·2, showing an increase of 0·5 per cent over the figure for July, the chief increases in the sub-groups being 2·5 per cent in miscellaneous products and 2·3 per cent in non-ferrous metals; the largest decrease was one of 1·2 per cent in textiles other than wool and cotton.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 90·4 at the end of August as compared to 88·7 at the end of July, an increase of 2·3 per cent for the month. The index for foodstuffs increased 1·4 per cent during August, while that for industrial materials increased 2·3 per cent. The general index for the end of August, 1938, was 88·6, the corresponding figure for this year being 2·0 per cent higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914 = 100 was 155 at the beginning of September showing no change from the previous month. The index of food prices was 138 as compared to 137 the previous month, the increase being due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs and of fish which were only partially offset by decreases in the prices of potatoes. With the exception of the fuel and light group in which prices increased slightly, the indexes for the other groups were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 672 for August as compared with 677 for July, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined from 613 to 598 or 2·4 per cent, there having been declines in all of the food sub-groups. The index of prices of industrial materials rose during the same period from 734 to 738 or 0·5 per cent; while textile prices declined 3·6 per cent, the prices of minerals and metals increased 1·6 per cent and the prices of miscellaneous products rose 0·8 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 101 for June showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index of food prices rose from 103 to 104 during the month while the prices of non-foods remained unchanged at 100.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 105 for July as compared to 104 for June. During the month the index of food prices rose from 112 to 114, that for fuel and lighting materials rose from 98 to 100 and that for miscellaneous products rose from 95 to 96. The indexes for clothing prices and rent were unchanged at 85 and 100 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100 was 75·4 for July as compared with 75·6 for June. Four of the ten groups making up the index showed declines. Chemicals and drugs fell 0·9 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0·5 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 0·3 per cent; and foods 0·1 per cent. The textile products group advanced 0·4 per cent; farm products rose 0·3 per cent; and the hides and leather products group and the building materials group each advanced 0·2 per cent. Metal and metal products and house furnishings remained unchanged. The general index for July was at the lowest point it has reached in the past five years and was 4.3 per cent lower than a year ago.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100, was 142·5 on June 15, 1939, showing a decrease of 0·3 per cent from the figure for March 15, which was 142·9. The index of food prices declined from 121·1 to 120·9 during the quarter, clothing prices declined from 145·5 to 145·3, rent declined from 113·3 to 113·2, prices of fuel and lighting materials from 163·9 to 158·4, while the indexes of prices of furniture and sundries were unchanged at 174·4 and 196·4 respectively.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100, was 84·5 for August as compared with 84·9 for July, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. During the month food prices declined 1·8 per cent, the prices of fuel and lighting materials increased 0·2 per cent, while the indexes of the clothing, housing and sundries groups were unchanged. The general index was 1·6 per cent lower than in August, 1938.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		France		Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 63 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living (k)	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1913	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1930	1930	1913–1914	1928	1921	1911–1913	1928	July 1933–June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(c)	(c)		(b)	(b)											
1913	100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914—July	(e) 102	(i) 103	.....	(i) 102·7	61·3	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	628
1918—July	(e) 174	(e) 152	.....	(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5	210	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f) 183·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 850
1919—July	(e) 187	(e) 166	.....	(e) 171·1	102·4	209	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e) 194·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 912
1920—July	(e) 231	(e) 200	.....	(e) 211·3	122·6	258	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e) 218·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1019
1921—July	(e) 152	(e) 165	.....	(i) 174·9	101·3	220	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 100	(e) 207·9	.....	.....	.....	(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(e) 139	(e) 156	.....	(e) 169·0	97·2	180	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	91·20	(e) 186·8	.....	.....	(a) 236	.....	(a) 952
1926—July	(e) 151	(e) 157	105·7	(e) 178·7	103·4	161	170	.....	.....	142·4	.....	166·35	(e) 170·9	.....	.....	(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	149	155	103·2	(e) 177·7	101·5	159	166	.....	.....	150·0	.....	199·35	(e) 167·4	.....	.....	(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	147	155	102·1	(e) 172·8	100·3	157	165	.....	.....	152·6	(a) 100·0	205·36	(e) 170·4	.....	.....	(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	150	156	106·5	(e) 172·7	100·3	149	161	.....	.....	154·4	(a) 101·1	218·01	(e) 169·0	.....	.....	(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	149	156	97·5	(e) 170·3	95·8	141	155	(a) 100·0	(a) 100·0	149·3	(a) 97·7	223·94	(e) 162·1	.....	.....	(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	110	137	80·7	(e) 153·9	86·5	130	147	(k) 102·7	(k) 100·9	137·4	(a) 88·3	201·59	(e) 153·5	.....	.....	(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	92	125	68·3	(e) 138·9	77·5	125	143	(k) 89·8	(k) 91·3	121·5	(a) 84·1	179·53	(e) 140·9	.....	.....	.....	130 (g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	95	120	71·0	(e) 129·8	75·7	118	138	(k) 83·3	(k) 86·7	118·7	(a) 80·5	177·84	(e) 137·4	72·3	.....	.....	143 (g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	101	122	73·6	(e) 136·6	79·3	122	141	(k) 80·7	(k) 84·4	122·4	74·3	169·84	(e) 139·9	65·9	.....	.....	147 (g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	103	123	80·2	(e) 140·1	82·4	126	143	(k) 72·2	(k) 78·7	124·3	77·5	173·45	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	.....	152 (g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	109	126	84·0	(e) 143·0	85·2	129	146	(k) 76·3	(k) 80·3	125·3	83·6	178·51	(e) 131·1	60·8	101	.....	158 (g) 848	(f) 870
1937—July	117	131	85·9	(e) 147·4	88·9	140	155	(k) 95·3	(k) 99·4	126·2	92·9	198·70	138·7	61·7	107	.....	172 (g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	117	132	80·0	(e) 145·2	86·5	146	159	.....	.....	126·8	93·0	201·51	138·7	60·8	106	.....	199 (g) 914	950
August	120	134	78·4	.....	85·9	141	156	113·1	117·2	126·5	98·6	202·10	138·4	60·8	105	.....	203	952
September	116	132	78·7	144·2	85·9	140	156	.....	.....	125·2	98·6	204·89	138·7	60·6	105	.....	204	950
October	115	132	78·1	.....	85·8	139	155	.....	.....	124·9	99·0	207·04	138·3	60·6	105	.....	208 (g) 914	953
November	114	132	77·8	.....	85·6	140	156	117·3	120·3	125·0	99·5	208·83	137·4	60·6	106	.....	210	953
December	113	131	78·6	144·2	84·8	139	156	.....	.....	125·3	100·0	207·84	138·3	60·8	104	.....	212	968
1939—January	113	131	77·5	.....	85·4	138	155	.....	.....	125·8	100·4	208·66	.....	60·6	105	.....	(g) 938	966
February	111	130	76·8	.....	85·1	138	155	119·3	122·3	125·7	100·1	205·03	.....	60·6	104	.....	.....	969
March	111	130	76·4	142·9	84·9	135	153	.....	.....	126·0	99·8	202·51	138·2	60·7	103	.....	.....	966
April	111	130	76·6	.....	85·0	135	153	.....	.....	125·9	100·9	199·54	.....	60·9	103	.....	.....	972
May	111	131	76·5	.....	84·8	134	153	.....	122·6	126·1	102·8	197·85	.....	61·0	103	.....	.....	980
June	110	130	76·3	142·5	84·7	134	153	.....	.....	126·5	103·5	198·82	136·0	60·9	104	.....	.....	980
July	110	130	76·5	.....	84·9	139	156	.....	.....	128·5	103·9	199·70	.....	62·6	105	.....	.....	.....
August	111	130	75·1	.....	.....	137	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	110	130	.....	.....	.....	138	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month.
(k) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (k) May.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Association of Italian Corporations	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	45	400		126	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867–1877	July, 1914	1913	1928	April, 1914	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)				(d)							(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	85·0	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	82·4	(a) 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	193·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	206·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	254·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	158·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	.....	134·0	332	.....	.....	360	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	.....	126·0	854	133·1	.....	876	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0	.....	122·0	633	137·6	.....	845	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	.....	120·8	637	141·6	(a) 100	841	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	.....	115·2	626	137·8	(a) 95	858	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	549	125·1	(a) 85	739	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	466	111·7	(a) 75	635	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	404	95·9	(a) 70	512	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	337	93·9	(a) 63	506	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	87·3	82·4	361	98·9	(a) 62	471	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	88·1	84·3	334	101·8	(a) 68	553	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1385
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	388	104·2	75	576	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	580	106·4	90·3	702	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	652	105·6	94·9	623	90	56·4	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1508
August	76·0	73·37	78·1	79·9	99·5	88·6	644	105·9	96·0	620	90	55·0	105·4	.....	100	190·3	1713	1513
September	74·5	72·03	78·3	80·5	98·4	88·6	646	105·6	96·8	622	91	55·0	105·5	.....	101	190·3	1680	1506
October	74·1	70·95	77·6	79·7	99·1	88·8	654	105·7	96·9	617	91	55·0	105·8	1157	100	190·8	1715	1512
November	73·5	70·51	77·5	79·9	98·4	87·4	657	105·1	97·2	610	91	54·6	106·1	.....	99	191·8	1698	1518
December	73·3	69·81	77·0	79·6	98·3	89·1	666	106·3	96·4	607	92	55·0	106·1	.....	101	192·8	1689	1547
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	676	106·5	97·1	604	91	54·9	105·7	1145	100	195·7	1690	1546
February	73·2	70·04	76·9	79·1	96·8	88·6	677	106·5	97·2	599	91	55·0	105·2	.....	99	199·8	1714	1540
March	73·2	69·96	76·7	78·9	96·6	89·0	681	106·6	97·6	600	91	55·1	105·3	.....	99	200·1	1764	1548
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	77·8	97·2	90·5	682	106·4	97·9	602	92	55·6	105·9	1126	100	201·1	.....	1548
May	73·7	71·35	76·2	77·5	97·8	90·6	693	106·5	96·7	599	92	55·6	107·0	.....	101	203·6	.....	1546
June	73·3	71·29	75·6	76·7	98·1	90·6	685	106·8	98·1	597	91	56·3	106·4	.....	101	203·6	.....	.....
July	72·6	69·89	75·4	76·7	98·1	88·7	677	107·0	96·2	.....	.....	55·9	106·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	72·4	68·62	.....	75·6	98·1	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	78·68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927. "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a further pronounced expansion at October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,891 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,186,786 persons, as compared with 1,166,242 in the preceding month. The average change in employment between September and October in the years since 1920 has been a small increase; the improvement this year greatly exceeded this average gain, and was also larger than that noted at the beginning of October in the autumn of 1938. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 121·7 at October 1, 1939, compared with 119·6 at September 1, 1939, and 116·7 at October 1, 1938. At the same date in recent years of the record, the index has been as follows: 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8 and 1927, 110·3. The latest index is thus higher than at the beginning of October in any of these years except 1937 and 1929; it was also higher than in the early autumn of preceding years since 1920. These index numbers are calculated from returns furnished by employers in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, service (hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), and trade.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of October, 1939, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade union members throughout Canada stood at 9·1 in comparison with 10·9 per cent of inactivity at the beginning of September, 1939, and with a percentage of 10·4 at the beginning of October, 1938. The percentage for October was established from the reports received from 1,932 labour organizations with a total of 243,569 members, 22,081 of whom were shown as without employment.

89092—1½

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for September, 1939, showed a slight gain over August of the current year and a more noticeable one over September, 1938, in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected. Logging, services and manufacturing showed the highest gains under both comparisons, while substantial declines from August, 1939 and September, 1938, were shown in construction and maintenance and from the previous month in farming. Vacancies in September, 1939, numbered 41,433, applications 73,178, and placements in regular and casual employment 39,608.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $17.69 at the beginning of October as compared with $16.93 for September. The increase for October was due to increases in the cost of foods and fuel. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.35 for October, 1938; $17.51 for October, 1937; $16.87 for October, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was somewhat higher at the end of October than at the end of September. Comparative figures are 79·0 for the week ended October 27; 77·9 for that ended September 29; and 72·8 for the week ended September 1. The advance in October was due in large part to higher prices for raw textiles and other farm products, pulp, lumber and steel sheets. The latest figures on a monthly basis are for September when the index number was 78·2 as compared with 74·1 for October, 1938; 84·7 for October, 1937; 77·1 for October, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 99·6 for October, 1921; 164·3

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
(2) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	156,020,853	139,183,821	153,162,868	129,520,881	126,939,434
(2) Imports, merchandise for consumption... $	.....	73,564,271	62,708,079	63,908,940	56,411,727	57,026,268
(2) Exports, Canadian produce $	90,433,000	81,461,185	75,559,608	88,168,954	72,206,271	69,110,933
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	11,069,926	7,706,293	8,504,577	7,696,403	7,608,740
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,831,650,702	2,389,740,956	2,975,777,968	2,654,812,850	2,371,129,327
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	100,184,603	92,816,492	101,188,747	104,044,340	98,661,488
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,692,112,655	1,701,886,610	1,655,782,101	1,632,585,066	1,634,654,979
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	891,421,126	826,351,734	848,217,597	828,903,218	781,010,385
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	100·1	94·2	109·7	98·6	105·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	83·3	81·0	88·0	81·3	86·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	84·1	72·6	66·8	68·9	66·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†79·0	78·2	72·4	74·1	74·5	76·0
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·69	16·93	17·02	17·35	17·41	17·70
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	90·8	73·4	87·0	81·1	70·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	87·4	81·4	80·5	80·8	78·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	121·7	119·6	117·5	116·7	115·1	112·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·1	10·9	11·1	10·4	11·6	14·0
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	250,521	272,885	192,988	237,529	230,904	184,419
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	21,943,155	22,645,303	16,355,456	19,935,153	17,849,629	15,551,529
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,592,952	13,114,618	13,142,460	12,874,607
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	19,323,814	12,655,361	16,934,547	15,785,278	12,183,304
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	13,601,859	11,749,411	10,888,116	12,133,871	11,692,282
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,393,788,000	3,924,476,791	3,389,406,751	2,062,545,967
Building permits..... $	5,612,269	4,114,451	6,159,468	9,549,000	5,286,000	5,830,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	14,228,100	19,379,100	25,827,200	18,111,000	19,535,000	22,113,400
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	65,954	69,520	50,657	49,972	49,477
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	124,000	122,019	76,256	73,556	82,871
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	10,406	3,313	2,194	3,174	1,857
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	33,857,503	38,556,376	35,680,581	39,826,892
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	39,870,503	29,188,430	29,415,685	29,591,363
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	54,039,671	47,973,400	48,784,733	47,917,545
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	20,123,078	16,125,357	16,939,700	16,573,105
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	449,207	412,841	408,326	416,317
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	2,334,628	1,765,787	1,684,921	2,136,000
Coal.....tons	.....	1,344,972	1,238,171	1,483,709	1,117,269	992,668
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	131,343,000	165,520,000	127,380,000	184,260,000	132,536,152
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	5,581,794	4,553,000	7,032,000	3,146,645	4,104,744
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	7,188,000	5,580,000	17,639,000	6,101,000	8,265,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,329,000	783,000	1,761,000	1,071,000	840,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft	.....	229,271,670	230,326,540	297,319,583	229,669,587	163,782,129
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,927,102	1,382,158	1,906,385	1,639,231	1,103,037
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	101,604,562	71,827,680	101,582,123	96,562,843	96,270,679	100,705,387
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,368,374	2,453,069	1,760,996	2,069,929	2,178,202
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,327,000	73,943,000	75,143,000	72,281,000	66,964,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	36,814,000	28,194,000	31,495,000	27,147,000	27,552,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	253,230	236,980	254,870	231,940	220,300
Automobiles, passenger, production.	7,791	3,494	1,068	5,412	4,290	3,063
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	125·8	125·2	118·6	119·2	110·5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	128·3	127·5	121·1	120·7	110·8
Mineral production.....	.....	223·2	233·2	201·4	202·1	198·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	121·3	116·5	113·2	114·2	100·9
Construction.....	.....	48·6	59·8	61·7	52·8	52·5
Electric power.....	.....	245·9	241·0	220·9	223·6	218·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	118·4	118·3	111·5	114·9	109·5
Trade employment.....	.....	138·0	135·9	133·7	134·0	131·9
Carloadings.....	.....	95·6	82·0	76·0	81·0	76·3
Imports.....	.....	102·0	93·2	89·1	84·4	82·6
Exports.....	.....	112·3	177·5	132·0	162·6	127·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended October 27, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 28, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 7, September 9 and August 12, 1939; October 8, September 10, and August 13, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 1086. The index of the physical volume of business in September was slightly higher than in August when it was at the highest level recorded since November, 1937. Increased activity was indicated in the month under review over the preceding month in manufacturing, output of electric power and in distribution, while somewhat lower activity in mineral production and in construction was indicated by the indexes for these two groups. In mineral production increases in the exports of copper and nickel and in shipments of gold were more than offset by decreases in zinc exports, bauxite imports and in the production of coal. In manufacturing greater activity was indicated in the textile, newsprint and iron and steel industries. In distribution improvement was recorded in trade employment, carloadings and imports while exports were lower. Of the five principal groups mentioned above all were higher in September, 1939, than in September, 1938, with the exception of construction in which a decrease in activity was recorded. Information available for October shows advance in wholesale prices and in employment as compared with September, 1939, and with October, 1938. The number of cars of revenue freight and the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways while higher than in October, 1938, were considerably lower than in September, 1939. Contracts awarded were lower in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during October was 25, involving 6,630 workers with time loss of 35,201 man working days, as compared with 17 disputes during September, involving 8,804 workers and causing time loss of 23,652 days. Most of the time loss during October was due to strikes involving coal miners in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, gold miners in British Columbia, textile factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., and Cornwall, Ont., fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., and sheet metal factory workers at Toronto, Ont. In September most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In October, 1938, there were 32 disputes, involving 3,233 workers with time loss of 17,295 days, due chiefly to strikes of coal miners in Saskatchewan and Alberta and automobile and automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont. Of the twenty-five disputes recorded for October, 1939, nineteen were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the workers and three in favour of the employers involved while compromise settlements were reached in six cases and the results of eight disputes were recorded as indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 2,000 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of October. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During October the department received one application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Two boards were established by the Minister of Labour during the month and the personnel of a board established during the preceding month was completed.

Particulars concerning proceedings under the Act will be found on page 1092.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to war industries and defence projects

Extension of the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, making them applicable to any dispute between employers and employed engaged in war work comprising munitions, supplies and defence projects, was announced on November 7 by Hon. N. A. McLarty, Minister of Labour. Action to this effect was taken by Order in Council, under authority of the War Measures Act, with a view to providing means for adjustment of disputes in all essential war activities, thus avoiding strikes and lockouts.

Ordinarily, provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act apply only to disputes arising in mines and certain public utility industries including transportation and communication. The action announced by the Minister of Labour will extend greatly the scope of the act for the duration of the war. It was felt that such a step would contribute materially to the avoidance of industrial strife in defence activities and help to ensure maximum production of war necessities.

(The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides machinery for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on application of either party to a dispute. The Department of Labour endeavours through its conciliation service to effect a settlement. If these efforts fail, the Minister then establishes a board, on which employers and em-

ployees each name a representative. These two board members confer on the choice of a third member who is chairman of the board. If they fail to agree on a selection, appointment of a chairman is made by the Minister.)

The text of the Order in Council is as follows:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and under and in virtue of the War Measures Act (chap. 206, R.S.C. 1927), is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (chap. 112, R.S.C., 1927), other than section 64 thereof, shall specifically apply in respect of any dispute between employers and employed engaged in the construction, execution, production, repairing, manufacture, transportation, storage or delivery of munitions of war or supplies, and in respect also of the construction, remodelling, repair, or demolition of defence projects, as hereinafter respectively defined, intended for the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or for the use of the forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war.

His Excellency in Council is hereby further pleased to order that in and for the purposes of this Order.

(*a*) "munitions of war" means arms, ammunition, implements of war, naval, military or air stores, or any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto, or made useful in the production thereof;

(*b*) "supplies" includes materials, equipment, ships, aircraft, automotive vehicles, goods, stores and articles or commodities of every kind including, but not restricting the generality of the foregoing (i) articles and equipment which, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, would be essential for the needs of the Government or of the community in war; and (ii) anything which, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, is, or is likely to be necessary for or in connection with the production, storage or supply of any such article as aforesaid;

(*c*) "defence projects" includes the construction, erection, repair, improvement or extension of buildings, aerodromes, airports, dockyards, roads, defence fortifications or other naval, military or air force works.

Conference in Ottawa on Wartime Duties of Employment Service

On October 16 and 17 a conference of Dominion and provincial officials was held in Ottawa for the purpose of determining the policy to be pursued by the Employment Service of Canada in ensuring the maintenance of an adequate supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers for wartime industrial requirements. The conference, which convened on the invitation of the Minister of Labour, was attended by representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour and of all the provinces which participate in the operation of the Employment Service of Canada except Quebec, as follows:—

Dominion Department of Labour:
Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour;
W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour;
R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada;
V. C. Phelan, Assistant Director, Employment Service of Canada;
A. J. Odam, Statistician, Employment Service of Canada.

Alberta:
M. W. Robertson, Provincial General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada.

British Columbia:
Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour;
J. H. McVety, Provincial General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada.

Manitoba:
A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour;
G. Collins, Engineer, Department of Labour.

New Brunswick:
H. R. Pettigrove, Fair Wage Officer, Department of Labour;
W. J. Ryan, Superintendent, Saint John Office, Employment Service of Canada.

Nova Scotia:
R. H. McKay, Deputy Minister of Labour;
Dr. A. E. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines;
F. O. Schaefer, Superintendent, Halifax Office, Employment Service of Canada.

Ontario:
Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labour;
J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Saskatchewan:
H. R. Johnstone, Acting Commissioner of Labour;
G. E. Tomsett, Provincial General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada.

For purposes of consultation, representatives of the Department of National Defence, the War Supply Board, the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association also were in attendance at various sessions of the conference.

The conference decided upon the immediate institution of a nation-wide survey as to the availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour to meet the demand consequent upon the placing of large contracts for war supplies by the British and Canadian Governments and the inauguration of the training scheme for Empire aviators. Voluntary registration of workers for this purpose is at present being carried on throughout the Dominion by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Extension of youth training program

Extension of projects in the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program so as to help along Canada's war effort, were announced on November 6 by Hon. N. A. McLarty, Minister of Labour. These projects will operate in all provinces which have recommended and approved them, and the work will be carried on in more than 400 centres. Instruction will include physical training, health, first aid, citizenship and other group activities. Last year over 20,000 unemployed young people were enrolled in this project, and it is anticipated that the number will be doubled this year.

During the summer valuable work has been done in conserving and developing natural resources in the primary industries of forestry, mining and prospecting, over 6,000 young men having been enrolled in these projects. Not only did they receive valuable training, but the improvement in their morale and physique has been most marked. About five months work and training were planned but many of those in training enlisted after the outbreak of war.

In the field of training for industry, effort has been made to concentrate on occupations where there will be increased demand for skilled workers in war contract work, particularly in the metal working trades. To help the Youth Training program determine in what occupations training should be concentrated, an effort is being made to have a survey in all provinces carried out by co-operation of the Employment Service, employers and organized labour. This will seek to ascertain the available supply of labour in skilled occupations essential to war production. Workers can then be trained for those jobs where a shortage of skilled mechanics may arise.

Training classes for rural young people in a wide range of subjects pertaining to agriculture and rural homecraft are proceeding. As definite needs arising from the war become apparent in the different provinces, the curricula of classes will be adapted to meet them and to follow war time policies as determined by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Stress is being placed on such activities as farm mechanics, conservation and utilization of foods, homecraft and handicrafts. Provision is also made for instruction in health, first aid, physical training and citizenship.

Statistics of relief recipients for September

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in September this year was 541,500, a decrease of 32 per cent from the previous month. These figures were released recently by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, and are the preliminary results from the re-registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in September. The grand total for September, 1939, compared with the same month of 1938, showed a decrease of 2·2 per cent, while compared with September, 1937, the Dominion figure was down by slightly over 25 per cent.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in September this year numbered 121,000, a decrease of eleven and a half per cent from the revised August total. The figure for September this year, however, showed an increase of 5·6 per cent over September a year ago, and of 3·7 per cent over September, 1937, these increases being traceable to the rise in the figure for the Province of Quebec where this year direct relief largely replaces public works projects to relieve unemployment.

A total of 470,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in September, a decrease of eleven and a half per cent from the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of 5·7 per cent from the figure for September, 1938, and was 3·1 per cent more than the figure for September two years ago. The rise in the total on non-agricultural relief was very largely due, likewise, to the changed policy in Quebec.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural relief showed a sharp decline from a year ago. A total of 15,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 71,500, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence in September.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief in September showed a decrease of 73 per cent from the August figure, was 34 per cent less than in September, 1938, and was 73 per cent less than in September, 1937. The decrease in the total of farmers and their families on relief was due to the altered situation in Saskatchewan, where the number dropped very substantially. In that Province, September showed a decrease of 48 per cent from a year ago, a decrease of 80 per cent from

August, 1939, and a decrease of 81 per cent from September, 1937. The Saskatchewan total on agricultural relief still represented, however, over 61 per cent of the Dominion total.

War activities of Dominion Council of Health

Meeting under the emergency of war, the sessions of the Dominion Council of Health held in Ottawa on October 11 and 12 were featured by discussion of problems related to the national war effort, in the prosecution of which the public health authorities—Dominion and provincial—unreservedly placed their laboratory facilities and trained personnel.

Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, as chairman of the Council, presided at the meetings, which were attended by deputy ministers of health or chief medical officers of the provinces. The Department of National Defence was represented by Captain S. G. Shier, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Also taking part in the meeting were medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including Dr. J. J. Heagerty, Director of Public Health Services, Dr. G. J. Wherrett, Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director of the Health League of Canada, and others.

On the agenda were discussions on: Wartime measures for venereal disease control; psychiatric services to the soldiers; hospotalization of psychotics; hospitalization of psychiatric services to the soldier; hospitalization of spychotics; hospitalization of slodiers; hospitalization and after-care of cases of chronic illness discovered among soldiers after enlistment; health hazards in the production of munitions; laboratory assistance in war-time; the scope of laboratory services to be extended by provincial departments; nutrition of soldiers and civilians; education of the public concerning importance of adequate nutrition; control and supervision of food supplies of soldiers and civilians by the Food and Drugs Laboratory of the Department of Pensions and National Health; provincial health services available to the militia; responsibility of provincial health departments for military camps; sanitary services and the extent of contribution to be made by provincial authorities; sanitation of camps; prevention and control of tuberculosis among soldiers; co-operation of provincial tuberculosis services in X-raying recruits; child care during the war; enlistment of public health personnel; jurisdiction in the sanitary control of army camps; disposal of information obtained by public health personnel showing subservient activities on the part of individuals and groups; special clinics or use of the regular established clinics; uniform systems of keeping medical war records; reciprocal reporting of communicable diseases; registration of civilian deaths due to enemy action; communicable disease control; and the importance of maintaining existing health services at a high level of efficiency.

Establishment of Nova Scotia Department of Industry

The establishment of a Nova Scotia Department of Industry was announced on October 25 by the provincial premier, Hon. Angus L. MacDonald.

The Order in Council amending "The Public Service Act" providing for the new Department, also designated the Hon. George Edward Hagen as the Minister of Industry.

In making the announcement of the creation of this new administrative department, Premier MacDonald said that "the necessity for such a department would seem to be greater than ever now," adding that "the field is new, and there is undoubtedly much preliminary study necessary before the department can expect to accomplish results." Mr. MacDonald referred to investigations into the province's natural resources made by the Provincial Economic Council, the Department of Agriculture, and other bodies, and stated that in so far as these related to industry such would be available to the new department.

Mandatory revision of hours and wages in U.S.A.

In accordance with the terms of the mandatory wages and hours schedule set up under the United States Fair Labor Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 719, etc.) working hours were reduced effective October 24, from a maximum of 44 to 42 per week, and minimum wages of persons employed in inter-state commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, were increased from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour.

The Fair Labor Standards Act passed in 1938 required certain concerns to pay minimum wages of not less than 25 cents an hour for the first year the Act was in operation, 30 cents an hour for the next six years, and 40 cents an hour thereafter. The Act also stipulated that concerns subject to the measure must observe a maximum work week of 44 hours for the first year, 42 hours per week for the second year of the legislation's operation, and 40 hours per week thereafter.

Thus, in accordance with the Act, minimum

rates of wages for persons employed in concerns engaged in inter-state commerce, or in the production of goods for inter-state commerce, must be raised to a minimum of 40 cents per hour by October 24, 1945, while the forty-hour week, the objective of the law, will become operative in 1941.

In an announcement on October 22, the United States Department of Labor estimated that 690,000 wage earners would benefit on account of the current mandatory increase in minimum wage rates, and that 2,292,500 workers would have their working hours reduced. At the same time, revised estimates of all workers covered by the law indicated that with the present increases in employment, a total of more than 12,600,000 workers are entitled to its benefits.

Provisions of Control of Employment Act in Great Britain

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for September (page 887) a brief reference was made to wartime control of employment in Great Britain. Since then a review of the Control of Employment Act, 1939, which was given Royal Assent on September 21, is contained in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October.

This Act is designed to secure:

(1) That the Minister of Labour and National Service shall have the fullest information as to the movements of certain types of labour whose services are essential in war time industries, but whose numbers may be scarce in relation to the demand for them; and

(2) That, when it is urgently necessary, the Minister shall be able to exercise some influence on movements so that labour, particularly skilled labour, in, so far as possible, used to the best National advantage.

As summarized in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* the main provision of the Act is that the Minister may make an Order under which it will be an offence for any employer of a specified class either to advertise for, or to engage or re-engage any employee of a cllass specified without the Minister's permission. The Act *in itself* does not affect the position of any employer or worker; it comes into operation only when specified employers and employees are covered by an Order made under the Act. No such Order has yet been made.

The Act lays down the manner in which Orders are to be made, and the limitations within which the powers given are to be exercised. There have been close consultations with representations of both employers and workers regarding the principles of the Act; and the Act itself provides for continued co-operation with Industry if and when Orders are made. Before any Order is made, the Minister must refer it to a Committee representing the workers and employers affected. The report of this Committee will be laid before Parliament with the Order. The views of interested parties will thus be fully ventilated.

If the Minister refuses consent to the engagement of a worker, he must notify to the worker an opportunity of some suitable alterative employment. If the worker does not consider the alternative suitable, he may appeal to a Court of Referees and, if his appeal is upheld, not only is the Minister's refusal of his original application set aside but the worker may be awarded a certain measure of compensation, to be determined by Regulations made under the Act, for loss suffered by reason of the refusal.

The Act also provides that, in certain circumstances, where engagements or re-engagements of workpeople are effected through approved arrangements between an employer, or organizations of employers, and Trade Unions, the Minister's consent to engagament or re-engagement will not be required. This will make for smooth working without interfering with the general purpose of the Act as the arrangements must conform to any directions given by the Minister.

Canadian delegation to I.L.O. Conference of American States

Canadian participation in the Conference of American States which are members of the International Labour Organization, (League of Nations) was announced recently in an Order in Council.

The Conference, which convenes at Havana, Cuba on November 21, is the second of its kind since the establishment of the International Labour Organization, the first having been held in Santiago, Chile, from January 2 to 14, 1936 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1936, pages 159-160).

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:

(1) The Director's Report.

(2) Examination of the effect given to the resolutions of the Conference held at Santiago, Chile (partcularly as regards the work of women and children and social insurance).

(3) Organization of official institutions dealing with immigration and settlement.

The Canadian delegation is as follows:

Delegate representing the Government of Canada:

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.

Delegate representing the Employers of Canada:

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Legal Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, Ont.

Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada:

Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on October 24 from motormen, polemen, conductors and brakemen engaged in freight service by the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway. The dispute directly affects 25 men, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively, who desire certain improvements in wages, hours and working conditions. The Minister of Labour established a board on November 4 to deal with this dispute and appointed Mr. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned. The company has been requested to submit a nomination for board member.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was also established by the Minister during October to deal with differences between the Hull Electric Company and its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, page 896). The board is composed as follows:

Hon. Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, Quebec, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. Alexandre Tache, K.C., of Hull, Quebec, nominated by the employees, and Mr. Hammett, P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, Ontario, nominated by the company.

On October 27 His Honour Judge J. Welsford Macdonald, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was appointed chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, and its employees being members of the United Salt Mine Workers, Local Industrial Union No. 323, C.I.O. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, Chapter 978). This appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. George D. MacDougall, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and Foreman Waye, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Oct. 1939	25	6,630	35,201
*Sept. 1939	17	8,804	23,652
Oct. 1938	32	3,233	17,295

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during October was greater than in September, with a decrease in numbers of workers involved, there was a considerable increase in time loss due chiefly to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gold miners in British Columbia, textile factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., and Cornwall, Ont., fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., and sheet metal factory workers at Toronto, Ont. In September most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, involving 8,400 workers for a short time. In October, 1938, nearly one-half of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Saskatchewan and Alberta with some small strikes in Nova Scotia and there was considerable time loss due to strikes of automobile and automobile parts factory workers at Windsor, Ont.

Five disputes, involving 200 workers, were carried over from September, including three reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical table in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, namely: Coal miners, Kaydee, Alta., spinning factory workers, Listowel, Ont., and longshoremen, Goderich, Ont. Twenty disputes commenced during October. Of these twenty-five disputes, nineteen were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the workers and three in favour of the employers involved while compromise settlements were reached in six cases and the results of eight disputes were

recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were six strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: gold miners, Pioneer, B.C., coal miners, Estevan, Sask., shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., sheet metal factory workers, Toronto, Ont., knitting factory workers, St. Jerome, P.Q., and fish handlers, Lockeport, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; dressmakers, Montreal, P.Q., January 20, 1939, one employer; stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer; and fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939, one employer, the last dispute being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A stoppage of work by truck drivers on a highway construction contract near New Waterford, N.S., about the end of September has been reported in the press. It was stated that increases in rates of pay were demanded and it appears that work was resumed in a short time.

Two strikes of 480 coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., on September 27 and September 29, each for one day, to secure the reinstatement of two miners discharged for not performing work ordered to be done, were reported too late for publication in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. Work was resumed on the first occasion pending investigation and on the second when it was agreed that the two miners should be suspended for one week.

Highway construction workers in Trafalgar Township, Halton County, Ont., ceased work for three hours on October 5 demanding an increase in wages from 28 cents to 35 cents per hour. An increase of two cents per hour was given later, effective on November 1.

A cessation of work by highway construction labourers near Rimouski, P.Q., on October 13 has been reported in the press. Particulars as to the dispute have not been received but it appears that the workers demanded payment of wages in arrears.

A dispute involving men engaged to load a boat with pulpwood at Caraquet, N.B., delayed the beginning of work on October 27 until the next day. The men objected to the employment of ten experienced men from a neighbouring locality in connection with the work and blockaded the entrance to the wharf. Police were called and when the situation was explained work proceeded on the next day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to October

Men's Clothing Factory Workers (Pants and Vests), Montreal, P.Q.—As a result of negotiations between the union representatives and the management this dispute was terminated and work was resumed on October 30 under the terms of the agreement prior to the dispute, which provided for employment of union members only.

Longshoremen, Goderich, Ont.—Men engaged to load a steamship with salt ceased work on September 28 demanding 50 cents per hour. They were replaced by other workers. Later a settlement was reached on a tonnage basis which the workers stated afforded higher earnings. It appears that 50 cents per hour was the rate paid by certain other steamship companies for other cargoes and that the longshoremen worked for some of these while on strike against loading cargoes of salt.

Disputes Commencing During October

Fishery Employees, Erieau, Ont.—Employees of a fish company ceased work on October 6 demanding increases in wages for the boat crews, packers and net repairmen. As a result of negotiations work was resumed on October 10, a compromise having been arranged which provided for increases in wages of ten per cent. The shares of the boat crews in the catch were not increased.

Coal Miners, Lethbridge, Alta.—Employees in one colliery of a coal mining company ceased work on October 4 against the employment of three miners from another mine. The management claimed that the agreement with the United Mine Workers of America provided that the right to hire and discharge miners was vested in the management. The district officers of the union advised the local union that work should be resumed and the question dealt with under the terms of the agreement as to the settlement of dis-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1939.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Kaydee (Luscar District,) Alta.	1	30	300	Commenced Sept. 21; against discharge of workers for alleged interference with management of mine; terminated Oct. 12; conciliation (federal); compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Men's clothing factory workers (pants and vests), Montreal, P.Q.	1	85	2,000	Commenced Aug. 7, 1939; alleged violation of agreement *re* replacement of dismissed worker; terminated Oct. 28, 1939; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Spinning factory workers, Listowel, Ont.	1	22	176	Commenced Sept. 25, 1939; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 10, 1939; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts, factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	28	84	Commenced Sept. 7, 1939; for reinstatement of workers, increased wages, recognition of union, etc.; terminated Oct. 4, 1939; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Longshoremen, Goderich, Ont.	1	35	150	Commenced Sept. 28, 1939; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 15, 1939; negotiations; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October.				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishery employees, Erieau, Ont.	1	10	25	Commenced Oct. 6; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Oct. 9; negotiations; compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Lethbridge, Alta.	1	230	1,200	Commenced Oct. 4; *re* interpretation of agreement in connection with employment of new workers; terminated Oct. 10; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	2,800	Commenced Oct. 8; for recognition of union, check-off for union dues and increased wages; unterminated.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	950	3,800	Commenced Oct. 11; *re* method of payment for overtime work; terminated Oct. 14; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	2,800	Commenced Oct. 11; *re* delay in negotiations as to five discharged workers; terminated Oct. 14; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Gold miners, Zebellos, B.C.	1	89	890	Commenced Oct. 14; alleged lockout *re* discharge of foreman; terminated October 25; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Coal miners, Estevan district, Sask.	5	400	5,000	Commenced Oct. 16; for employment of members of one union only and for signed agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	200	200	Commenced Oct. 19; for full day's pay for certain miners working less than eight hours; terminated Oct. 19; return of workers pending inquiry; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANDA DURING OCTOBER, 1939*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October—*Concluded*				
Coal miners, New Aberdeen, N.S.	1	93	1,950	Commenced Oct. 7; for increase in contract rate owing to nature of seam; terminated Oct. 31; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	750	750	Commenced Oct. 26; against reduction in brushing alleged to reduce earnings; terminated Oct. 26; return of workers pending inquiry; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur and Leather Products—				
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	8	Commenced Oct. 17; alleged violation of agreement *re* employment of union members only; working conditions no longer affected by Oct. 17; replacement; in favour of employer.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	16	64	Commenced Oct. 27; for union agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers (artificial silk), Cornwall, Ont.	1	1,000	2,500	Commenced Oct. 21; for increased wages, etc.; terminated Oct. 23; negotiations; compromise.
Knitting factory workers, St. Jerome, P.Q.	1	600	4,200	Commenced Oct. 24; for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Wood (veneer) factory workers, St. John, N.B.	1	95	190	Commenced Oct. 6; for changes in overtime working conditions; terminated Oct. 7; negotiations; indefinite.
Metal Products—				
Machinists, Trenton, N.S.	1	100	450	Commenced Oct. 13; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 18; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Sheet metal and steel ware factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	585	2,340	Commenced Oct. 27; for closed shop union agreement providing for increased wages, improved conditions, etc.; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Truck drivers, Charlottetown district, P.E.I.	1	50	100	Commenced Oct. 27; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 28; return of workers; compromise.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers, Lockeport, N.S.	2	400	3,200	Commenced Oct. 23; alleged lockout *re* recognition of union; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Pin boys (bowling), Verdun, P.Q.	1	12	24	Commenced Oct. 1; for increased wages (piece rates); terminated Oct. 2; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

putes. The Western Representative of the Department of Labour also advised the local union to the same effect. Following a visit from a representative of the district union office, work was resumed on October 8.

GOLD MINERS, PIONEER MINES, B.C.—A number of employees in one mine ceased work on October 8, to secure recognition of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as bargaining agent for all employees, with the check-off of union dues and an increase in wages of $1 per day. The company reported 142 on strike out of 240 employed, the others being indirectly affected, while the union reported 235 on strike. On September 28 the union had voted to ask the provincial Minister of Labour to appoint a conciliator under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1937. An official of the Department was sent to the locality to investigate and ascertain whether a majority of the employees were supporting the proposal of the union. The company refused to recognize the union on the ground that the organization did not represent all of the employees but stated that it would be recognized if the provincial authorities found it to be a properly constituted bargaining committee of employees in accordance with the statute. As amended in 1938, the statute provides that an employer must bargain collectively with a union if on December 7, 1938, it included a majority of employees affected but otherwise with a committee elected by a majority vote (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 160 and January, 1938, p. 30). The provincial authorities announced that the strike was illegal as the statute forbids strikes or lockouts prior to the completion of conciliation and arbitration proceedings. On October 17 the company announced that the mine was being closed indefinitely, that bunk houses and cook houses were closed and that the tenants of company houses were being notified to vacate. On October 18 the provincial authorities announced that the officers of the union were being prosecuted for violation of the Industrial Concilation and Arbitration Act. On October 26 the union applied for a court order restraining the company from cutting off heat, light and water to bunk houses occupied by miners on strike.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Employees in one of two collieries operated by one company ceased work on October 11 in protest against the delay in negotiations as to the reinstatement of five miners discharged in August. A number of strikes to secure the reinstatement of these men had occurred in the interval, each resulting in a return of workers pending further negotiations. As a result of a conference with provincial authorities the miners returned to work on October 16 pending an inquiry by the county judge, appointed as a commissioner by the provincial government.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—Employees in the other of the two collieries operated by the company involved in the dispute of Sydney Mines on October 11 ceased work on the same day in protest against a change in the payment for overtime work in cleaning a wall. A minimum of two hours' pay had been made formerly and this was reduced to payment for the time required. As in the case of the strike at the other colliery work was resumed on October 16 pending a provincial inquiry.

GOLD MINERS, ZEBELLOS, B.C.—When a foreman in the mine was discharged for attacking a cook the miners signed a petition to have him reinstated and were reported to have been discharged, on October 13, alleging a lockout. An official of the provincial Department of Labour investigated the dispute and work was resumed on October 26, it having been arranged that the company would deal with a committee regarding the reinstatement of the foreman. It was reported the dispute would be referred to a conciliation commissioner appointed under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act if a settlement was not reached. The miners claimed that a majority of the employees were members of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union. The employees in the mill were not involved in the dispute.

COAL MINERS, ESTEVAN DISTRICT, SASK.—Mining operations ceased in the collieries of four operating companies on October 16 as a result of a strike declared by the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. These companies had refused to recognize the union and negotiate an agreement as to wages and working conditions. The dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in November, 1938, following a vote of the miners taken by the Western Representative of the Department, 504 voting to be represented by the United Mine Workers and 122 voting to be represented by the Canadian Federation of Labour union. Strikes in these and other mines from October 3 to October 24, 1938, had been called off (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, p. 1219). The report of the Board recommended that the operators should negotiate with a union chosen by a majority of the employees and grant

increases in wages, also that the eight hour day for underground work should not be exceeded. A minority report by the Board member nominated by the operators did not agree with the Board's recommendations as to increases in wages or the eight hour day. Both reports recommended some improvements in working and living conditions, (Labour Gazette, August, 1939, pp. 782-798). The operators refused to carry out the recommendations of the Board. Some of the operating companies were working under agreements with the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union. In September the provincial authorities, with the Western Representative of the Federal Department of Labour, attempted to bring about a settlement but were unsuccessful. The United Mine Workers claimed that most of the miners in the district had joined their union and that some twenty small mines had agreed to recognize it. When the strike was declared on October 16 the mines and roads leading to them were picketed by large numbers of men, the United Mine Workers reporting that 400 were on strike. The operators claimed that none of their employees were on strike but were prevented from reaching the mines by the pickets. On October 23 one of the operating companies secured an injunction restraining the pickets from watching and besetting the company's property, molesting and interfering with the mine property or the company's business and intimidating workmen in an attempt to prevent them from joining the Saskatchewan Coal Miners Union. On October 20 two leaders in the picket were arrested as a result of a motor car being upset and two special constables of a coal company being injured. At the end of the month the police force in the area was considerably increased and on October 31 one company reported that all its employees had reported for work.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—A number of miners ceased work on October 19 in support of the demand of twelve workers for payment for a full day although the work had been completed in less time. The miners contended that this was the practice and the management is reported to have agreed to pay it for that day pending the result of the investigation into a number of similar disputes by a commissioner as a result of strikes of employees of the company on October 11. Work was resumed on the next shift.

Coal Miners, New Aberdeen, N.S.—A number of miners in one colliery ceased work on October 7 when their demand for an increase in the contract rate in one part of the mine was refused. It was claimed that the place became more difficult to work but the company claimed that this case had been decided two years previously by the umpire appointed to deal with such cases. On October 31 work is reported to have been resumed pending further negotiations.

Coal Miners, Reserve, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on October 26 in protest against an order to reduce the amount of brushing in one place, affecting ten workers, claimed to reduce earnings. It was stated that the management considered that an unnecessary amount of rock was being removed from the roof. Work was resumed next day pending inquiry as a result of a meeting by the local union but it was decided that the ten men affected would not work until a settlement had been reached, the men to be paid by the union in the meantime.

Fur Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one fur manufacturing establishment ceased work on October 17, the employer having replaced a member of the International Fur Workers Union, with which there was a closed shop agreement, by a member of another union. The employer is reported to have dismissed a worker and asked the union to supply another but this was refused as the union wished the discharged man reinstated. The employer then secured a worker who was a member of another union whereupon a strike was called alleging violation of the agreement. The employees on strike were replaced immediately by members of the other union. The establishment was picketed by both unions. At the end of the month the International Fur Workers Union reported the strike as still in effect and it has, therefore, been added to the list of disputes as to which information has been received that employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been called off.

Shoe Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 27 to secure an agreement with the United Shoe Workers of America with an increase in wages of twenty per cent. The union stated that this increase had been secured in four other factories. Early in November as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour an agreement with the union was reported to have been reached providing for increases for certain classes only, in some cases twenty-five per cent.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk), Cornwall, Ont.—A number of employees ceased work on October 21 when a demand for an increase in wages of ten cents per hour was not conceded as a result of negotiations for a week to amend an agree-

ment signed in September. Some of the employees remained in the plant for a time after ceasing work. An increase in the number of workers in certain departments and on certain machines was also asked. Some of the employees continued at work. As a result of negotiations between representatives of the Rayon Section of the Textile Workers' Federal Union and the management work was resumed on October 23. An increase in wages of five per cent from November 19 to December 1, to be raised to ten per cent thereafter, was agreed to. Some concessions were made as to the increase in the number of employees and the union reported that this was to be discussed later.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. JEROME, P.Q.—Employees ceased work on October 24, a demand for increases in wages, reduction in working hours from 55 to 50 per week and recognition of the National Catholic Union of Knitting Employees being refused. Conciliation by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour had not resulted in a settlement by the end of the month. On October 28 a picket was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace and was fined.

WOOD FACTORY WORKERS (VENEER), SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from October 5 to October 8 in protest against overtime working conditions. It was reported that five men were discharged for refusing to work beyond the regular hours. Work was resumed when the management agreed to submit a schedule of wages and working conditions in a week's time.

SHEET METAL & STEEL WARE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 27 on the refusal of a demand for a closed shop agreement, with a local of the Steel Workers Organization Committee affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with an increase in wages of ten cents per hour and changes in working conditions. The management had dealt with a committee of the union for some time but refused to recognize it as the sole bargaining agency for all employees as many of the workers were not members. Maintenance men were not called on strike. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached and work was resumed on November 3. Wage rates were increased by five cents per hour and piece rates by seven and one-half per cent with a provision that in June, 1940, further increases would be made equal to any further increase in the cost of living. An agreement with the union employees was signed and this is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

FISH HANDLERS, LOCKEPORT, N.S.—Employees of two cold storage and fish dealing companies demanded recognition of a new union, the Canadian Fish Handlers' Union, stated to be affiliated with the Canadian Seamen's Union, and the establishments were reported to have been closed down on October 23. The Fishermen's Union was also reported to be involved. The unions requested the provincial Department of Labour to deal with the dispute and on October 31 it was reported that the Deputy Minister had met the representatives of the union, but no termination of the dispute was reported.

TRUCK DRIVERS (HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION), CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—A number of truck drivers operating their own trucks at rates per load ceased work on October 27 demanding increases in rates owing to the poor condition of the roads. Work was resumed after one day when the authorities agreed to keep the roads in as good condition as possible.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always

agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of disputes which began during September was 72 and 8 were unterminated at the end of August, making a total of 80 in progress during the month, involving 23,700 workers with a resultant time loss of 73,000 man working days. Comparing the September figures with those for August, the number of disputes shows a reduction of 24·5 per cent, the number of workers a reduction of 36·2 per cent and the amount of time loss a reduction of 38·1 per cent.

Of the 72 strikes which began during September, 29 arose out of demands for increases in wages, five were against wage reductions and 16 were over other wage questions. Questions respecting working conditions led to 10 disputes, 10 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and two were over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during September numbered 57. Of these, 13 were settled in favour of the workers, 35 were settled in favour of the employers and nine resulted in compromises. In the case of 10 disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during September occurred at a colliery near Barnsley, Yorkshire, where a demand by 37 workers for extra payment for setting steel instead of wood bars caused a stoppage of work in which 2,037 workers were indirectly affected. The strike began on September 12 and work was resumed two days later pending negotiations.

At Wrexham, in northern Wales, 250 coal miners ceased work on September 20 demanding further increases in wages. Workers indirectly involved in this dispute numbered 1,000. The strikers demands were met by the employers and work was resumed on September 22.

A demand that three suspended workers be reinstated led to a one day strike of 1,060 workers at a colliery at Stepps, Lancashire. Work was resumed when the workers in question were reinstated after being reprimanded.

On September 27, 890 colliery workers in the same district ceased work demanding an increase of 2 shillings in their daily wage. Work was resumed on October 2 to permit the tendering of seven days' notice to cease work, this required notice, apparently, not having been given in the first instance.

On September 7, at Rotherham there was a one day strike of 700 underground and surface workpeople at a colliery at Rotherham, Yorkshire, against proposed disciplinary action against a youth for refusing to carry out instructions. Workers indirectly involved numbered 128. Information as to the settlement was not given.

At South Shields, Durham, 750 employees of one colliery ceased work on August 31, demanding increased rates for conveyor fillers. Sixty workers were indirectly involved. Work was resumed on September 1, after the increases had been granted.

Of the 80 strikes which were in progress during the month 42·5 per cent were in mining and quarrying and these involved 82·7 per cent of the workers involved in all strikes. None of the remaining strikes involved as many as 500 persons.

In the September, 1939, issue of the Labour Gazette (page 903) mention was made of a demand by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for increases in minimum wage scales. A strike which was to have begun on August 24 was called off in the interest of public safety and the national need and as evidence of national unity in time of crisis. According to a press despatch of October 21, a national tribunal has awarded them the weekly minimum of 50 shillings which they were demanding at that time. The award is subject to acceptance by the workers and employers.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in August, 1929, which as the Bureau of Labor Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 275 strikes as beginning during the month which with 125 unterminated at the end of July made a total of 400 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 100,000 with a resultant time loss of 900,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 319 strikes in progress, involving about 200,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 1,100,000 man working days.

On September 30 the contract under which members of the United Automobile Workers (a Congress of Industrial Organizations' affiliate) had been working for the Chrysler Corporation expired. During the negotiations over a new agreement, the union sought a union shop, a system of arbitration and a voice in fixing production schedules. The employers argued that granting these demands would deprive them of control over their production policies. On or about October 6 the largest of several

of the company's plants in Detroit closed, the employers claiming that the workers had deliberately slowed down production in order to achieve the effects of a strike without actually declaring a strike and thus losing benefits under the state laws dealing with unemployment benefits. The workers declared they had been locked out. As the plant which was closed supplied essential parts to other plants these were forced to close and by the middle of the month about 60,000 workers were affected. About the same time the union gave five days' notice of strike to the State Labor Board and began picketing. Negotiations were continued throughout October and into November but a settlement has not been reported. The Governor of Michigan, officials of the Federal Labor Department and the National Automobile Dealers' Association have endeavoured to aid in reaching an agreement.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of four cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, page 904, and in previous issues, and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 478—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with the claim of a conductor and two brakemen for yard rates in connection with the operation of snow clearing equipment in the Hornepayne Yard, December 19, 1938.

The employees contended that the service performed by this crew was exclusively within the switching limits of Hornepayne Yard and that this work is usually assigned to yardmen when available. The crew claimed eight hours straight time and two hours and twenty minutes overtime at yard rates. The company denied the claim.

The company maintained that the service performed by this crew was exclusively within the switching limits of the Hornepayne Yard and was not work to which yardmen are entitled but work to which yard rates and conditions did not apply.

The Board, after hearing additional oral evidence from both parties, decided that as the work was performed by a road crew, and that as there are no yardmen employed at Hornepayne the crew in question was correctly paid, and therefore denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 479—Canadian National Railways (Eastern Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—In this case a conductor and brakemen claimed for "100 miles held-away-from home terminal time" at Joffre, Quebec, September 26, 1938.

The employees contended that: "Inasmuch as the departure time of Train No. 408 from Joffre continues to be shown as 11.00 a.m. in all time-tables issued subsequent to effective date of Bulletin No. 269, and having regard for the language of this Bulletin, the employees take the position that such Bulletin has not in the least changed the departure time of Train 408, and was issued solely for the purpose of off-setting payment of excessive lay over under the provisions of Article 30, 3rd Paragraph, and we cannot concede to the Management the right to nullify provisions of Schedule Articles by local bulletins. Therefore, we contend that the claim of the conductor and crew should be paid."

The Railway's contention was that Train 408 is not operated between Montreal and Joffre during the navigation season and the departure of this train from Joffre was changed from 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. to ensure connections with Train 406 from Montreal due at Joffre at 1.30 p.m.

The Railways further stated that: "While it is true that the time-table shows Train No. 408 as a scheduled train from Joffre and Riviere du Loup, this is what is ordinarily termed a 'phantom' or ghost schedule. The schedule departure time for train No. 408 on September 26, 1938, was 2.00 p.m. and as this train departed prior to 6.01 p.m. on this date, it was not more than four hours late out of the distant terminal and therefore the claim for held-away-from-home-terminal time is not justified."

In sustaining the claim of the employees the Board stated: "While not questioning the right of the railway to change the departure time of a scheduled train, the fact that the change made by bulletin, operated to the disadvantage of the employees, and in the opinion of the Board did not achieve any other purpose, the Board feels that the employees, based on the advertisement of the assignment, would be unfairly treated if they were not in this instance allowed the time which, without the issuance of the bulletin. they would by Schedule rule be entitled."

Case No. 480—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case concerned the claim of a conductor and two brakemen for deadheading from Ottawa to Pembroke Jct., January 26, 1939.

The employees in their submission pointed out that on January 26, 1939, the claimants deadheaded from Ottawa to Pembroke Jct. "to protect temporary assignment between Pembroke Jct. and Lake Traverse which temporary assignment had been advertised and bid in by this crew." For this deadhead assignment the crew claimed payment for 100 miles which was denied by the company.

The employees therefore contended that, as this crew were required to deadhead to protect a temporary assignment which lasted for approximately six weeks, and that as the crew were returned to their home terminal, Ottawa, in freight service on the completion of this temporary assignment, this deadheading was occasioned by the requirements of the Railroad and the crew should be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the current schedule.

The Railways' contention was that a further provision of the current schedule definitely provides that trainmen will not be entitled to compensation when deadheading to exercise seniority rights.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 481—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case arose from a protest regarding crews in suburban service out of Montreal, being permitted to operate Trains 47 and 152, Montreal to Ottawa and return on Sundays.

The employees' contention in the dispute was as follows: "Prior to the change of time card, September, 1938, four train crews were assigned to suburban service between Montreal and Vaudreuil, and three crews to trains 47 and 50, operating daily between Montreal and Ottawa, and trains 25 and 26, operating daily except Sunday, between Montreal and Brockville. Effective with the change of time card, September, 1938, one crew in the suburban service was required to operate trains 47 and 152, Sundays only, between Montreal and Ottawa.

"This re-arrangement of assignments reduced the mileage of two crews in the Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville assignment approximately 536 miles per month, and permitted the Railway to absorb 600 constructive mileage previously allowed one crew in the suburban service."

The Railways maintained that "The re-arrangement of runs made effective September 25, 1938, was to avoid the payment of premiums under the provisions of Article 7, Rule (*a*), and not for the purpose of enabling the Railway to absorb constructive mileage. The assignments so established were not in violation of the intent and interpretations thereto of Article 7 of current schedule. This article states that short turn-around and suburban runs may be segregated or divided provided that crews are not taken off or reduced in number. The rule also states that added mileage up to mileage equalling the mileage rate divided into the guaranteed daily rate does not change, take from or add to the minimum day's pay, and this added mileage is not to be construed as 'increase in mileage' within the meaning of the article. There has been no increase in mileage, as contemplated by this article, nor has there been any reduction in crews. The change does not involve an adjustment of runs in short turn-around and suburban service, nor does it constitute combining short turn-around runs with long straightaway or turn-around runs. The combining of short turn-around runs with straightaway runs means the combination of such runs in the day's assignment and not assignments in short turn-around service on one day and straight or long turn-around runs on another day."

In addition to the foregoing both parties appeared before the Board and presented additional oral evidence.

The decision of the Board denied the claim of the employees.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Conference With Provincial Attorneys-General—Wool, Sugar and Leather Situation—Licensing of Coal Trade

DURING the past month, the activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have been developed in a number of directions under the authority of the War Measures Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, pages 890-892).

In a press release of October 20 it was stated that while the adoption of a wool control administration in the United Kingdom has produced a temporary interruption in the arrival of Canadian supplies, the Canadian Wool Administrator is in daily contact with the British Wool Controller with a view to expediting and securing, at the earliest possible moment, adequate shipments of wool both from England and from Australia where supplies and the crop are abundant.

It was also announced that to conserve the domestic supply, an order was issued providing that licences for the export of wool, tops, rags, waste and yarn would only be issued after approval by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Telegraphic instructions were sent to every border point instructing officials to turn back all cars containing wool for export. This stopped the export of wools required for military needs.

The Wool Administrator also negotiated with the holders of rags, waste and reclaimed wool in order to ascertain the stocks on hand and to arrive at a fair price basis.

The work of the Board and the Wool Administrator has not been solely confined to the supply and conservation of wool; every effort has been made to stabilize prices at levels which would be fair to growers, manufacturers and consumers.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has not yet found it necessary to employ any of its compulsory power in setting wool prices or controlling the allocation of wool. Owners and manufacturers of wool have voluntarily agreed to prices suggested by the Administrator. As a result, the Government is purchasing military and other requirements at advantageous prices. Similar voluntary co-operation is being organized amongst dealers in rags and reclaimed wool.

A further development in the co-ordination of effort to enforce the regulations of the Board was the conference with the provincial Attorneys-General, held in Ottawa on October 26-27, the sessions being attended by not only the Board members but by officers of the Dominion Department of Justice.

Following the conference, the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, stated that the spirit of complete co-operation manifested by those charged with the administration of justice in the provinces was to him, as a member of the Government, inspiring and encouraging. The Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, who presided at the sessions, indicated further that the results of two full days of conference were fraught with significance for persons disposed to take advantage of the present situation to hoard necessaries of life or to make undue or unusual profits out of their sale.

Representatives of provincial governments who attended the conference were: Honourable E. C. Manning and Mr. R. A. Smith from Alberta; Honourable J. W. Estey from Saskatchewan; Honourable W. J. Major from Manitoba; Clifford Magone from Ontario; J. Bacon Dickson from New Brunswick; Honourable J. H. MacQuarrie from Nova Scotia; James E. Wells from Prince Edward Island; and Mr. E. Pepler of British Columbia.

Regulations Governing Sugar Control

The Board announced on October 30 the adoption of regulations extending the powers of the Sugar Administrator in relation to the control of imports and exports of sugar.

In order to carry out the co-ordinated buying scheme entered into with the United Kingdom Sugar Control Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, acting through the agency of the Sugar Administrator, is given power to buy sugar from the United Kingdom Sugar Controller and power to sell to refiners and others in Canada. The Order further confers upon the Sugar Administrator in Canada full control of imports and exports of sugar. No other person may import or export sugar except under permit from the Sugar Administrator. This, however, is not to be interpreted as including maple sugar.

The sugar scheme into which Canada has entered with the United Kingdom provides for the bulk purchase by the United Kingdom Sugar Controller of all sugar required by both the United Kingdom and Canada. The United Kingdom Sugar Controller will resell at cost to the Canadian Sugar Administrator, who will in turn sell to refiners. Under this scheme each refiner is assured of regular supplies at equated and stabilized costs, and as a consequence the consumer is guaranteed a normal flow of supplies at the lowest possible price.

Census of Leather Stocks

Upon the recommendation of Maurice Samson, Hides and Leather Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, arrangements have now been completed for a monthly census of all stocks of leather and hides in Canada. The information will be compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

From information already secured by the Administrator, the leather and shoe industries are well equipped to meet both the normal and wartime demand. While there exists no lack of supplies, the survey has been instituted to provide information which will enable the Administrator to prevent advantage being taken of any conditions which might encourage speculation in, or otherwise unnecessarily increase the price of leather. In addition, the census will enable more rapid action to be taken, should it be required, to assure a continuous flow of supplies to the trade at stable prices.

Appointment of Coal Administrator

With the appointment on October 27 of a Coal Administrator, the production and distribution of coal and other fuel came under the purview of the Board. The Coal Administrator is Mr. J. McG. Stewart, K.C., of Halifax, who is serving on a dollar-a-year basis, and Mr. Frank G. Neate, secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, has been seconded to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as technical adviser.

According to the official announcement, Mr. Stewart will be responsible, in co-operation with the coal trade and under the direction of the Board, for conducting negotiations with the United Kingdom for the export of coal and other solid fuels to Canada; for maintaining and stimulating, in co-operation with the provinces concerned, the production of Canadian coal and other solid fuels; for supervising the purchase, shipment, distribution and allocation of coal, coke and other solid fuels whether domestic or imported; and for other similar duties which may be assigned to him by the Board.

Experience in the last war indicated that the production, importation and distribution of coal in wartime is surrounded by peculiar difficulties and problems which require careful consideration and supervision if the needs of the public are to be adequately met.

Such problems include fluctuations in exchange rates, possible interference with production and shipments both from the United Kingdom and from the United States, and the dependence of many Canadian households on regular supplies of United Kingdom anthracite for which it will shortly be necessary to arrange supplies for the 1940-41 season.

One of the main duties of the Coal Administrator will be to assure regular and adequate supplies of coal at reasonable prices in every region of the Dominion.

Licensing of Coal Trade

The appointment of a Coal Administrator was followed by the issuance on November 7 of Order No. 1 of the Board which provides that from December 1 the entire Canadian coal and coke trade will operate under licence. The order covers all manufacturers, importers, exporters, producers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers of coal and coke. The licences, without which no company or individual will be permitted to deal in these fuels, will be issued by the Board. The whole licensing plan will be administered by J. McG. Stewart, K.C., the Canadian Coal Administrator, and Frank G. Neate, the technical adviser to the Administrator.

According to the official announcement, licensing has been adopted to keep the Government adequately informed of the situation surrounding the production, importation and distribution of coal; to assure an adequate distribution of coal; and to protect the public against any undue advance in price.

According to Mr. Stewart, the purpose of the coal control, of which the licensing plan is a basic feature, is to maintain supply and distribution of coal at as low a cost as possible through the regular channels of trade. The Coal Administrator also pointed out that many leading wholesalers, dealers, and producers of coal have already indicated their willingness to co-operate to the full in the licensing plan.

The licensing plan will enable the Coal Administrator to make the necessary arrangements for the 1940-41 import of coal from overseas and abroad, particularly of anthracite coal. While it is stated that there is presently available in Canada more anthracite than at any time during the last decade, the licensing plan will make available to the Coal Administrator information from which it will be possible accurately to determine and to arrange for the maintenance of these supplies.

From December 1, coal and coke dealers, importers and exporters, and producers will all report to the Coal Administrator the amount of coal and coke on hand or in transit; the quantities sold or distributed each month; the prices charged, and any further information which the Board may require.

To avoid duplication and overlapping in the compilation of these returns and to simplify the work for the coal trade, the weekly, monthly and other data required by the Coal Administrator will be collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which already obtains from the trade most of the needed information. Only slight alterations will be made in the statistical forms issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

Under the Board's order, the word "coal" includes coals of all types including lignite and all cokes including those manufactured from petroleum. The licensing fee is $1; each licence terminates on March 31 following the date of issue. The licences must be displayed conspicuously in each place of business and the licensee is required to report to the Board, through the Coal Administrator, at such times as may be required. Any changes in the place of business, management, ownership or in character of the business must also be forwarded to the Board.

The order concludes by stating that the licensee must "perform such other acts as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary or desirable for the effectual enforcement of this or any subsequent order."

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Report of an Investigation into Alleged Combine of Wholesalers and Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada—Dismissal of Motion to Quash Indictment Against Members of Alleged Combine of Paperboard Containers.

THE report of an investigation into an alleged combine of wholesalers and shippers of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada was made public on November 8 by the Minister of Labour. The report was submitted to the Minister of Labour on October 31, by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act, who finds that the control which Western Grocers Limited, of Winnipeg, and its wholly-owned subsidiary Dominion Fruit Limited secured over certain shipping agencies representing fruit growers in British Columbia is in violation of the Combines Investigation Act. No combine is reported to exist among the three major wholesale fruit houses, Western Grocers Limited, Consolidated Fruit Company Limited, and Macdonalds Consolidated Limited, which together handle about three-quarters of the wholesale fruit and vegetable business in the prairie provinces, and which were alleged to have combined to depress prices to the growers and to enhance prices to consumers.

The investigation under the Combine Investigation Act commenced in November, 1938, following an application from certain growers in British Columbia. Hearings were held throughout the Okanagan Valley and at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. H. I. Bird of Vancouver assisted the Commissioner as counsel in the inquiry.

Alleged Combine of Jobbers and Shippers

The report states that the combine of jobbers and shippers was formed in 1936, when Western Grocers Limited, through Dominion Fruit Limited, purchased half of the shares of Lander Company Limited, of Vernon, B.C., a holding company which controlled Sales Service Limited, representing the second largest group of fruit shippers in the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. "The relationship," according to the report, "was secretly established and maintained, and growers using these shipping agencies are said to have known nothing of it until it was disclosed at a meeting in Vernon, B.C.", in August, 1938. Such a relationship between jobbers and shippers is stated to correspond closely with that between jobbers and brokers which was declared to be unlawful in the Nash fruit combine case in British Columbia fourteen years ago. Specific legislation was enacted in British Columbia at that time designed to prevent the recurrence of the practice of jobbers exercising control over agents of the growers. The fundamental objection to this relationship is stated in the report as follows:

> The interest of a jobber who buys fruit and vegetables from a shipper is adverse to that of the grower whose products are being bought. If the jobber has a substantial interest in the shipper, the shipper cannot be expected to exercise independent control as an agent for his grower principal; he is placed in the position of having conflicting responsibilities.

The report reviews the negotiations which led to the investment by Western Grocers Limited in 1936, and emphasizes the secrecy which characterized the arrangements as a whole and the registration of shares in particular. At the time of these negotiations formal provision was also made for special secret quantity discounts to be paid to Western Grocers Limited by Sales Service Limited and Associated Growers of B.C. In referring to this and other arrangements between 1936 and 1938, the report states that the discounts were paid to the head office with the result that branch managers, in determining their selling

prices, were unaware of the reduction in cost which had been effected:

The secrecy surrounding various deals between 1936 and 1938, the non-disclosure of important information by Sales Service Limited to its principals, and the general atmosphere of domination by Western Grocers Limited over this grower selling agency, are together illustrations of conduct, furthered and intensified by the investment, which cannot be regarded as in the public interest. In British Columbia legislation has stated that, as a matter of public policy, jobbers should not invest in fruit shipping concerns. To that further extent the investment in the Lander Company may be regarded as a detriment to the entire public of the province.

Quantity Discounts

The report finds little or no justification for the quantity discount system as it operated between Sales Service and Western Grocers. The thousands of dollars paid annually out of grower funds to Western Grocers on the basis of such discounts, the report continues, were nothing more than gratuities for which there was no consideration, and had little or no effect on the volume of Western's purchases of Okanagan apples. While such discounts may not have been the result of the investment, nevertheless, as in the case of other claims, Sales Service Limited was in a less advantageous position to refuse the payment of discounts because of its corporate connection with Western Grocers. In discussing these special quantity discounts the Commissioner says:

It is the growers who ultimately pay the quantity discount, and net returns of the growers have been reduced by thousands of dollars annually on this account. Presumably it would be a wise expenditure for them if it produced substantially increased sales, but this result is quite uncertain. In any case the growers should know how their money is being spent and under the present Fruit Board arrangements it appears that in respect of quantity discounts they now have this information. When growers entrust to shippers decisions of such importance as this, involving large expenditures of grower funds on which returns are doubtful, it is only reasonable that the shippers should be scrupulously careful to avoid alliances with the interests they are bargaining with, and that they should fully inform their principals of the nature of the deals made on their behalf.

A close relationship between jobbers and brokers is also disclosed, in an arrangement made in 1936 whereby the C. H. Robinson Company Limited, which is controlled by the Nash fruit organization in the United States, agreed to pay to Western Grocers all but a slight portion of the profits on the Robinson brokerage business in Canada. These payments are characterized as "little less than an outright gift" from broker to jobber. On these arrangements the Commissioner comments:

For the broker to argue that he may dispose of his profits as he sees fit is to ignore the very special relationship that exists between his principals (the growers and shippers) and himself as their agent. . . The fact that jobbers have secured substantial portions of the earnings of the brokerage agencies through which they buy is evidence of the inordinate strength of the bargaining position of these jobbers in the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada.

The danger of too great a concentration of trading power in the hands of a single company controlling thirty wholesale branches in the prairies, and having close relations with several hundred retail houses as well as with important fruit shipping and brokerage agencies, is pointed out in the following paragraph:

It is in the public interest generally that no single private enterprise shall obtain too great a control upon the sources of necessary products or of the facilities for their distribution. Through controlling the largest single block of wholesale houses and connections with a very substantial number of retail outlets, and now by the investment in a company supervising and in part controlling the shipment of almost twenty per cent of the Okanagan Valley's supplies, Western Grocers Limited has achieved a primary position in the distribution of British Columbia fruits and vegetables in Western Canada.

That Western Grocers Limited has not reached the monopoly stage is recognized, however, in the succeeding sentence:

The presence of two large competitors and other smaller wholesalers limits, however, the extent to which it can maintain any complete control over supplies and prices.

Alleged Combine of Prairie Jobbers

No price agreements justifying an adverse finding were found to exist amongst the three major jobbers, Western Grocers, Consolidated Fruit and Macdonalds Consolidated. Local discussions on prices were held, but on this subject the report concludes:

In the matter of common price arrangements among jobbers it was clear on the one hand that discussions were frequent, and that some common understandings had been reached, among branch managers of wholesale houses in certain centres. On the other hand, the extent and effectiveness of such understandings were greatly limited by the nature of the fruit and vegetable distributing business and by the wide discretion allowed to individual branch managers to alter prices as occasion demanded. Discussions of selling prices amongst jobbers appear to have resulted at most in "marks to shoot at" and not in price agreements to which participants gave real support. The vigorously independent position of Macdonalds Consolidated Limited also made impossible any general agreement to fix common wholesale prices of fruits or vegetables. Specific instructions from the Company's head office required Macdonald Consolidated managers to refrain from agreeing with competing branch houses on the fixing of common wholesale prices, and in general those instructions were followed. After an endeavour to give due weight to these considerations, the present conclusion is that no breach of the Combines Investigation Act in the matter of price agreements can be said to have taken place.

The Commissioner found also that there was no evidence to support the claim that the major jobbers had combined to prevent independents from participating in pool supplies or to impose special trade deals upon British Columbia fruit and vegetable shippers. Moreover no evidence,

(was) secured showing that the wholesalers had taken any joint action to reduce unduly the volume of their purchases of British Columbia fruits or vegetables with a view to depressing prices to the growers or to increasing prices to retailers or consumers.

Government Control of Marketing

The report refers to parallel developments of government control on behalf of growers in British Columbia and concentration of control by jobbers in the prairie provinces.

It becomes apparent, then, that in the production and distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada a dual movement has developed: on the one hand the creation of governmental supervision of production and marketing which has given to that part of the industry the character of a quasi-publicly operated monopoly, and on the other the rise of three organizations whose branch houses and total tonnage almost completely dominate the distribution of fruits and vegetables on the prairies. To this parallel development must be added the increasing control of two of these major jobbers over retail outlets and the effect of such control upon the reduction of the number of independently owned channels through which fruits and vegetables may reach the general public.

The possibility of consumer interests being injured by a combination of growers and distributors is discussed in the following passage:

Another danger to the public which must be made clear is the possibility of a combination between growers acting as a unit and distributors acting as a unit for the purpose of exploiting the consumer through smaller volume and higher prices. This is a potential danger but it is clear that willingness to pursue such a course is not lacking among some western fruit growers, shippers, and distributors. It would be unfortunate if the present public good-will towards the grower were sacrificed, and the many sound measures possible to further the fruit growing industry imperilled, by the development of any such monopolistic combination which would exploit the western fruit consumer.

Development of Fruit Growing

In this extensive report the Commissioner has traced the origin and development of apple production in British Columbia, which increased from 1,317,000 to 5,397,000 boxes between 1920 and 1937. Periodic crises have faced the growers, and although in recent years almost half the apples have been exported, the problem appears to have been to enable the grower to receive adequate returns for a crop whose chief market was outside the province, principally the prairie provinces and the United Kingdom.

Certain general problems of fruit growing and marketing are examined in the report. It touches upon the development of marketing control, from the establishment of the co-operative movement to the creation of administrative bodies such as the British Columbia Fruit Board to regulate production and distribution. Attention is paid in this section of the report to the question of grower-shipper relations and to the dependence of the independent grower upon the shipper who is his consignee and trusted agent.

The report examined also in some detail the price spread between what the consumer pays for apples on the prairies and what the grower receives for his product. It finds that a large part of the spread is accounted for by heavy packing and selling costs, together with transportation charges, and that the jobber's margin in a group of seventeen illustrations absorbed a minimum of six and a maximum of sixteen cents of the consumer's dollar.

A copy of the report and of evidence taken in the inquiry have been remitted to the Attorney General of British Columbia for such action as he may decide to institute in view of the conditions revealed by the investigation.

Dismissal of Motion to Quash Indictment against Members of Alleged Combine of Manufacturers of Paperboard Containers

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice MacKay of the Supreme Court of Ontario on November 6 dismissing a motion to quash the indictment against one individual and nineteen corporations charged with offences against section 498 of the Criminal Code (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, p. 1004).

Counsel for the accused moved to quash the indictment when an application was made by Crown Counsel at the Assizes in Toronto that the accused persons named in the indictment be arraigned.

Two main points were urged by counsel for the accused on the motion to quash, firstly, that the jurisdiction of the court did not extend to certain corporations located outside the province of Ontario and secondly, that the indictment was defective in form and should therefore be quashed.

Counsel for accused persons located in the province of Ontario contended that if the extra-provincial corporations could not be tried in Toronto then the indictment was bad as against their clients. Mr. Justice MacKay said that even if such corporations were not triable in the Court he did not believe the indictment would be bad. However, he decided that the Court has jurisdiction to try the

accused persons as charged in the indictment for any offence alleged to be committed within its jurisdiction.

On the question of the form of the indictment, Mr. Justice MacKay stated that

"the indictment here, is framed in the exact words of the section creating the offence and in addition certain other details are given. The indictment therefore falls within sub-section 3 of section 852, which provides that the statement of the offence may be made in the words of the enactment. . .

"I am of opinion each count of the indictment charges an offence and it is therefore not open to me to quash any one of them on this motion.

"The motion to quash should be refused, and the trial should proceed."

Collective Bargaining in the Newspaper Industry in U.S.A.

As the result of a study of newswriters' organizations and representative unions in the mechanical trades, and an analysis of the effects upon interstate commerce of industrial conflict within the newspaper industry, the Division of Economic Research of the United States National Labor Relations Board has issued bulletin No. 3 entitled "Collective Bargaining in the Newspaper Industry."

In an introduction to the study, it is explained that in the performance of its statutory duties the National Labor Relations Board has had occasion to examine conditions in the newspaper industry relating to the causes and effects of industrial strife. The bulletin contains the results of studies which were made by the Division of Economic Research in connection with proceedings before the Board in the two major branches of the industry—the press services engaged in the gathering and distribution of news, and newspapers engaged in the publication of news and its final dissemination.

Outlining the contents of the bulletin it is stated in the introduction that in the first chapters "certain characteristics of the newspaper industry are set forth which have led the National Labor Relations Board to assume jurisdiction in various cases on the grounds that strikes in the respondents' plants or offices would burden and obstruct the free flow of commerce.

"Representative wire services, newspaper chains, and independently owned papers are discussed in detail to show the extent to which they depend upon instrumentalities of commerce, the nature of their ties with industries and services in widely separated communities, and the extent to which they draw upon extra-State sources for raw materials and news items and upon extra-State outlets for their finished product. An analysis is then made of the effects upon commerce of strikes in such enterprises."

It is further stated that a "legislative finding which led to the creation of the Board was the fact that the flow of commerce is affected and burdened by the inequality of bargaining power between 'employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association.' For this reason, integration of management and personnel policy within the press agencies and newspaper chains and co-ordination of publishers' labour activities through the American Newspaper Publishers' Association are analyzed to determine the strength of the publishers' bargaining position derived from co-ordinated action, pooled resources, and capacity to hire experts, conduct research, and disseminate propaganda. With this analysis there is a description of three of the major labour organizations in the newspaper industry. Since most of the newspaper cases which have come before the Board have involved the newly organized editorial workers, special attention has been given to the only national union in this field, the American Newspaper Guild. The experiences of the International Typographical Union and of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have been recounted because they provide valuable background material against which to evaluate the more recent experiences of organized newswriters. The histories of these unions and an account of early attempts of editorial employees to organize and bargain collectively provide a basis upon which conclusions may be reached on several points. These are: Whether newspaper employees have enjoyed full freedom of association, whether there is disparity between the bargaining power of employers and that of employees, whether the flow of commerce is burdened by strikes and lockouts when such disparity exists and when publishers refuse to accept the procedures of collective bargaining, and whether industrial strife is minimized when labour's right to organize and bargain collectively is recognized.

"Finally an outline is given of the history of governmental intervention in the newspaper industry through agencies created to prevent industrial strife and to facilitate adjustment of disputes by protecting labour's right to organize and bargain collectively."

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at September 30, 1939

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at September 30, 1939. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, the maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,508	12,899	12,413	11,747	14,428	58,926
Average monthly pension	$18 49	19 19	18 66	14 43	14 80	18 51
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·34	1·70	1·72	2·64	2·63	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·59	3·12	4·22	5·00	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	56·84	47·27	55·21	62·58	52·64	35·87
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1939	$432,760 30	547,906 01	518,005 44	380,570 90	477,935 30	2,438,612 01
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939 to Sept. 30, 1939	$857,950 09	1,089,867 18	1,027,495 98	752,516 38	947,644 04	4,843,925 72
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$10,570,658 65	15,073,893 47	15,721,503 42	4,394,852 05	9,626,259 18	73,309,038 25

*Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1938—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,957	48,392	12,593	8	183,871
Average monthly pension	$11 16	17 84	16 66	20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·08	1·53	1·34	0·08	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·23	3·04	2·36	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	33·44	50·14	56·83	6·61	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1939	$48,175 88	1,934,639 56	476,847 36	503 79	7,255,956 55
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1939	$94,977 33	3,846,269 29	942,022 63	933 58	14,403,602 22
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$953,944 66	22,214,625 98	14,205,120 02	15,875 02	166,085,770 70

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	169	266	246	593	529	1,243
Average monthly pension	$19 57	19 28	19 38	19 68	19 12	19 54
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1939	$7,361 88	11,439 13	10,487 80	26,707 67	22,316 22	55,203 66
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1939	$14,108 59	22,078 05	20,041 30	51,290 21	43,893 01	108,836 09
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$33,398 40	62,427 01	59,960 46	146,800 91	130,295 92	346,534 11

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	105	1,589	238	4,978
Average monthly pension	$14 01	19 45	19 79	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1939	$3,177 41	73,877 16	11,103 00	221,673 93
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939 to Sept. 30, 1939	6,332 69	140,103 46	21,206 03	427,889 43
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$17,511 04	460,583 48	59,150 77	1,316,662 10

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Price Control and Early Closing in Alberta—Hours in Alberta Lumbering—Motion-picture Operators in British Columbia—Minimum Wages, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan—Workmen's Compensation, Ontario and Saskatchewan

ALBERTA has appointed a Price Spreads Board and tightened the code of fair competition for the retail trade to require catalogues of wholesale prices published in Alberta to be filed with the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. There are regulations also concerning the application of the Early Closing Act in Improvement Districts and provision for a seasonal exemption from the Hours of Work Act of workmen in the logging and railway tie industry in rural districts. In British Columbia two licensed projectionists are now required only in motion-picture theatres open for more than 40 hours in a week.

Minimum wage regulations have been revised for the lumbering industry in New Brunswick, for female workers in the textile and needle trades in Nova Scotia, for the cotton textile industry in Quebec and for all persons covered by the Act in Saskatchewan. New minimum wage orders apply in Quebec to the woodworking industry and to wholesale food stores. Workmen's compensation through the collective liability system is extended to cover persons employed in the construction of airports in Ontario and in the construction, maintenance or repair of rural telephone lines in Saskatchewan.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act

An amendment in the code of fair competition for the retail trade, effective September 30, prohibits a retailer selling or offering for sale any goods at a price less than 5 per cent above that at which he bought the goods or above the lowest wholesale price published in the catalogue of any licensed wholesalers carrying on business in the same locality. The code as amended on October 26, 1937, stipulated that the retail price should not be less than 5 per cent above the recognized wholesale price in the locality. Catalogues of wholesale prices published in Alberta must be filed with the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry under the provisions of the Wholesalers' Code.

Alberta Price Spreads Board

Two orders under the Department of Trade and Industry Act provide for the appointment of a Price Spreads Board and an agent to inquire into the wholesale and retail distribution of goods in the province. The Price Spreads Board, whose members are W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry (Chairman), R. A. Smith, K.C., Legislative Counsel, W. S. Campbell of Edmonton, former Chairman of the Petroleum Producers' Association, and H. M. Jenkins of Calgary, head of the Retail Advisory Board for the province, may, on its own initiative or at the direction of the Minister of Trade and Industry, inquire into any matter relating to the production, manufacture, supply, distribution or sale of any goods or merchandise or into any matter relating to any trade or industry and fix, for the whole province or for any part of it, maximum or minimum prices for any goods sold or services rendered. The Board is to serve without remuneration but is to be paid travelling and other expenses and a subsistence allowance approved by order in council.

By the second order, one of the members of the Price Spreads Board, R. A. Smith, K.C., of Edmonton, is to act as agent for the Minister to carry out such duties as may be prescribed in relation to the business of wholesale and retail distribution of goods in Alberta. This action has been taken in the public interest because, in the opinion of the Minister, conditions detrimental to the trade and the public interest exist in the wholesale and retail trades.

Alberta Early Closing Act

Regulations approved by order in council gazetted October 14 relate to the application of the Act in Improvement Districts. A 1939 amendment in the Act gives the Minister of Municipal Affairs power to fix the closing time of shops in an Improvement District, his order to have the same force as an early closing by-law of a municipal council. The regulations require the Minister to give notice of his intention to make an early closing order for shops by publication in prescribed form weekly for two weeks in a newspaper printed or circulating in the district concerned. Copies of the notice are to be posted within five days of the first publication in four conspicuous places and in the post-office in the district. Objections on the grounds that the order is insufficiently signed or is otherwise invalid must be filed with the

Minister within 30 days clear from the date of the first publication of the notice. Early closing orders may be repealed by the Minister in respect of any class of shops, only when a majority of the occupiers of shops in that class petition for repeal and the petition, signed by a majority of the occupiers, is verified by statutory declaration and by such other proof as the Minister may require.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

An order of the Board of Industrial Relations gazetted September 30 is similar to one issued last year (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, p. 57), and exempts for a period of six months from that date certain classes of employees in the lumbering, logging and railway tie industry from the maximum nine-hour day and 54-hour week laid down in the Act for male workers. Cooks, night watchmen and barn bosses may be required to work longer hours than the daily and weekly maxima and are not entitled to the weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours prescribed by the Act. Blacksmiths' engineers, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights are also exempt from the daily and weekly hours provisions but must be allowed the weekly rest period. The order applies to the specified industries when operated more than 10 miles from a city or in a town or village of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

British Columbia Fire Marshal Act

The regulations governing the licensing of motion-picture projectionists (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1093) were amended on October 18 to change the requirement for two operators in every projection room of any theatre with two or more kinematographs to the stipulation that only in theatres open to the public for more than 40 hours in the week must there be two licenced projectionists on duty at the same time.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

An order of the Commission effective October 1 re-establishes the minimum average monthly wage of $40 and board in force from May 1, 1937, to August 15, 1938 for persons employed in cutting, peeling, yarding or hauling or doing piece-work in the lumbering industry. This minimum was reduced to $34 a month and board for the 1938-39 season (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1236). The minimum wage is increased from $30 a month and board to $36 and board. As before, where board is not furnished wages must be increased by 50 cents a day and the wages paid to cooks, tractor operators, truck drivers, foremen, bookkeepers, clerks and employees working on piece-work are not to be included in determining the average wage.

Other provisions of the 1938 order re-enacted without change stipulate that all payrolls must be submitted to and, if necessary, audited by the Commission and state that the industry may be investigated from time to time by the Fair Wage Officer. A new section requires all employers to keep a time-book showing the name, days of employment and rate of pay of each employee.

Nova Scotia Minimum Wage for Women Act

A new order applying to female workers employed in the textile and needle trades in the cities and towns of the province which came into force on November 6 covers weaving and spinning, the making of wearing apparel and working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes and furs. It continues in force, for persons employed for not less than 44 and for not more than 50 hours a week, the same minimum weekly rates as were provided by an order effective February 15, 1931 (Labour Gazette, 1931, p. 984).

But a punitive overtime rate is fixed for the first time and in the rates for short time, as for overtime, there is no distinction between experienced and inexperienced workers. The new order does not fix the proportion of inexperienced adults or young girls that may be employed. Under the earlier order short time and overtime were paid at proportionate rates, the former based on the regular work-week of the establishment and overtime on a 50-hour week. Under the new order in cities and towns of 17,000 or more a minimum hourly rate of 22 cents or in incorporated towns of less than 17,000 a minimum of 20 cents an hour is payable to any female worker, experienced or inexperienced, who is employed for less than 44 hours a week. Moreover, she must be paid for at least four hours. For overtime beyond 50 hours a week time and a half must be paid, 33 cents an hour in larger places and 30 cents in towns of less than 17,000 population.

The minimum weekly rates continued in force for experienced workers are $11 in cities and large towns and $10 in smaller towns; for inexperienced workers, $9 or $8 for the first six months according to the size of the town and $10 and $9 for the second six months; and for girls under 18 $7 for the first six months, $8.50 for the second six months and $10 for the third six months in cities and large towns and $6, $7.50 and $9 for these respective periods in smaller towns. Inexperienced workers are entitled to the rates for experienced workers after one year and girls after 18 months. A new provision stipulates that where employees are paid on a piece-work basis at least 80 per cent must be paid the minimum fixed by the order.

As before, deductions from wages for absences must not exceed the value of the time lost and all waiting time must be paid for.

Ontario Industrial Standards Act

On October 20 two new sections were added to the general regulations for carrying out this Act. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1207). As amended in 1937 the Act allows a schedule of wages and hours agreed upon by a conference of employers and employees, subject to the approval of the Ontario Industry and Labour Board and with respect only to interprovincially competitive industries, to provide for the assessment of employers only or of employers and employees in any such industry in order to raise revenue for the enforcement of the schedule. The schedule may authorize the advisory committee appointed to administer it to collect the assessments. The regulations as amended now provide that when a schedule requires the employees to be assessed, the employer is to act as the agent for collection, deducting from the wages paid the amount of the assessment. The money is to be remitted to the advisory committee before the 10th of each month with a return showing the amount of the assessment and of the wages paid to each employee for the work performed in the industry during the previous calendar month; also the method of calculating the assessment.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

By an order of the Workmen's Compensation Board, approved September 29, "construction of airports" was added to the list of industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, those within the collective liability system.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Hours of Labour.—By a resolution of the Fair Wage Board gazetted on September 30 as a result of the war emergency, the provisions of Order 4 "limiting the number of working hours in industrial establishments are suspended for three months from September 1 or until otherwise decided by the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council." Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512) reproduces the provision of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act limiting hours of women and boys under 18 in industrial establishments to 55 a week and restricts the hours of adult males to 72 in a week. The Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act imposes also a limit on the hours per day and authorizes the factory inspector to permit longer hours up to 12 in a day and 65 in a week for not more than six weeks in any year. All restrictions imposed by the statute remain in effect. The requirements of the Fair Wage Order as to the payment of overtime rates for time worked in excess of the normal work-weeks specified in the Order are to remain in effect but such rates do not have to be paid by employers who have increased, or who increase in the future, wage rates to an amount considered sufficient by the Board.

Woodworking Industry.—Order 30 applying to the manufacture of wooden boxes and other wood products is to remain in force for one year from October 21 and then to be renewed for another year unless it is otherwise decided by the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Order includes all workers in the province employed in the manufacturing of wooden boxes or shooks or boxes partly made of wood, veneer, plywood or fibre, or in manufacturing butter or cheese boxes or veneer or plywood or in making such wood products as reels, shingles, dowels, brooms, shovels, tool-handles, wooden railway ties and shims, snow fences, wash boards, ironing boards, bee-hives, clothespins and toothpicks. It does not apply to the manufacture of funeral caskets, trunks or valises or of containers used only for display purposes or for packing goods made in the establishment or to establishments manufacturing wood products for uses incidental to the main business or to religious, charitable or teaching institutions or to establishments employing blind men only. With the exception of the provision of Order 4 requiring the payment of workers hired for less than 30 hours a week or three hours a day at a rate 15 per cent higher than the minimum prescribed, the provisions of that Order which are not incompatible are to apply. Woodworking establishments in rural districts, to which Order 4 does not apply, are to be treated as if in Zone IV of Order 4.

For the purpose of Order 30 the province is divided into five zones: Zone I, the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius; Zone II, Quebec City and other cities and towns with a population of 10,000 or more except Levis and those in Zone I; Zone III, Levis and cities and towns with a population of from 2,000 to 10,000; Zone IV, all other cities and towns and Zone V the remainder of the province. The workers are classified into three categories. Category I which includes all workers but the temporary and new employees, which are categories II and III respectively, is subdivided into four classes. "Temporary workers" are those hired for less than 20 hours a week or for any other period determined by the Board and "new employees" those who have less than three months' experience in any particular establishment. The latter class is limited to 10 per cent of the employees in Category I. Not more than 20 per cent of the workers may be in Class A

and not more than 40 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent in Classes B, C and D, respectively. Unless permitted by the Board, the percentages are to be established weekly and the number in each class are to be determined by the table of percentages provided by the Board and gazetted on the same date.

For Category I in Zone I the minimum hourly rates are 30 cents for Class A, 26 cents for Class B, 22 cents for Class C and 17 cents for Class D; in Zone II, for Class A, 27 cents and for the other three Classes rates 2 cents lower than in Zone I. Zones III, IV and V have minimum rates 2 cents lower in each Class than those provided in Zones II, III and IV, respectively. Temporary employees in Zone I must be paid at least 22 cents an hour and the minimum decreases by 2 cents for each Zone from I to V. New employees have an hourly minimum of 15½ cents in Zone I, 13½ cents in Zone II, 12½ cents in Zone III, 11 cents in Zone IV and 10 cents in Zone V.

Higher wages fixed by agreement on August 1, 1939, are to remain in force but overtime need not be paid at time and one-half the higher rates but only at time and one-half the minimum rates provided for Class A and for temporary and new employees.

Overtime at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate must be paid for work in excess of 60 hours a week in the case of labourers, drivers and their helpers, of 72 hours for night watchmen and in excess of 55 hours for all other workers. The same exemptions from overtime are provided as in Order 4. Stationery enginemen employed in establishments covered by Order 30 which are in Zone I are governed by Order 6 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 624); stationary enginemen in other zones are to be placed in Category I but are to have a regular work-week of 60 hours.

Cotton Manufacturing.—An amendment made by the Fair Wage Board in Order 8 applying to the Dominion Textile Company and certain subsidiaries and gazetted on October 21 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 625) increases by 10 per cent the scale of wages in force in the establishments governed by the other. The increased rates go into effect on the twenty-first day after publication.

Wholesale Food Stores.—Order 33 gazetted on October 21 applies to establishments where food of all kinds is sold at wholesale, such as: groceries, grain, flour, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, meat, fruit, vegetables, pickles, etc.; also where grain, flour, hay, salt, middlings of all kinds are sold at wholesale and places where any food products, grain or middlings are stored for remuneration. An employee is to be paid the rate fixed for the zone where he customarily works or, if he customarily works in both zones, the rate for the zone where the establishment is situated. Not included in the order are establishments, the principal undertaking of which is retail selling or establishments where the main business is not selling at wholesale or the storage of food but where the latter business is carried on only for the purposes of the main undertaking. The Board may, by resolution, declare a whole or a part of any establishment exempted to be governed by this order. The order applies to the departments and services of the provincial Government.

The order which is to remain in force for one year and be renewed for another year unless the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides otherwise, covers Quebec district, Quebec City being Zone I and Levis and Lauzon, Zone II.

The order divides employees into seven categories: office employees, travelling salesmen, messengers, temporary employees, new employees and male and female employees not otherwise classified. The two classes last mentioned are "new" employees during the first three months of employment and office workers are "new" for six months but not more than 10 per cent of the workers in any of the categories which include "new" employees may be classified as "new." "Temporary employees" are those who are not hired to work every day.

In both zones a weekly wage of $15 is fixed for travelling salesmen and messengers must be paid $5 a week. Male and female temporary employees, not classified, are to receive 30 cents and 20 cents an hour respectively in Zone I and 25 cents and 18 cents in Zone II. Temporary office employees have a 25-cent hourly rate in Zone I and 20 cents in Zone II. The rate for temporary messengers is 10 cents an hour in both zones.

Male workers not included in the above groups are to be divided into four classes, not less than 10 per cent to be paid $21 and $19 a week in Zones I and II respectively, not more than 20 per cent, $19 and $17, not more than 60 per cent, $17 and $15 and not more than 10 per cent, $15 and $13. Of the female employees not otherwise classified not less than 60 per cent must receive $12 and $11 per week according to the zone, not more than 25 per cent, $10 and $9 and not more than 15 per cent, $7.50 and $6.50 in Zones I and II respectively. For "new" male employees not otherwise classified, the weekly rate is $12 in Zone I and $10 in Zone II and "new" female employees not otherwise classified, receive in Zone I $6 and $5 in Zone II.

Male and female office employees are also divided in three classes, not less than 25 per cent to be paid $15 and $12.50 a week depending on the zone, not more than 60 per cent,

$12.50 and $10 and not more than 15 per cent; $10 and $8. For office workers who are new employees, that is for the first six months, a $7-rate is fixed in Zone I and $6 in Zone II. Percentages are to be established weekly unless the Board issues a special permit.

As regards the hours in a week to which the rates apply, the regular work-week, except for travelling salesmen, watchmen, stablemen and furnace men, is 48 hours. For the latter three classes the rates apply to a 72-hour week.

Overtime for male and female employees not otherwise classified, including those who are "new", means all work before 7 a.m., after 6 p.m. or in excess of the hours fixed for the regular week but work done before or after the daily limits by watchmen, stablemen and furnace men is not required to be paid as overtime. Temporary employees are only entitled to their regular rate for overtime. Office workers and messengers must be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half. For male and female workers who are not otherwise classified, including new employees, overtime is to be paid for at the rate of 45 cents and 30 cents an hour respectively in Zone I and 40 cents and 27 cents in Zone II. The same exceptions in respect to the payment of overtime are allowed as under Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512).

The rates already fixed by agreement on September 1, 1939, when higher than those provided here are to be maintained unless the salary is at least $200 a month. Where the business hours of an establishment are less than those fixed by the order for a regular week the employer may not pay full-time employees less than the weekly wage fixed by the order. Neither may deductions be made from the wage on account of legal or civic holidays.

Silk Manufacture.—On October 17 the Board adopted a resolution under the authority of revised Order 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 985) applying to the silk textile industry providing that the number of looms per operator must be restored to the number in effect on February 12, 1938, when the original Order 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 294) went into effect or if a weaver is assigned additional looms he must be given for each extra loom a 5 per cent increase in the rate per hour or by the piece.

Classification of Workers.—Two more tables of percentages were issued on October 2 indicating the grouping of employees into four classes when orders fix four different wage-rates to be paid to 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent of the total number of workers and into three classes when rates apply to 25 per cent, 60 per cent and 15 per cent of the workpeople.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

Revised minimum wage orders were made effective in Saskatchewan on November 6. They apply only in cities and within a five-mile radius but by order in council effective October 6 the Act may be applied to the towns of Estevan and Melville. The new orders relate, as did the orders in force since January 10, 1938, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 42) to both male and female workers in retail and wholesale stores and mail-order establishments; factories, fuel, lumber and building supply yards; places where warehousing, draying, cartage, transfer and delivery are carried on; hotels and boarding houses and restaurants catering to more than five persons; beauty parlours, barber shops; and theatres and dance halls. In theatres and dance halls the rates apply only to managers, cashiers, doormen and cleaners.

The weekly minimum rates for experienced workers ranging from $12 to $14 and the rates for inexperienced workers and for part-time work remain unchanged.

Changes include a higher minimum for inexperienced minors in beauty parlours and barber shops by removing the distinction between the rates for minors and adults when inexperienced and increased rates for hours in excess of 48 in a week for all classes except persons employed in hotels and restaurants. There is no change in the overtime rates of 25 and 30 cents an hour, according to experience, in hotels and restaurants where overtime for bell-boys, porters and elevator operators begins only after 60 hours in a week and for other classes after 48 hours. For inexperienced persons employed in beauty parlours and barber shops the increase in the overtime rate is from 20 or 25 cents, according to age, to 27½ cents and for those with experience from 30 cents to 35 cents. Any person employed in a theatre or dance hall beyond 48 hours in a week has an hourly rate of 35 cents instead of 30 cents. For inexperienced workers in all places, except beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres and dance halls, and hotels and restaurants, the overtime rate is increased from 20 cents an hour to 27½ for the first 12 hours in excess of 48 in a week and 40 cents for additional overtime. For experienced workers the increase is from 30 cents to 35 for the first 12 hours and then to 50 cents an hour. Boys delivering merchandise on foot or bicycle, however, have an overtime rate of 25 cents an hour for the first 12 hours and 30 cents thereafter instead of 20 cents for all overtime.

Drivers of horse-drawn and motor vehicles are expressly provided for in the new orders applying to shops, factories and to the warehousing and cartage business. For the first three months the minimum is $13 and for experienced drivers $14 for a 48-hour week. Similarly, the orders covering factories and the sale of lumber, fuel and building supplies now make provision for messenger and errand boys on foot or bicycle. The minimum of $6 a week for three months increasing to $8 a week prescribed formerly for messenger and errand boys in connection with shops and mail-order houses now applies to the same classes in the above mentioned establishments. In the storage and cartage business, the minimum for all messengers and errand boys remains at $6 for a regular week. It is stipulated that if a boy employed in any place is, after 12 months' employment as a delivery boy, taken on the staff in any other capacity, he must be paid the minimum for a learner in that occupation of at least six months' experience.

Other changes in the orders are in the definition of part-time work and the application, except in hotels and restaurants, of the minimum rates to the normal work-week of the establishment whether it is 48 hours or less. Formerly, a part-time worker was one employed in any week for less than 43 hours. The new definition applying to all establishments but hotels and restaurants is that of work for six hours or more less than the normal work-week.

Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act

A regulation approved by Order in Council on September 25 extends the application of Part I of the Act, providing for the collective liability of employers, to include workmen engaged in the construction, maintenance or repair of rural telephone lines. Telephone operators are not to be included except where operator's service is rendered by workmen ordinarily engaged in construction, maintenance and repair. Companies employing such workers must apply for protection each year to the Workmen's Compensation Board and are to be assessed at rates based on the number of subscribers for telephone service instead of on payroll. The section of the Act requiring the employer to furnish statements showing the payroll and the regulations governing assessments based on the amount of the payroll are not to apply to rural telephone companies.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1938

Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE twenty-first annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour records a decrease during 1938 of approximately five and one-half million dollars in the total industrial payroll of the province compared with the figures for 1937.

This decline is attributed in part to a large decrease in the lumber industry and a reduction of one and one-half million dollars in payrolls in the pulp and paper industry. In general, the report states that "unsettled conditions in Europe in the Far East had an adverse effect and in a large measure were responsible for the decrease in the total payroll."

While a decrease in the total payroll was recorded the report points out that the average industrial weekly wage covering all industries was not affected by the decrease in the total payroll, although fluctuations occurred in the average weekly wage in the various industries.

Industrial Statistics, Payrolls, etc.—The total number of firms reporting in time for tabulation in the tables of the report was 4,895 as compared with 4,711 in 1937, an increase of 184.

For these 4,895 reporting firms, a summary of the payrolls reveals a total of $122,498,097. The report states however, that "inasmuch as this figure covers only the industrial payrolls, it should not be considered as the total payroll of the Province, and must be further augmented by the following, yielding an accumulative total of $158,026,375, or a decrease of $4,627.859 over 1937": Payroll of 4,895 firms making returns to Department of Labour, $122,498,097; returns received too late to be included in above summary, $655,053; employees in occupations included in Department's inquiry, not sending in returns (estimated payroll), $1,400,000; transcontinental railways (ascertained payroll), $12,473,225; Dominion and Provincial government workers, $5,500,000; wholesale and retail firms, $2,950,000; delivery, cartage and teaming, warehousing, butchers, moving-picture operators, coal and wood yards, and auto transportation, $3,550,000; ocean service and express companies, $7,500,000; miscellaneous, $1,500,000.

During 1935 the statistics for the same classifications showed a payroll of $125,812,140, the figures for 1938 thus showing an increase of $32,214,235 over the three-year period.

The percentage of the total payable to wage-earners decreased during the year re-

viewed by the report. Of the total payroll, wage-earners received 77·10 per cent in 1938 in comparison with 78·67 per cent in 1937. Of the total payroll the report also shows that officers, superintendents and managers received 10·82 per cent and clerks, stenographers and salesmen 12·08 per cent.

An analysis of the payroll statistics for 1938 shows that of the twenty-five industrial groups, ten show an increased payroll while fifteen indicated a decrease.

Of the ten classifications registering an increase in wages, miscellaneous trades headed the list with an increase of $1,198,572, followed by metal-mining with $373,284 and public utilities with $249,888; builders' materials increased by $210,019; metal trades with an addition of $132,032; followed by printing and publishing with $35,765; paint-manufacture showed an additional $17,422; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, $7,720; and jewellery-manufacture, $5,348.

The decreases include the following, headed by the lumber industry with a decrease of $2,979,062; pulp and paper mills with a loss of $1,514,470; Coast shipping, $981,099; coal-mining, $376,560; explosives and chemicals, $264,920; garment-making, $235,620; wood (N.E.S.), $114,451; ship-building, $30,301; breweries, $26,679; smelting, $18,882; food products, $7,311; house-furnishings, $6,998; oil-refining, $6,331; cigar and tobacco manufacturing, $4,964; leather and fur goods, $2,402.

Weekly Wage Rates.—The figures in the accompanying table taken from the report show the average weekly wage for 1931, 1937 and the year reviewed, 1938.

AVERAGE FULL WEEK'S WAGES IN EACH INDUSTRY (ADULT MALES ONLY)

Industry	1931 $	1937 $	1938 $
Breweries	27 58	26 18	27 42
Builders' materials	25 81	22 31	22 82
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	20 40	15 50	13 00
Coal-mining	28 40	27 46	28 20
Coast shipping	29 63	31 99	32 93
Contracting	27 41	25 61	25 81
Explosives and chemicals	26 78	24 58	24 20
Food products, manufacture of	23 43	23 85	23 70
Garment-making	22 51	22 97	23 15
House-furnishing	23 18	22 25	20 80
Jewellery, manufacture of	31 29	34 60	38 95
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	25 29	22 89	23 33
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	25 81	21 23	22 23
Lumber industries	21 09	26 81	26 59
Metal trades	27 74	24 77	25 09
Metal-mining	30 02	30 34	30 48
Miscellaneous trades and industries	23 43	23 85	23 46
Oil-refining	31 24	27 92	28 68
Paint-manufacturing	26 11	23 08	22 78
Printing and publishing	39 78	33 69	34 19
Pulp and paper manufacturing	25 94	26 75	26 36
Ship-building	29 58	27 88	28 76
Smelting	30 44	25 08	24 80
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.	29 11	27 20	27 78
Manufacturing of wood, (N.E.S.)	23 67	21 97	22 68

From the foregoing, it will be observed that the average weekly wage per adult employee increased in sixteen of the twenty-five occupational classifications. Increases in the average weekly wage ranged from ·14 cents in metal mining to $4.35 in the manufacture of jewellery and $1.24 in breweries. Of the nine groups reporting decreases in the average weekly wage the cigar and tobacco manufacturing group registered the largest decrease of $2.50, followed by house furnishing, $1.45; miscellaneous trade and industry, and pulp and paper manufacturing each ·39 cents; explosives and chemicals, ·38 cents; paint manufacturing, ·30 cents; smelting, ·28 cents; lumber industries, ·22 cents, and manufacture of food products, ·15 cents.

The report, as usual, contains tabular statistics indicating the number of wage-earners and wage classifications in each of the twenty-five industrial groups. The following table gives a summary of all such statistics indicating the number of employees in each wage classification for the week of employment of the greatest number.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 years and over	Under 21 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under $6.00	234	123	329	54	80
$6.00 to 6.99	95	191	91	67	67
7.00 to 7.99	133	115	353	59	95
8.00 to 8.99	154	174	191	78	126
9.00 to 9.99	220	136	375	80	78
10.00 to 10.99	381	165	536	50	96
11.00 to 11.99	373	199	713	20	73
12.00 to 12.99	950	426	820	93	75
13.00 to 13.99	697	267	967	32	70
14.00 to 14.99	1,293	398	1,396	86	47
15.00 to 15.99	1,570	371	1,517	35	53
16.00 to 16.99	1,964	239	834	20	35
17.00 to 17.99	1,964	140	571	7	26
18.00 to 18.99	2,531	104	654	21	29
19.00 to 19.99	10,207	359	337	11	19
20.00 to 20.99	3,987	79	813	9	19
21.00 to 21.99	5,685	100	301	28	9
22.00 to 22.99	4,691	52	127	5	13
23.00 to 23.99	3,046	47	145	7	18
24.00 to 24.99	7,898	129	104	6	10
25.00 to 25.99	4,763	52	98	4	5
26.00 to 26.99	3,229	45	63	1	6
27.00 to 27.99	3,754	40	44	3	7
28.00 to 28.99	4,370	13	39	2	4
29.00 to 29.99	2,287	12	39	3	6
30.00 to 34.99	13,132	22	93	4	9
35.00 to 39.99	7,060	3	25	4	5
40.00 to 44.99	5,995	4	5	.....	1
45.00 to 49.99	1,654	4	7	.....	.....
50.00 and over	1,667	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	95,984	4,010	11,587	789	1,081

Apprenticeship.—The report of the Director of Apprenticeship shows that at March 31, 1939, the Apprenticeship Branch had dealt with a total of 965 contracts; 180 new contracts being executed. Of these new contracts, 144 were in trades designated under the Apprenticeship Act and 36 in trades not designated. During the period reviewed by the report, 71 apprentices completed their apprenticeships to the satisfaction of their employers, making a total of 100 to date. Fifty-nine contracts were cancelled by mutual consent "many of the lads concerned entering the Air and Naval Forces or bettering their positions in other avenues." In this connection the report states that: "It is a source of some satisfaction that the training obtained under their contracts was largely instrumental in their advancement."

Employment Service.—In a section of the report devoted to the activities of the Employment Service, the General Superintendent records an increase in the number of applications and re-applications, a total of 308,347 in 1938 compared with 198,775 in 1937. Employers' orders dropped to 48,511 as against 52,523 in the previous year, and placements also declined to 48,441 compared with 52,365 in 1937.

Commenting generally on the employment situation the Superintendent states:

> The annual influx of transient unemployed men and women remained one of the principal problems confronting the Service, and these transients, because of their inability to obtain relief, secured employment which should have gone to residents of the Province, often without much regard for the Minimum Wage laws. Establishment of work camps for single men unable to obtain other employment was undertaken on a different basis than has hitherto been attempted, in that all transients admitted to camps were required to earn an amount sufficient to cover the cost of meals and transportation for return to their place of domicile. For other single men admitted to camps under Public Works and Forestry Works Projects, the deferred-pay plan, introduced in 1937, was continued with a greater measure of success. These earn-your-way-home and deferred-pay plans appear to have reduced agitation materially, and it is hoped that they will, to some degree, diminish the annual trek to the Coast.

The Superintendent's report also refers to the work of the Handicap Section and the Women's Section, the importation of labour, youth training plans and the "work test" scheme in Vancouver.

Unemployment Relief.—The report of the Administrator of Unemployment Relief for 1938 states: "The general improvement in the relief situation experienced in 1937 was not maintained during the calendar year 1938. While the average monthly numbers of those receiving material aid during 1938 were slightly less than for 1937, the last six months of this year showed a substantial increase over 1937. The highest number receiving assistance during 1938 was during the month of March, the number being 70,799, compared with 82,772 in March, 1937, and 128,858 in March, 1933. The lowest numbered receiving assistance was 51,677 in September, 1938, compared with 43,110 for September, 1937."

The Province continued to pay 80 per cent of the cost of material aid afforded to municipal residents and the full cost of material aid to provincial and transient cases residing within municipal limits. The Federal Government assisted in this work by means of a monthly grant-in-aid of $115,000.

The report of the administrator also deals with various phases of the relief problem and the steps taken to cope with it, under such headings as "registration," "grub stakes," "assistance to settlers' plan," "forestry training plan," "mining training plan," and "water works projects."

Trade Schools Regulation Act.—During 1938, the number of practical schools registered under the Trade Schools Regulation Act was seventy-four. Of these fifty-five were practical schools situated within the Province and nineteen were correspondence schools. Of the latter seven are Canadian schools and twelve are American.

Referring to the regulations in force under the Act, the report states: "As regards correspondence schools: The somewhat stringent regulations instituted have apparently achieved their objective, as complaints regarding sales misrepresentations and objectionable collection practices have practically ceased.

"The regulations have resulted in an increase of business for legitimate and worthwhile organizations by the elimination of unfair competition by those concerns that depended largely upon high-pressure salesmanship and irrevocable contracts."

Factory Inspection.—During the year 1938, there were 1,972 inspections and re-inspections of factories made by the Factories Inspection Branch. The report also reviews the activities of the branch in connection with accident prevention, prosecutions, factory conditions, investigations into complaints and inspections of passenger and freight elevators. During the year six prosecutions were laid under the Factories Act and as a result, six convictions were registered.

Home-Work.—Referring to "home-work" the Factories Inspector's report states:

> Inspection of factories manufacturing ladies' wearing-apparel which previous to Part II of the "Factories Act" being enacted gave employment to a far greater number of persons in the home than was recorded in the factory, revealed this situation to be entirely the reverse.

To what extent these former home-workers have accepted employment in these factories is difficult to say, but we are certain that this legislation has been the means of vastly increasing the number of female factory employees. The entrance of these employees into supervised industry has not only proven beneficial to them as individuals but it has also eliminated a most unfair competitive condition which previously existed. And further, the public interest has also been served in this respect, that garments formerly made in homes where sanitation was of secondary importance are now being manufactured under proper sanitary conditions. In order to provide adequate accommodation for these additional workers, new factories have been built and extensions have been made to present plants during the year under review.

While "home-work" has long been considered something that should be abolished we have, in the course of our investigations, learned to realize that a certain type of industrial home-work, properly regulated, can serve a very useful purpose, as it enables incapacitated persons to earn a livelihood in their homes. With this in view, a limited number of home-work permits have been issued.

Labour Disputes and Conciliation.—Contained in the report is the first annual report of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch. The report states that very few disputes marred the industrial scene in 1938 and that fewer employees were affected and fewer working days lost in 1938 than in any other year since 1931. A total of eleven strikes were reported in 1938 affecting 837 workers and causing a loss of 8,236 working days.

Report of Board of Industrial Relations

The report also contains the fifth annual report of the Board of Industrial Relations in which details are given concerning the operation of the Hours of Work Act and the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.

Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.—During 1938, statistical forms were received from 4,259 employers of women and girls, an increase of 510 over the 1937 figure. These returns covered some 26,732 women workers for the year, an increase of 2,648 women and girl employees on the payrolls when compared with the previous year.

A further increase in wages is revealed in the returns. The average weekly wage for experienced women 18 years of age or over rose from $15.64 to $15.74 in 1938. For younger, inexperienced employees the average weekly wage for the year stood at $9.80 compared with $10.17 in the previous year.

A slight increase in the average hours worked per week is reported. The average hours worked per week by women and girls was 42·42 hours compared with 42·05 hours in 1937.

It is also recorded that the percentage of employees under 18 years of age or inexperienced, decreased from 6·70 per cent to 5·26 per cent.

Separate tabular statistics are given for each occupational classification, the above figures being taken from summary statistics. Referring to the individual occupational classifications the report notes "that the average wages in five of the occupations register increases over those of 1937 for the adult or experienced worker, these being the mercantile, laundry, personal service, telephone and telegraph, and manufacturing industries. Slight decreases are recorded in the hotel and catering, office, fishing, and fruit and vegetable groups."

Inspections, Adjustments, Court Cases.—During 1938 the inspectors of the Board made 15,223 personal investigations throughout the Province, an increase of 2,011 over the 1937 figure. Adjustments were made for arrears of wages totalling $53,202.82 of which $38,259.59 represented payments made to male employees and $14,943.23 was turned over to women and girls whose wages had not equalled the amounts required under the respective Minimum Wage Orders of the Board.

In addition to this amount, $2,371.56 was ordered paid to employees as a result of Court actions. Commenting on the adjustments made the report states: "The sum of $55,574.38, is, therefore, a tangible manifestation of protection afforded employees against employers who through ignorance, neglect, or wilful action fail to pay the correct wage."

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act there were 66 prosecutions during 1938, 57 convictions were registered, 7 cases dismissed and 2 withdrawn. Under the Male Minimum Wage Act there were 43 prosecutions, 32 resulting in convictions, 8 were dismissed and 3 withdrawn.

Hours of Work Act.—The report notes that with thirty industries covered by the Hours of Work Act since 1930, "eight reveal fractional increases in the average weekly hours worked, the remaining twenty-two registering decreases." The 4,895 industrial firms submitting returns for 1938 gave information regarding hours covering 96,188 male and female employees. Of these employees, it was shown, that 88·67 per cent worked 48 hours or less per week, 5·29 per cent worked from 48 to 54 hours per week, and 6·04 per cent worked in excess of 54 hours per week.

During the year 76 prosecutions were made under the Hours of Work Act, 70 convictions being registered, 5 cases were dismissed and 1 was withdrawn.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LABOUR STANDARDS

Review of Situation in Great Britain, France and Germany

ATTENDANT upon the gearing of industry to a war basis, there has resulted among belligerent countries the establishment of emergency measures in regard to labour conditions. To what extent these have resulted in a lessening of restrictions or a relaxing of pre-war standards as to hours and conditions of work, etc., is reflected in the following extracts from surveys published by the International Labour Office at Geneva, and from other publications from various countries.

Labour Conditions in Great Britain

Overtime in Civil Defence Work

A memorandum issued by the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) after an interview with the British Home Office emphasises the view already expressed by the Home Office that in many parts of the country unnecessary overtime is being worked on civil defences, and repeats the Minister's recommendation that every effort should be made to reduce overtime by the temporary engagement, if necessary, of additional workpeople.

Payment for Time Lost through Air Raids or Warnings

An arrangement in regard to time lost through air raids or warnings has been concluded in the flour milling and cattle food industries in Great Britain.

Workpeople arriving late because of a raid or warning are to be paid from the time they were due to begin work. Workers having to take shelter during their working hours are to be paid for this period of interrupted work. Those having to work after their normal shift finishes, as a consequence of their relief being held up because of a raid or warning, are to be paid at ordinary rate for time worked. Piece workers are to be paid at ordinary time rate for time lost.

Working Hours of Road Transport Drivers

The British Minister of Transport has made an Order under the Defence Regulations to the effect that section 19 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, shall not apply to motor vehicles while used for the haulage of material or supplies for Government purposes in defence services.

Section 19 of the Act provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to drive, or cause or permit any person employed by him or subject to his orders to drive, for any continuous period of more than five and a half hours, for continuous periods amounting in the aggregate to more than 11 hours in any period of 24 hours or so that the driver has not at least ten consecutive hours for rest in any period of 24 hours calculated from the commencement of any period of driving.

The Order provides that the above limits shall be respected unless the holder of the licence of the vehicle enters, on the current records required to be kept by him, the fact that the driver is employed on the haulage of materials or supplies for Government purposes in defence services and unless the driver has at least ten consecutive hours of rest after every occasion on which an excess period is worked under the Order.

Transfer of Dock Labour

According to the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* an agreement has been concluded between the Minister of Labour and National Service (on behalf of H.M. Government), the National Council of Port Labour Employers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union (on its own behalf, and on behalf of the Unions associated with it, namely, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers), which has as its object provision for the temporary transfer, on a voluntary basis, of dock labour in wartime with a view to supplementing labour at ports where the supply of local registered dock workers is inadequate for the purpose of dealing with the additional traffic caused by the diversion of shipping.

Other Measures

On September 21, Royal Assent was given to the Control of Employment Act (outlined elsewhere in this issue on page 1091). Other measures adopted include the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, and the Unemployment Assistance (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, under which the Minister of Labour was given power to make regulations for the purpose of adapting the schemes of unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance to war conditions. Regulations under both Acts have now been made, and came into operation on September 6, 1939.

Employment Conditions of Munition Workers in Australia

Under the Supply and Development Act, 1939 (this Act came into force on June 17, 1939, and provides for the supply of munitions, and the survey, registration and develop-

ment of the resources of Australia), the Australian Commonwealth Government is empowered to make regulations relating to the establishment, maintenance or operation of factories for or in relation to the provision or supply of munitions, including such machines, commodities, etc., as the Government considers necessary for purposes of defence.

Private Factories.—As regards conditions of employment in private munition factories, it is laid down that the Act does not empower the making of regulations (*a*) depriving a trade union or any member of a trade union of any right conferred by any law of the Commonwealth or of a State relating to rates of wages or conditions of employment; (*b*) altering or affecting, to the detriment of a trade union or any member of a trade union, any provision of an agreement between an employer and the trade union relating to rates of wages or conditions of employment; (*c*) restricting the freedom of any employee to change his employment; (*d*) altering to the detriment of any employees, or any trade union, any rule, practice or custom in any industry; or (*e*) affecting the rules of any trade union.

Government Factories.—On behalf of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions and the Australian Labour Party, the Labour Advisory Committee asked that similar guarantees should be given as regards conditions of employees in Government munition factories. The Committee pointed out that, while Government employees could apply to the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator for an award fixing their conditions of employment, any award of the Arbitrator which was inconsistent with a Commonwealth Act or regulation relating to conditions of employment could be disallowed by either House of Parliament; the protection afforded by awards of the Arbitrator was, therefore, not complete. In reply, the Prime Minister said that this power of Parliament to disallow an award of the Public Service Arbitrator had existed for 20 years past and had been exercised very rarely. He considered that Parliament itself could be trusted to see that there was no interference by it with the important principle that workers were entitled to the protection of industrial tribunals—a principle to which he himself adhered very strongly. The Government did not intend to use its powers so as to set aside or impair the efficacy of awards or industrial agreements governing the fixation of wages and conditions of employment in Government or private factories.

Regulation of Labour in France

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October summarizes the important changes in legislation governing working conditions in France as covered by a Decree-Law dated September 1, 1939, and amending Decrees and Orders. Extracts from this summary follow:

Increased Weekly Working Hours.—All industrial, commercial, handicraft and co-operative undertakings and public hospitals and institutions are authorized to increase working hours to 60 a week, to be distributed in such a manner that the daily working time does not exceed 11 hours. On continuous processes, the weekly working time is limited to 56 hours on average over a period which, except as otherwise authorized by the Inspector of Labour, may not exceed 12 weeks. Where work on continuous processes is being carried out in the interests of national defence or for one of the public services, an extension of working time to 72 hours a week may be sanctioned. The application of the revised regulations may not result in the extension of the normal working hours of children and women beyond 10 a day or 60 a week, except with the authority of the Inspector of Labour.

Overtime, etc.—Undertakings are to continue to enjoy the overtime facilities, during periods of pressure of work, granted under previous legislation. Where the work is of national importance, the duration of the overtime is to be fixed by agreement between the Inspector of Labour and the local representative of the Ministry concerned.

Adjustment of Wages and Contribution to National Solidarity Fund.—In order that production costs may not be unduly raised by the increase in working hours, it is provided that workers, the duration of whose working week has been extended, are to receive for 45 hours of such working week the remuneration which they formerly received for a week of 40 hours. The remuneration which would normally have been due for hours of work performed between 40 and 45 a week is to be retained by the employer and paid to the Treasury as a contribution to the National Solidarity Fund, which, by a Decree-Law dated September 1, 1939, has been established in order to provide allowances for necessitous families of persons serving with the forces. For hours of work in excess of 45 a week, workers are to receive two-thirds of the normal hourly remuneration. The remaining third of the normal hourly remuneration is to be appropriated to the National Solidarity Fund. In addition, men between the ages of 18 and 49 who are not embodied in a military unit are required to make a contribution to the National Solidarity Fund, as from October 1, 1939, of 15 per cent of their earnings, unless they are in receipt of a military or civil war-disability pension. For all other workers, the special tax of 2 per cent on wages, salaries and earnings instituted by the Decree-Law dated November 12, 1938 is to be increased, as from January 1, 1940, to 4 per cent.

Suspension of Conciliation and Arbitration Legislation.—The application of the existing legislation respecting conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes has been suspended, and the Minister of Labour has been empowered to institute a war-time system of conciliation and arbitration. The wage revision clauses of all collective agreements and labour contracts are also suspended.

Regulations applicable to Special Industries.—Special regulations have been issued regulating the working hours and wages of underground workers in mines. The normal working week of such workers has been extended from 38 hours 40 minutes to 32 hours 30 minutes, inclusive of rest periods of 25 minutes a day and of both winding times. The working week is to consist of six days of 8 hours 45 minutes each; but the weekly rest day need not be the same for all the workers employed in an undertaking. The working time may be further extended to 60 hours a week by an Order to be issued jointly by the Ministers of Public Works and Labour. Provision is made for temporary extensions of working hours in case of accidents, etc., and on preparatory and complementary work, and work in the interests of national defence and other specified circumstances.

Mine workers are required to make contributions to the National Solidarity Fund similar

in character to those made by industrial and commercial workers generally.

Further special regulations applicable to railways and the mercantile marine are to be issued later.

Working Hours in Government Departments.—The duration and distribution of working time in the various Government Departments and State works and services are to be determined by Ministerial Decree, subject to a maximum of 60 working hours a week.

Weekly Rest.—The grant of a weekly rest may, so far as is necessary, be withheld in the case of workers employed in State undertakings, undertakings executing State contracts, and undertakings engaged on work for the national defence. In other industrial and commercial undertakings, the weekly rest may, for the time being, be granted in rotation. During the period of hostilities, the staffs of Government Departments may be allowed to take the Saturday half-holiday and Sunday rest in a similar manner.

War-Time Measures in Germany

In its review of war-time measures in Germany, the International Labour Office publication (*Industrial and Labour Information,* October 2) has drawn chiefly on the Reich Government controlled press. (Measures taken since the advent to power by the Nazi regime are reviewed in an article appearing in this issue on page 1122). Paragraphs from these sources indicate a cross-section of labour control as follows:

Control of Employment

The Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich issued an Order on September 1, 1939 concerning restrictions on change of employment and the Minister of Labour issued a further Order on September 6, 1939 containing detailed provisions for the application of the above Order.

In virtue of the first Order, the consent of an employment office is required whenever labour is engaged by an employer, except in agriculture. By the second Order, mining and domestic service in houses in which children under 14 years are living were added to the exceptions, unless the person to be engaged was last employed in agriculture, in which case the consent of the employment office is required.

Similarly, anyone who wishes to terminate a contract of employment or apprenticeship requires the consent of an employment office, unless the parties agree to terminate the contract, or the work of the undertaking is suspended, or the worker is engaged as a probationer or substitute and the contract comes to an end within one month, or the worker renders only occasional services or receives very little pay and is consequently not covered by the sickness insurance system. In all these cases a worker who leaves his employment must immediately register at the employment office.

Regulations have been issued concerning the engagement of labour in the "freed area of West Prussia." Labour can be engaged only through the employment offices and in virtue of an Order of the president of the regional employment office in Dantzig it is forbidden to engage labour in the above area for employment in the former Free City of Dantzig. Employment offices are to be established in a number of places in the area.

Compulsory Labour Service

By an Order of the Minister of Labour of September 4, 1939 a change has been made in the additional allowances payable in certain circumstances to persons who are engaged on compulsory labour service on work of national importance.

Previously, such allowances were based on the principle that a worker on compulsory service should not receive less than he had been receiving in his previous employment. Under the new Order, if a worker on compulsory service has to live away from his family he is entitled to receive a separation allowance not exceeding 19 marks per week in addition to his wages. An additional allowance may be paid if the worker has incurred obligations which are reasonable in relation to his previous economic situation and which he is unable, in consequence of his compulsory service, to fulfil either wholly or partly.

Labour Service for Young People

The Council of Minister for the Defence of the Reich issued an Order on September 4, 1939 increasing the strength of the compulsory labour service for young women to 100,000. The Leader of German Labour is empowered to enrol single women from 17 to 25 years of age who are neither fully employed nor are being educated or trained, and who are not absolutely required for work with their families in agriculture.

An Order of September 5, 1939 provides that the discharge from the labour service of young women who were due to leave at the end of September, 1939, has been postponed.

The labour service for young men is engaged in Poland to follow the army and repair roads, bridges, etc., which have been destroyed during the military operations.

Employment of Women and Young Persons

Under the Order of September 4, 1939 concerning war economy, exceptions may be allowed to the labour protection provisions in general. In addition, the Order of September 1, 1939 to amend and supplement the existing provisions concerning labour law, empowers the competent authorities to suspend the provisions for the protection of women workers which concern prohibited occupations, hours of work, breaks, night work, and leave of absence before and after childbirth.

On September 11, 1939, the Minister of Labour issued an Order defining the exceptions to be admitted with regard to the hours of work of women and young persons. Under the terms of this Order, women may be employed in an emergency for 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week. This exception does not apply to pregnant women during their last three months of pregnancy or to women feeding their infants, or to unhealthy occupations

in which hours of work are specially regulated. Breaks for women workers may be shortened if their work involves a sufficient number of breaks of short duration to ensure them adequate rest. The prohibition of night work is maintained in principle, the only exception allowed being for women employed in the evening or morning in regular alternating shifts. In particular cases, the labour inspection offices are authorized to widen the scope of the exceptions, or to restrict it if they consider it necessary for the women workers' protection.

On September 11, 1939, the Minister of Labour issued an Order with regard to exemptions to be granted for the hours of work of women and young persons. In urgent cases, the hours of work of young persons over 16 may be prolonged up to 10 hours a day and 56 hours a week. This provision does not apply, however, to unhealthy occupations governed by special regulations with regard to hours of work. For young persons under 16, hours of work may in urgent cases be prolonged up to 10 hours a day, including the time spent in occupational schools, and up to 48 hours a week, if the time spent in the occupational schools is not counted as working time. In order that the day's work shall not end too late owing to daily hours of work being prolonged, the breaks for young persons may be shortened, provided that their work involves sufficient short breaks to ensure them adequate rest. The prohibition of night work for young persons is maintained in principle, and the only exception allowed is for young persons over 16 employed in the evening or morning in regular alternating shifts. Exceptions are also provided with regard to the half-holiday before Sundays or holidays. In particular cases, the labour inspection departments are empowered to widen the scope of the exceptions or restrict it if they consider it necessary for the young worker's protection.

The Order of September 1, 1939 under which a permit is required from the Labour Office for any engagement of workers or termination of a contract applies equally to apprentices.

Hours in Shops

The Prefect of Police in Berlin issued an Order on September 6, 1939 altering the closing hours for food shops in order that workers may be able to buy their food later in the evening. In order to compensate the staff of food shops for this extra work, a break in the middle of the day has been made compulsory.

The shops will now close at 8 p.m., a break being granted in the middle of the day from 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. The Order concerning hours of work provides that, normally, shops should be closed to the public from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The decision taken by the Prefect of Police in Berlin is based on a clause in the Order enabling the Minister of Labour or an authority to whom the Minister has delegated his power, to amend the provisions in force when such amendment is urgently required in the public interest.

STATE CONTROL OF LABOUR IN GERMANY

Abolition of Trade Unions—Control of Employment and Labour Costs—Forced Labour

THE following is a summary of an article entitled "State Control of Labour in Germany", appearing in the October issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor.

The article outlines the absorption of labour under the state in the German Reich since the ascendency of the National Socialist Government to power in 1933. Since that time, by a series of legislative and administrative measures, conditions of employment of all workers have been subordinated to the interests of the state in the carrying out of the doctrine of "totalitarianism." In a society founded on such a principle, the article emphasizes there can be no room for free trade unions, for strikes or lockouts, or even for serious argument over wages and working conditions.

The article outlines the steps in the domination of civilian and labour rights—the abolition of trade unions, the prohibition of industrial disputes, and assumption of control by the state of all other labour conditions.

Abolition of Trade Unions

In January, 1934, under the terms of the National Labour Law, all labour unions were abolished by the National Socialist Government. By this enactment "the theory of conflict of interests between the employers and the workers, resulting in the class struggle, is replaced by one which assumes a harmony of interests between employers and workers and joint effort to further the purposes of the enterprise and the common well-being of the people and the state as a whole."

Under this law there is established a highly integrated system of authority beginning with the shop leader—the employer. Over him is the leader of an industrial area—the labour trustee; over the latter is the state minister of labour; and, finally, over all, the supreme leader of the German Co-Nationals (Folksgenossen) and their state.

The law provides for close co-operation between the employers and their workers—something like a shop family, in which the employer is the family head in the role of the shop leader, and his workers are family members in the role of the followers of and advisers to the leader, but with the latter alone deciding and directing all matters concerning the establishment.

Democracy and the majority rule has been replaced by the omnipotent state with its exclusive power of selection, appointment, guidance, and control over industrial and trade relations.

Labour unions and employers' associations have been replaced by a shop council of advisers, consisting of the workers and the employer as their responsible leader.

Labour unions have been replaced by the so-called Labour Front, organized and controlled by the state and consisting of both workers and their employers.

Control of Employment

Dealing with control of employment, the article states: "This Government control over the employer-worker relationship, exercised through the Labour Front, did not go far enough, however, to meet the desires of the Government. The forcing of armament production and the building of forts and military roads required the quick shifting of great masses of workers and keeping them on particular jobs and at particular workplaces. Therefore it became necessary to put the workers more directly and more completely under the control of the Government through the state labour offices, the labour trustees, and the local governments."

In an attempt to meet this objective, a number of decrees were passed. In May, 1934, a decree authorized certain Government officials to require the dismissal of former farm workers from other employment; to prohibit certain ex-farm workers from engaging in other forms of labour; and to transfer workers from public works to farm work. At the same time certain districts were closed to non-resident workers.

In June, 1935, a system of labour passports was introduced making it possible for authorities to keep in close touch with all shifting or attempts at shifting in employment.

In October, 1936, with increasing armament activities, the Government decreed that workers could not be employed without the approval of the Employment Service, and that metal workers employed in other industries must return to the metal industries if their services were needed. Anonymous advertising for skilled workers was also prohibited.

In March, 1938, a series of orders furthered the control of employment by codifying measures which had applied to Government labour authorities for some time; by controlling the employment of apprentices under the age of 25; and by the compulsory registration of young people with local labour offices and the prohibition of recruiting workers in certain establishments without Government permission.

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In June of the same year a Government regulation required all Germans "to perform certain urgent state tasks for a period of time or to undergo vocational training as prescribed by the Government."

Forced Labour

The article then proceeds to trace the application by decrees of forced labour as a permanent policy. The introductory paragraph of a decree of February 13, 1939, containing the new policy is as follows: "The execution of important state political tasks which cannot be delayed must not be endangered by a lack of workers. For the execution of such tasks the possibility must be afforded of drafting the inhabitants of the Reich territory for work and of making closer ties to their place of work."

Control of Labour Costs

Reference is also made to the attempts of the National Socialist Government to keep the cost of production from rising and if possible, to lower it. "This it was hoped", the article continues, "to accomplish by an increase in the productivity of workers by rationalization, i.e. by the reorganization of industrial production on a more efficient basis; and by keeping down wages, which constituted 20 to 50 per cent of the production cost in the various industries."

The article then outlines certain substitutes adopted to take the place of incentive based upon wage increases; and the fixing of not only the lower limits of wages but the upper limits to offset the tendency of wages to rise on account of a shortage of skilled workers in the armament industries.

Public Canteens

Reference is made to the increasing number of women wage earners in Germany, the total having risen from 4,500,000 in 1933 to 6,600,000 in 1939, contrary to the earlier plan of the National Socialists favouring the return of women to home-making. This has been brought about by the increasing demand for workers in the armament industries. Coincidental with this trend there has been developed a system of public feeding through a canteen system, the National Socialist Government apparently being convinced that the state must recognize public mass-feeding as a permanent institution, similar to that established in the Soviet Union. An organization in which various bodies were represented was created to deal with this question, and was given the task of organizing canteens on a uniform pattern and in such a way as to ensure "sound nourishment from home-produced foods in the place where the majority of the people take their meals."

MINIMUM WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

MINIMUM wage legislation is the subject of a study being made by the International Labour Office. Monographs on wage regulation in Australia, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Ireland, New Zealand, Peru and the United States of America have been published under the title, The Minimum Wage, an International Survey. The Office proposes to publish at a later date analyses of laws in other countries and a general survey of the principles and problems of minimum-wage regulation.

Of the nine countries, whose legislation has been analysed, all but Czecho-Slovakia, Peru and the United States have ratified the Convention concerning the creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1928. This convention requires each country ratifying it to create or maintain machinery for fixing

> minimum rates of wages for workers employed in certain of the trades or parts of trades (and in particular in home-working trades) in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and wages are exceptionally low.

Each country is free to decide the nature and form of the machinery and the methods to be followed in its operation provided: (1) that before the machinery is applied in any trade, representatives of the employers and workers, including representatives of any organizations there may be, are consulted; (2) that the employers and workers concerned are associated in the operation of the machinery to such extent and in such manner as the national law determines but in any case in equal numbers and on equal terms; and (3) that the minimum rates fixed are not subject to abatement by agreement between an individual worker and employer or, except with the permission of the competent authority by collective agreement.

A Recommendation made at the same session of the Conference for the guidance of the Member States supplemented the Convention with "certain general principles which, as present practice and experience show, produce the most satisfactory results." The most important of the principles relating to the machinery for fixing wages may be noted as follows: (1) In order to make a decision on the application of the machinery to any trade, the wages actually paid and the arrangements, if any, for the regulation of wages should be ascertained with respect to any trade to which employers or employed request the application of the machinery and submit *prima facie* evidence that no arrangements for effective regulation exist and that wages are exceptionally low; (2) There should be consultation with the employers and workers in the trade and the views of both should be solicited and given equal consideration; (3) To secure greater authority for the rates that may be fixed, the general policy should be to have the employers and workers, through representatives equal in number and votes, jointly take a direct part in the deliberations and decisions of the wage-fixing body which should include also one or more independent persons with voting rights; (4) As far as practicable, employers and workers should have a voice in selecting their representatives; (5) Account should be taken of the necessity of enabling the workers to maintain a suitable standard of living and for this purpose regard should be had to the rates paid for similar work in organized trades operating under collective agreements or where there are no such agreements, to the general level of wages in the country or particular locality.

Minimum-Wage Regulation defined

The term "minimum-wage regulation" is defined by the International Labour Office as "the fixing of legally enforceable minimum rates of wages by some authority other than the employers and workers or organizations of employers and workers, directly concerned." The study, therefore, excluded collective agreements unless they could be legally enforced against persons who were not parties to an agreement. In the words of the report,—

> Collective agreements, though they fixed the standard or lowest rates of wages which may be paid in any particular trade or industry are consequently not included in this survey unless they can be made binding on persons who have not agreed to accept their provisions. If, however, provision exists for the compulsory extension of such agreements to third parties, such provision constitutes, as regards employers and workers who are required to observe conditions which they have not voluntarily accepted, a form of wage-fixing by authority and it is therefore included in this study.

Excluded from the study, however, is one form of wage-fixing by authority which is familiar in Canada, that requiring a "fair wage clause" in public contracts by which contractors for public works or supplies must observe certain standards in the payment of their workers. The limited and special nature of this kind of regulation and the lack of available information on its extent and operation caused the Office to reserve this subject for a later publication.

One of the most important and interesting parts of the volume is the description of

the machinery and method of wage regulation in different countries and even within one country. These methods are five in number and may be briefly indicated as the enactment of a minimum rate by the legislature, compulsory arbitration, the compulsory application of collective agreements to non-parties and regulation by trade boards and by general boards. Not always is the distinction clear cut, however, and two or more of these methods may be used or, the machinery being chiefly of one type, may resemble other types in some particulars. The European countries, except Great Britain, and the Argentine Republic, restrict their minimum-wage laws to home-workers.

Statutory Rates

Minimum wages have been fixed by statute in only a few countries. The object of some early laws of this kind appears to have been to prevent the exploitation of young workers but more recently this method has been applied in some countries to workers without regard to age. Of the nine countries covered in the Labour Office survey, Australia, New Zealand, Peru and the United States, in addition to providing for minimum-wage fixing by administrative action, have laws fixing minimum rates of wages for some classes of workers. In Peru, only dock workers are dealt with in this way. In Australia, the States of Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania have statutory minimum rates for factory workers and Queensland and Western Australia for shop assistants also. In New Zealand, there is a statutory minimum for persons beginning employment in factories, shops and offices with provision for a half-yearly increase until the end of the third year of employment and a minimum rate applying thereafter. In both Australia and New Zealand, the minimum rates prescribed in the statutes are superseded in most cases by higher rates fixed in arbitration awards, collective agreements extended and made binding on the whole industry and, in Victoria and Tasmania, in determinations of wages boards. In the United States, the minimum wage laws applying to women and minors in the States of Arkansas, Nevada and South Dakota and in Puerto Rico specify the rate but in Arkansas power is given to the Industrial Welfare Commission to vary it. The federal Fair Labour Standards Act, 1938, applying to industries engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate shipment, established a minimum hourly rate of 25 cents for the first year from October 24, 1938, 30 cents for the next six years and 40 cents from October 24, 1945. In addition to this provision for a general upward movement in minimum rates at stated intervals, the Act provides machinery for increasing the rates industry by industry above the statutory minimum in effect at the time.

In Canada, the method of fixing minimum wages by statute was used by Alberta from 1917 to 1926. At the present time, only Manitoba has a law establishing a minimum rate of wages. This action was taken first in 1934 to prevent the employment of males at wages lower than the minimum fixed by regulation for women. The present Manitoba Minimum Wage Act, which applies to both male and female workers in cities, stipulates that no person over 18 years of age may be employed in a factory, shop, office or other workplace covered by the Act at less than 25 cents an hour unless the Minimum Wage Board has fixed a lower rate. The Act may be extended by order in council to parts of the province outside cities and certain regulations apply to all parts of the province but the statutory rate of 25 cents relates only to employment in cities.

Compulsory Arbitration

Tht minimum-wage principle was adopted first in New Zealand in 1894 and regulation was effected by the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes concerning wages. Arbitration tribunals, such as now exist in Australia and New Zealand, which are competent to issue compulsory awards, usually function as wage-fixing bodies only in relation to parties to such disputes. Moreover, in New Zealand and some Australian States, their jurisdiction is restricted to disputes involving registered trade unions. Such tribunals are thus not engaged in the systematic regulation of wages nor are they necessarily concerned with industries in which wages are especially low. However, under the power conferred in comparatively recent years to declare the amount required for a living wage, or a basic wage as it is more commonly called in Australia, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the arbitration authorities in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and in New Zealand function in somewhat the same way, although to a limited extent, as general minimum-wage-fixing boards in other countries. In Australia, such declarations appear to be binding only for the purposes of the Act, that is, on the arbitration tribunals and on parties to collective agreements to be made legally binding through registration. In New South Wales, the arbitration authorities may not fix minimum rates of wages that are lower than the "needs basic wage" for an adult unskilled worker fixed by the Commonwealth

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for its own guidance in dealing with disputes extending beyond the bounds of any one state. Victoria, too, has tried to bring about greater uniformity and overcome the difficulties arising from conflict between the Commonwealth awards effective in Victoria and the determinations of the State Wages Boards by stipulating that the Wages Board for every trade affected by an award of the federal Court shall, as soon as possible, incorporate in its determination any provisions of the award which deal with matters within its jurisdiction.

Generalization of Collective Agreements

The compulsory application of collective agreements voluntarily concluded by employers' associations and trade unions to all employers and their employees in the industry affected by the agreement is another method of regulating minimum wages by governmental authority. This method is used in France, Greece, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, New Zealand and the Australian States of Queensland and Western Australia. Such legislation was also in effect at one time in Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia and applies, at the present time, in England to the cotton weaving industry under an Act of 1934. In Canada, the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act, enacted first in 1934, utilizes the collective agreements made by employers or employers' associations and trade unions to establish minimum rates of wages, maximum hours of work and the proportion of apprentices throughout the industries and areas affected by the agreements. The extension of agreements to non-parties is effected in most countries by the administrative authorities in accordance with the conditions laid down in the statute but in Australia and New Zealand the arbitration tribunals have power to declare agreements generally binding. Such agreements are, however, voluntary in their origin and are to be distinguished from the arbitration awards made by the same authorities in case of disputes, although both constitute a form of minimum-wage regulation.

The extension of a collective agreement so as to regulate conditions in those portions of the industry in which labour is not organized or where agreements have not been made is unlike other forms of minimum wage-fixing machinery in being put in motion neither at the request of the employers or employees to whom the rates will apply nor on the initiative of a government agency but at the request of one or both of the parties to the agreement who make such application for their own protection from what they consider unfair competition in the matter of working conditions. Accordingly, the law usually provides that an agreement may be extended only after the authorities have satisfied themselves that it has been voluntarily accepted by a substantial proportion of the industry and after they have examined, in the public interest and that of the persons to whom it is to be compulsorily applied, any objections to its extension.

Trade Boards

Regulation of wages by permanent and, in most cases, autonomous, boards acting independently of each other and made up of an equal number of representatives of the employers and employed in the trade or industry concerned, together with one or more independent members, was the method adopted first in the State of Victoria in 1896 and is that most commonly used at the present time. Such boards fix minimum wages, time and piece rates, for the various occupations in their own trades in the areas for which they are appointed. Provision is usually made, for the publication, before a final determination of a board is made, of the proposed rates and for the consideration of any objections that may be made within a fixed period. The members of a board serve for a fixed term, usually two, three or four years, but, in all cases, they may be reappointed. This system is in effect in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the Irish Free State, France, Norway and the Argentine Republic as well as in the Australian States of Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. It was formerly used, too, in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. In some cases, the principle of wage-regulation by trade boards was incorporated first in an Act relating only to home-workers or, as in Britain, to persons employed in industrial establishments where wages were low and there was no effective machinery for their regulation, but after some years of experience it was applied also, with variations, to other classes, such as agricultural workers and also in Britain to coal miners in 1912 and to road haulage workers in 1938.

Legal effect is given to the determination of a trade board by a formal order of the responsible Minister or other government authority. In some cases, as in Britain, Tasmania and the Argentine, the decision of a trade board is final. So also in Germany before 1933 if the minimum rates were adopted by at least a two-thirds majority of the board, and in Czechoslovakia. In Great Britain the Minister of Labour must confirm the rates fixed by a board within one month

or refer them back for further consideration but he has no power to revise or modify them.

On the other hand, under some laws as in France, Norway and Victoria, there is a right of appeal from the rates fixed by a trade board to another body on which there is also equal representation of employers and employed and of which the chairman is an independent person. In Victoria, objections to the rates agreed on by a wages board may be heard by the Court of Industrial Appeals which consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members who have been engaged in the trade concerned as employer and employee respectively for at least six months in the three years preceding their nomination for the Court by the employers and employed in the trade. It is stipulated, however, that if the Court alters the determination of a Board, the latter, after twelve months, may revise the decision of the Court without its leave. In France, where there are two different boards for each industry, one to fix minimum hourly rates and the other to determine piece rates, there is a right of appeal to a Central Board presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal with a permanent officer of the Ministry of Labour as secretary with the right to vote and including for each case three employers and three workers in the particular industry. Similarly, in Norway a Central Council of equal numbers of employers and employed with one independent member may modify the determination of a trade board. But since 1928 the Norwegian Council has had power to fix wages of home workers without appointing a trade board, the Act merely requiring that the employers and employees in the trade be "consulted" by the Council. Under the law in Austria the Minister in charge of labour matters had authority to alter the rates agreed on by a trade board.

The essential feature of the trade board system, then, is the imposing of responsibility for the fixing of wages on the industry itself. The system provides, also, direct and continuous means of ascertaining the views of employers and workers actually engaged in the industry it is proposed to regulate and in the task of enforcing minimum rates the hands of a government are strengthened by the fact that the rates have been either agreed to by representatives of both sides or at least accepted by them as the majority opinion of a board on which they agreed to serve.

Especially important, therefore, is the thoroughly representative character of a board. It must represent all parts of the trade, the main grades of workers for whom rates are to be fixed, the various classes of employers, the different districts or centres, and the home-workers if any. In Britain and Tasmania, the size of a trade board depends on the circumstances of the trade but the average number of members in Britain is about 40 of whom three are independent or "appointed" members, as they are called. In Victoria the law stipulates that there shall be not less than six or more than ten representative members and an impartial chairman selected by the other members or, if they cannot agree, by the Minister. In France the number of representative members is two or four and in Norway not less than four. Austria and Czechoslovakia provided for boards on which employers, workers and the public were equally represented.

Since the chief function of the independent members of a board is to reconcile as far as possible the conflicting views of employers and workers, to see that the relevant facts are brought out and to vote according to their judgment, it is essential that there should be confidence in their impartiality and general competence. Where there is only one independent member, he is chosen by agreement between the other members as in Australia and acts as chairman of the board. In Britain the Minister of Labour has adopted the policy of not appointing as independent members of trade boards persons who are employers of any considerable number of employed persons, including directors of companies, or those who are themselves employed or connected with any organization of employers or employees or persons prominently connected with any political party as members of Parliament, political candidates or agents, public speakers or otherwise. When there is a large proportion of women among the workers, the British Act requires that one appointed member shall be a woman. The Ministry of Labour maintains a panel of suitable persons from which "appointed members" may be chosen and, as the boards are reconstituted every two years, there is opportunity to revise the panel as the members show their fitness for the work. Of the 57 appointed members of trade boards in 1937, 17 were university professors or lecturers, 13 were lawyers, 10 were social workers and nine were former civil servants. An appointed member may serve on several boards but in practice none acts on more than six boards. Appointed members in Britain receive travelling expenses and a fee for time spent on trade board business; representative members are paid allowances for travelling, subsistence and loss of earnings during trade board sittings.

The method of choosing representative members for trade boards differs from one country to another. As far as possible they are selected by the employers and workers themselves or after consultation with them and in most cases the law stipulates or the policy is followed of requiring that a large proportion of the representative members shall be persons actually engaged in the trade. Wherever there are organizations of employers or workers, they are invited to submit names from which the representatives of the organized parts of the trade may be chosen. In Britain representatives of the unorganized workers may be nominated at meetings held in individual establishments and presided over by an investigating officer of the Ministry or they may be selected by the Minister from his knowledge of the trade or after inquiry through the local offices of the Ministry. Election of representatives of either employers or workers has proved unsatisfactory. In other countries representatives of unorganized workers may be chosen by specified authorities, the probiviral courts in France or the local authorities in Norway.

Principles for Determining Rates

Laws providing for minimum-wage-fixing machinery of the trade board type, although enacted in Australia, Great Britain and other countries to eliminate the "sweating" system did not expressly prescribe that the minimum rates for the lowest class of workers should provide "a living wage." Different minimum rates were to be fixed for the various occupations in the trades to which the legislation applied, margins being allowed for skill and other factors. It was generally accepted that a "fair" rate of wages should be fixed for each class of workers in the sense in which that term was used at the time. The "fair wage" principle which, in several countries, has been expressly incorporated in government policy for the regulation of conditions on government works, is based on the practice of good employers. According to the classical definition, real wages in any occupation are fair when, allowance being made for differences during the year in the steadiness of the demand for labour in different industries, they are about on a level with the wages paid for tasks in other trades which are of equal difficulty and disagreeableness and which demand equally rare natural abilities and an equally expensive training.

Minimum wage regulation on a fair-wage basis continues to be the guiding principle in most countries but, in respect to the lowest grade of workers, it is likely to be combined with if not replaced by the living wage principle. As the latter, however, involves an estimate of a wage sufficient for a decent livelihood, it varies from one country to another not only with the cost of living but with the standard generally accepted as one below which no member of the community should be allowed to fall. The principle of the living wage has been applied by the arbitration tribunals in Australasia as a fundamental guide in fixing minimum wages but the "living wage" has been interpreted as a wage permitting a female worker or a particular family unit to live at "the average standard being enjoyed at the time by living-wage earners" or at a particular standard of living which is gauged with reference to current rates and standards. Thus, the "basic wage" declared by the wage-regulating authorities from time to time in Australia tends to approximate to a "fair wage" for that grade of worker. The amount of the wage varies from state to state with the cost of living, the conception of the authorities as to what are the requirements for a proper standard of living and, in the case of male workers, with the number of children in the family unit but in recent years there has been a noticeable trend towards uniformity through acceptance of the standards adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

In Victoria and Tasmania, where no "basic wage" is declared but each trade is regulated by its own wages board, the statutes give some guidance as to the principles to be followed. The Tasmanian Wage Boards are required to consider the nature of the work and conditions in other trades, a "fair wage" policy. In Victoria, the Court of Industrial Appeals is instructed to consider, when an appeal against a board determination comes before it, whether the rate has or may have the effect of prejudicing employment in the trade and to prevent such effect while at the same time securing a living wage to the workers in the industry.

Thus, a third principle of determining minimum wages with reference to what the trade can afford to pay is observed in Victoria and, indeed, is given weight, too, in practically every country since minimum wage authorities must have regard to the prosperity of the industry, not to the poor financial condition of particular plants arising from causes peculiar to them but to general conditions affecting the industry as a whole. Trade boards, from the very nature of their constitution and responsibilities, are likely to pay great attention to this factor which operates to permit increased minima in relatively prosperous times.

Varying, of course, is the relative weight given to these three principles—a living wage, a fair wage and what the trade can bear—but

in some degree they operate in all countries. They are, in fact, more or less bound up with each other, the conception of a living wage varying with the accepted standard of decent living and the standard being based, to a large extent, on the general wage-level of the country but necessarily modified in its practical application to a particular trade by the market condition of the trade. The Recommendation of the International Labour Conference noted above refers to the necessity of a living wage enabling a suitable standard of living and suggests as a basis for determining the minimum rates the wages paid for similar work under collective agreements or the general wage level where there are no agreements. The Recommendation also calls attention to the principle of the Peace Treaty that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Trade boards may be organized by districts as in France and Norway where the Acts apply only to home-work, or one board may cover the whole country, as is usually the case in Britain. Minimum rates may be uniform throughout the country or there may be regional variations. In a half dozen trades there are separate boards for Scotland. Only four of the British trade boards have set up district committees and some 12 boards have fixed differential rates for special areas of which six are in the service or distributive trades with local markets.

Where minimum wages are regulated by wages or trade boards, there is generally means of co-ordinating their work to some extent at least. In Britain, the Minister of Labour provides a secretary for each board and it is the practice to appoint the same officer of the Trade Boards Division of the Ministry of Labour to act as secretary for all boards. Further, as indicated, some independent members act on several boards as do also some employers' and workers' representatives. In Victoria and Tasmania, the same chairman may preside over several boards. Another influence towards co-ordination may be that of the appeal body as in Norway and Victoria or the confirming authority as in Britain where the Minister in referring back to a board its recommendation may call attention to factors which he believes have not been given adequate consideration.

Central Board Systems

But under the trade board system there is naturally not as much uniformity in the rates fixed by the various boards as in countries which have a general or central board system. Moreover, the latter system, which has been so widely adopted for minimum-wage fixing on this side of the Atlantic, is usually concerned, primarily, with the fixing of one minimum rate on a living wage basis for the unskilled workers in each trade or industry within the scope of the Act, leaving the rates in occupations requiring skill or other special qualifications to adjust themselves above that level. There is, therefore, likely to be little difference between the minima established by law for the various industries but regard is had to differences in the cost of certain necessaries for some classes of workers, such as training for office employees or clothing for certain workers. As under the trade board systems, minimum rates lower than the ordinary minima are usually fixed by central boards for workers who, through age, inexperience or other handicaps, are slower than the ordinary adult worker but, under most of the latter type of laws, separate minimum rates are not fixed for a variety of occupations as is usually done by trade boards.

The essential difference, however, between the central board and the trade board systems is that the former permits direct government regulation while the trade board system is one of self-regulation as far as that is possible in unorganized or poorly organized industries, government assistance being provided in establishing the boards so as to ensure adequate representation to different parts of the trade and a slight measure of government control being exercised by way of hearing appeals or objections in order to see that consideration is given to all the relevant factors. In most countries with a central board system there is some machinery for direct consultation with employers and workers either through temporary or permanent advisory committees or through more or less informal conferences with representatives of the trades or industries but naturally, if the object is to fix a minimum wage for unskilled workers based on an estimate of the sum necessary to maintain the health of the workers, expert knowledge of the industry is not so necessary as where minimum rates are to be fixed for different occupations. Accordingly the degree of reliance on the representatives of the industry for the purpose of wage-fixing under central board systems varies considerably. In practice, then, general board systems may have some of the features of trade board regulation but the fundamental distinction of control of the former by government remains.

The general or central board system is used, with some variations, in Belgium and Peru for home-workers, in South Africa and in the United States of America and Canada. The International Labour Office study covers Belgium, Peru and the United States.

In Belgium the National Home-Work Board, composed of three heads of undertakings, three workers and a chairman with special knowledge of economic and social problems, is charged, under an Act of 1934, with the regulation of all matters relating to home-workers. On the recommendation of the employers or workers or of the Minister, the Board must appoint a committee of employers and workers to inquire into wages and then representatives of the employers' and employees' groups concerned are summoned before the Board with a view to making an agreement. If no agreement is reached by a majority of both employers and workers, the Board may itself fix minimum rates on the basis of rates paid in factories for similar work or of rates paid to other home-workers. Determinations of the Board and agreements are made compulsory by Royal Order. Up to the present time, the Board has not been called on to impose minimum rates but agreements reached in three industries have been ratified.

Under a Peruvian Act of 1937 giving the General Labour Inspectorate power to fix minimum rates for home-workers having regard to the wages for factory employment, no orders have yet been made.

The Wage Act, 1937, of South Africa is a revision of a statute of 1925 and is complementary to the Industrial Conciliation Act in that the machinery of the Wage Act, except under special direction of the Minister, is not to be applied where employers and workers are sufficiently organized to take advantage of the latter statute under which collective agreements may be made generally binding. The Union Wage Board has three permanent members appointed for a number of years fixed by regulation. Investigation by the Board into any trade is made on the initiative of the Minister or on complaint from employers or workers. The Board is required to report as to the class of workers for whom it considers it desirable that a minimum wage shall be fixed in order to safeguard a decent standard of living and in considering the minimum rates for the various occupations it must have regard to the prosperity of the industry. The Minister may publish any recommendation of the Board in order to afford opportunity for the lodging of objections and the Board may subsequently amend its recommendations but the Minister has himself no power to alter the rates fixed by the Board. He may, however, exclude from the order any section of a trade, class of worker or any district.

A provision enabling the Wage Board to have the assistance of representatives of the industry appears to have been seldom utilized. For any particular inquiry, the Minister may add to the Board one representative of the employers and one of the employees in the trade concerned. At the Board's request, he is required to appoint such representative members and if either an employers' association or a trade union, which is sufficiently representative of the employers or employees as the case may be, nominates a representative, he must appoint the person or persons so nominated.

In the United States as in Canada, minimum-wage regulation, until comparatively recent years, was confined, broadly speaking, to fixing, in each industry to which the legislation applied, one rate below which no experienced adult worker within the scope of the particular order was permitted to be paid, exceptions being made of those suffering from some mental or physical handicap and rates below the ordinary minimum being fixed for young and inexperienced employees. For some places of employment such as hotels, separate minimum rates were fixed for two or three classes of workers but most wage-orders established a single minimum rate for adult workers in the industry. Most American State laws applied to females and to boys under 18 or 21 years of age while the first Canadian provincial statutes related only to females.

In both countries emphasis was placed on the necessity of fixing a wage sufficient to meet the cost of living although the present American statutes show a variation in the wording of this stipulation induced by the constitutional difficulties besetting a statute affecting freedom of contract between employers and employed. In some States other factors must be taken into account, such as the value of the service rendered and the rates paid for similar work in other industries. In Canada, only in Saskatchewan and Quebec are there now any guiding principles laid down in the statutes for determining the amount of the minimum wage. The Saskatchewan Act directs that the wage shall be adequate to furnish the necessary cost of living and in Quebec the Fair Wage Board is instructed to take into consideration competition from other provinces and countries.

The wage-fixing machinery in both the United States and Canada, as in South Africa, was that of the general or central board system. Most of the American State laws provide for a wage board or conference composed of one or more representatives of the general public and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employed in the trade or industry for which it is proposed to fix a minimum wage. As the wage boards are

temporary, there appears to be little difference between a wage board and a conference. The employers' and workers' representatives may be appointed directly by the government authority administering the Act but in a few states they must be appointed, as far as possible, from persons nominated by the two sides. The recommendation of a board is not binding on the administrative authority which may accept it or refer it back for further consideration or may reject it and appoint a new board. If it is accepted, opportunity must be given for objections to be put forward at a public hearing after which the recommendation may be revised. Some laws make provision for appeal to the Courts against a minimum wage order but usually appeals must be limited to questions of law. A wage order, in a considerable number of states, is not legally binding during an initial period of several months but employers not complying with it may be publicly advertised and the order may be made mandatory after the lapse of the fixed period. In Colorado, Kansas and Minnesota, minimum wages may be fixed without the assistance of a wage board.

American Fair Labour Standards Act

The Fair Labour Standards Act passed by the Congress of the United States in 1938 prescribes a minimum rate for all industries engaged in interstate commerce or in production for shipment beyond the boundaries of a state with the exception of seamen and persons employed in the fishing, agricultural or air transport industries, in retail or service establishments doing the greater part of their business within a single state or in connection with the publication of a small-town newspaper. The statute fixed a minimum of 25 cents an hour for a 44-hour week for one year from October 24, 1938, to be raised to 30 cents for a 42-hour week for the next six years and to 40 cents for a 40-hour week from October 24, 1945. Provision is made for overtime at the rate of time and a half, with some exceptions, but the restrictions on working hours do not apply to motor or railway transport.

Since the purpose underlying the Fair Labour Standards Act is to reach, as rapidly as possible without substantially curtailing employment, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for all industries within its scope, machinery is provided for fixing minimum rates above the statutory minimum in effect at the time. Committees to be appointed in all industries to which the Act applies are to recommend to the administrator the highest minimum rates, having regard to economic and competitive conditions, which will not be likely substantially to curtail employment but which must not be more than 40 cents an hour for any class of workers. No rate may be fixed solely on a regional basis and there may be no classification of workers on the basis of age or sex but to be taken into account are the wage-rates established by collective agreements and those paid by good employers. A wage-rate made effective on the recommendation of an industry committee is not to remain in force after the date when the 40-cent minimum becomes mandatory and no minimum rate is to be fixed on the recommendation of a committee after that date unless the committee and the administrator find that the lower rate is necessary in order to prevent a substantial reduction of employment in the industry. The administrator has authority to grant and determine the conditions of exemption in the case of learners, apprentices and messengers and of those handicapped by some mental or physical infirmity.

The industry committees may vary in size but they must comprise representatives of the public, employers and workers in equal numbers and be appointed with due regard to the geographical distribution of the industry. No other directions as to the method of their appointment are laid down in the Act. In practice, it has been found desirable to have some members act on more than one committee in order to co-ordinate the recommendations of the committees, particularly those in allied industries. When a committee has submitted its report, it may be dissolved or it may be called together again at any time by the administrator. Opportunity must be given for objections to the proposed order but wage-rates may only be fixed in accordance with the recommendation of a committee. The administrator, however, may refer back a recommendation to a committee or he may appoint a new committee. Only on points of law is there a right of appeal to the courts from a wage order of the administrator.

The machinery and method of fixing wages is only one part of the International Labour Office report. Attention is given, too, to the scope of the legislation in the countries studied and to its enforcement and application. The information is comprehensive and covers not only the principal or best known statutes for minimum-wage fixing but Acts relating to special classes of workers such as agricultural workers, coal miners and road transport workers in Britain, farm workers in New Zealand, seamen and dock workers in Peru and persons employed in the cultivation and harvesting of sugar beets in the United States.

FEDERAL-STATE CO-OPERATION UNDER THE UNITED STATES FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS ACT

REGULATIONS issued recently by the United States Department of Labor lay down the procedure and the standards required of the State departments of labour that wish to qualify as agencies of inspection to ensure, within their own states, the enforcement of the provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. As the statute prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age and that of juveniles between 16 and 18 in any occupation declared hazardous by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor as well as regulating wages and hours in industries engaged in interstate commerce or in producing goods for shipment beyond the bounds of any state, with certain exceptions, it affects labour conditions which have been subject only to State regulation and inspection in the past. The federal Act stipulates that where a State law requires higher minimum wages, shorter maximum hours or a higher standard in respect of child labour in the industries to which the former Act applies than are provided in the federal statute, the State law shall prevail.

In order to avoid, as far as possible, the inspection of establishments by both federal and state authorities, the Fair Labor Standards Act empowers the administrator charged with carrying out the wage and hour provisions of the Act and the Chief of the Children's Bureau, both of whom are officers of the United States Department of Labor, to utilize, with the consent and co-operation of the State departments responsible for the administration of State labour laws, the services of State and local agencies and to reimburse such agencies for their services. An agreement between the State agency and the federal authorities made after the latter are satisfied with the plans for co-operation submitted by the State is valid only when the Attorney-General of the State or other authority has certified that the agreement is valid under the laws of the State.

The regulations which were drawn up by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division and the Chief of the Children's Bureau stipulate that in order to make investigations and inspections under the federal Act, a State agency must have as its primary function the administration of State labour laws and must be under the direction of a full-time executive. It must be engaged in inspecting places of employment for the enforcement of State child-labour laws and of State maximum-hour or minimum-wage laws.

A definite plan for co-operation must be submitted by the State agency, including a description of its organization and of the manner in which it is proposed to co-ordinate investigations and inspections under the federal Act with those made under State labour laws, of the location of its offices and how the work of inspectors will be supervised. The plan must also indicate the measures to be taken to ensure suitable staff and it is stipulated that positions are to be classified according to duties and responsibilities and salaries are to be on the usual scale paid by the State for similar services, but are not to exceed those paid for similar federal positions; new appointments must be made on the merit system either through State-wide competitive examinations with requirements similar to those for federal employees or from the federal lists established after examination. The plan must indicate, too, that there is to be provision for adequate training of staff, promotion on the basis of qualifications and performance, security of tenure with right of notice and hearing prior to demotion or dismissal. Employees are to be prohibited from engaging in political activities other than voting and privately expressing political opinions. Finally, a budget is to be submitted showing the estimated expenditures to be made in connection with the federal law and with comparable State laws, the amount appropriated and the amount spent for enforcement of the State laws during the last year.

Once the agreement has been made, the State agency must follow the procedure set out in an Inspection Manual issued by the federal authorities, use the prescribed forms and make reports as required. Federal representatives on notifying the State agency, may make investigations or inspections at any time. There is to be a federal audit.

The only legal action which may be taken by the State agency is institution of civil action on behalf of an employee for the recovery of wages. In such a case the federal Department must first be notified.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Summary of Proceedings of Fifty-ninth Annual Convention—Unseating of Typographical Union Delegates

THE fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was convened on October 2, 1939, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

In his opening address Mr. William Green of the Federation referred to the last Great War and said "I am confident that when this congress of labour expresses itself it will be in opposition to European entanglements and to any involvement in a European war, and for the preservation of our peaceful, democratic form of government in the United States of America." Speaking of the entry of Canada into the war, which, would mean the calling upon the Canadian membership for service, President Green expressed regret "that the logic of events has made it necessary that these men be called to serve in this European conflict."

Sincere regret was also expressed because of the division which occurred within the ranks of labour but the president declared that "we are in no way responsible for the division," and then went to recount the unsuccessful efforts made to bring about an amicable settlement.

Report of Credential Committee

According to the report of this committee, credentials were received from 512 delegates, representing 88 international and national unions, 4 departments, 38 state branches, 106 central bodies, 193 local unions, 79 local trade and federal labour unions and 4 fraternal delegates.

Report of Executive Council

In the summarized report of the executive council attention was directed to the increase in union growth during the past year, and at the same time it was declared that "there has also been increased hostility to the labour movement," taking the form of "repressive labour legislation and amendments having for their purpose the restriction and limitation of already existing laws."

The report of the secretary-treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1939, showed a balance on hand of $546,504.36, of which $501,963.54 is in the defence fund for local trade and federal labour unions, and the balance of $44,540.82 is in the general fund. A summary of finances for the year shows the total receipts from all sources to be $1,800,249.70, with total expenses $1,697,376.53, leaving a balance of $102,873.17. The amount expended by the Federation for organizing expenses during the fiscal year was $889,549.66.

The total paid membership of the Federation for the month ending August 31, 1939, was 4,006,354. There were 105 national and international unions comprising 33,744 local unions and 1,563 local trade and federal labour unions directly affiliated. In addition the report showed a total of 4 departments with 942 local department councils, 49 state federations of labour, and 806 city central bodies. During the year charters were issued to one new international union, 23 central labour unions, 322 directly affiliated local trade unions, and 62 federal labour unions.

Under the caption "Organization Work" the executive reviewed the extent of their organizing activities and recommended a continuance of the one cent per member per month assessment to carry on organizational work.

The report showed that 1,442,610 members of affiliated unions were working the 5-day week, while 624,515 enjoy vacations with pay.

The executive after considering the matter of the issuance of charters by the A. F. of L. to central bodies in the Dominion of Canada recommended that section 4 of the report of the special committee on relations of organizations in Canada and the United States adopted by the 1910 convention of the A. F. of L. should be stricken out. This resolution reads as follows:

That Canadian provincial or central bodies holding charters from the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress may at their discretion also hold charters from the American Federation of Labor."

In the section of the report dealing with the "C.I.O. and Peace Negotiations," a further review was made of the conferences between the two groups and the statement was concluded by the assertion that "the A.F. of L. committee still stands ready to resume negotiations."

Under the heading "National Legislation" the report gave a detailed presentation of the activities of the Federation.

The transferring of the U.S. Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency was criticized and the executive recommended that everything possible be done to secure a reversal of the decision, at the same time insisting that the functions and services of the Department of Labor be increased and expanded.

A detailed statement setting forth the efforts made to secure the enactment of proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act was presented in the report the delegates being advised that the Federation would "continue its vigilance over the Act and its administration so that the fundamental rights of Labour guaranteed by the Act shall not be perverted or destroyed."

The delegates were informed that the immediate problem was to restore industry to full productive activity so that the adjustments of this decade may take effect in higher living standards and increased incomes for all. The executive re-emphasized the need of continued efforts to achieve the shorter work-week, with the 30-hour week as the ultimate objective. It was considered essential that proper and adequate agencies should be made available to give workers the training they need in order to equip themselves for new jobs, and to assist in securing suitable employment.

Among other subjects dealt with by the executive were: social security; consumer co-operatives; education; youth; International Federation of Trade Unions; German boycott and the conflict between European nations.

President Roosevelt's Message

In a letter to the convention President Roosevelt drew attention to the international situation declaring that "perhaps the highest service we Americans can render at this time is to demonstrate that our personal liberty, our democratic ways of life, our free representative government, make it possible for us to disagree among ourselves over many things without bitterness and find quickly the means of settlement and adjustment of controversy when it has gone far enough."

Mr. Roosevelt drew attention to the development of Labour's status in economic and industrial life of free trade unionism, and intimated that sound constructive relations between employees and employers should be maintained.

The President thanked the members of the committee from the American Federation of Labor, and the Committee for Industrial Organizations who carried on negotiations for a settlement of the differences between the two organizations, and for "the intelligent and persistent efforts towards peace and congratulated them upon the substantial progress made." He stated that "this must be continued until a sound negotiated basis of peace between the labour groups is reached and agreed upon."

The convention was asked by the President to continue "whole heartedly and generously" the search for an accord and he anticipated "that the progress already made will be continued, and that your committee is prepared to renew the negotiations and continue them until a settlement is reached." The Federation was informed that a similar request was being made of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In his reply President Green informed President Roosevelt that a copy of the executive report was being forwarded to him in which there appeared a statement dealing with negotiations carried on during the past year by committees representing the A.F. of L. and C.I.O.

"Our committee still stands clothed with authority to function, ready to resume negotiations when it is accorded an opportunity to do so."

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

Representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. D. W. Kennedy, third vice-president of the Cigar Makers International Union of America, extended greetings on behalf of the Congress and expressed great pleasure in being chosen as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor. A detailed account of the proceedings of the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in which was featured the resolutions dealing with foreign policy and the expulsion of the C.I.O. Unions, was presented by Mr. Kennedy.

On behalf of the British Trades Union Congress felicitations were extended by Mr. Herbert H. Elvin, general secretary of the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers. In the course of his address, the fraternal delegate of the B. T. U. C. discussed among others the following subjects: Science and trade unionism; workers' leisure; world relationships; and the new European war.

Typographical Delegates denied Representation

A special report of the Credential Committee dealt with the seating in the convention of delegates representing the International Typographical Union. The financial records of the Federation were read indicating that the I. T. U. failed to pay the one cent per member per month assessment, which was levied by the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Denver, Colorado, and the fifty-eighth convention held at Houston, Texas. The chairman of the committee stated that the delegates from the I. T. U. were seated "because their co-delegates at the Houston convention firmly and fully believed that I. T. U. would, during the course of the ensuing year, pay the

American Federation of Labor the full amount of the assessment due." The I. T. U. delegates, when meeting the committee, submitted a resolution which was adopted at the 1939 convention of the International Typographical Union, reading in part "that continued affiliation cannot be dependent upon the International Typographical Union paying said assessment."

A Section of the constitution was read which provided that "delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the regular or special conventions unless the tax and assessments of their organization have been paid in full to the second month preceding the regular or special convention." After pointing out that no exception could be made in this case, the committee recommended that the delegates from the International Typographical Union be denied seats in the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. During the discussion which followed, President C. M. Baker was accorded the privilege of presenting the position of the I. T. U. He reviewed the events since the 1938 convention of that organization and outlined the purported action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. at a meeting held a short time prior to the 1939 convention of the I. T. U., which was as follows: "The executive council decided that in the event the International Typographical Union at its coming convention or by its executive board failing to make provision for the payment of the assessment, that the secretary-treasurer be directed to return their next per capita tax cheque, and if any cheque is received in the meantime that the same be held until the final action of their convention is known on the question." President Baker informed the delegates that the I. T. U. convention answered in the language read by the chairman of the committee, to the effect, "that continued affiliation could not be dependent upon payment of the assessment."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Reports of Committees

Report of Committee on Laws.—To this committee was referred a resolution calling for an increase in the per capita tax paid to the American Federation of Labor by national and international unions. The recommendation of non-concurrence by the committee was adopted by the convention.

Committee on Shorter Work Day.—In a comprehensive report on the subject of the "shorter work day" this committee recommended: (1) Assisting industry so as to put the unemployed at work and progressively raise living standards; (2) reaffirming endorsation of the six-hour day, five-day week, without reduction in pay; and (3) initiating a publicity campaign to feature the importance of the shorter work-week from a standpoint of public welfare.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Organization.—Reporting on the activity of the Federation during the year, the Committee on Organization indicated that special assistance had been extended to the following international unions: The Laundry Workers' International Union; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; United Leather Workers' International Union; International Glove Workers' Union of America; International Metal Engravers' Union; International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union; United Brick and Clay Workers; The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America; Seafarers' International Union of North America; United Textile Workers of America; and the International Union Progressive Mine Workers of America.

After the committee had reported on the growth of the United Textile Workers' Association, the delegate from a directly chartered fur workers' local of the A.F. of L., Toronto, Ont., remarked "that we have to-day in Canada quite a number of locals of the textile industry chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the textile locals are controlled by some of the C.I.O. organizers and the Communist organizers.

"I would suggest to the president and executive council, that in the very near future, these textile workers of Canada should be under the control of the American Federation of Labor."

A number of resolutions which had been referred to the committee were approved and adopted by the convention.

Committee on Legislation.—To this committee was referred that part of the executive report dealing with "National legislation" and also a number of resolutions. From the latter the following were among the recommendations adopted by the convention:

Extension and improvement of U.S. civil service system.

Thirty year optional retirement for government employees.

Favouring the continuance of the bi-partisan nature of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Approving of the U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

Favouring Court of Appeals in Federal Civil Service.

Application of seniority principles to all Federal employees.

Protection for American wood pulp industry from foreign competition.

Prohibiting government agencies purchasing products made in foreign countries.

Social Security for agricultural workers.

Committee on Education.—In presenting its report, the committee informed the convention

that they were in complete agreement with the Permanent Committee on Education which asserted that the "time had come for the broadening of the principle of representation by labour on such local education boards in accordance with labour's interest and responsibility for the sound administration of these agencies." The permanent committee also urged upon every central labour union the task of undertaking such a campaign for adequate representation, and also urged the need for wise planning by labour to bring its maximum contribution to bear in the development of vocational education, juvenile placement, and adult education.

Committee on International Labour Relations.—In its report this committee reviewed the changes which had taken place in Europe affecting the membership of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and necessitated the taking of appropriate action to meet the changes which were going on in many different countries. The delegates were advised that while two national centres, United States and New Zealand, were added to the Federation, Danzig, Memel, South West Africa, South Africa and Greece had gone out. It was reported, however, that the Federation had a net gain in membership of some 6,000,000 since the last triennial congress. The committee further reported that "after a debate on the question of admission of the Russian trade union membership the Congress finally voted down the proposal for the admission of the Russian delegates and adopted the proposal as presented by the United States delegate which recommended that they discontinue further negotiations with the Russians in line with the action taken at the Oslo meeting the previous year."

It was suggested that the decision of the I. F. T. U. to consult the four affiliated national centres of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Argentine regarding the increase in the number of vice-presidents from five to six, should be carefully considered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The recommendations of the committee that the I. F. T. U. be invited to hold its regular executive meeting in the United States as soon as the international tension makes it feasible, was adopted.

Satisfaction was expressed for the steps being taken to reorganize the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the establishing of a closer bond of unity between the workers in the Western Hemisphere.

A recommendation that the convention convey to the Canadian membership a message of "the most cordial and fraternal good wishes for the achievement of the high objectives which has prompted their patriotic action in joining the colours to fight for democracy," was unanimously adopted.

Resignation of Mr. Frank Morrison

Prior to the election of officers, Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, intimated to the convention that he would not be a candidate for the ensuing year, owing to his advanced years and increasing visual incapacity. Mr. Morrison reviewed his long association with the Federation (since 1897) and expressed the hope that he might be of some assistance in adjusting the differences between his own organization, the International Typographical Union, and the American Federation of Labor.

In expressing regret at the decision of Secretary-treasurer Morrison to resign, Vice-president Matthew Woll, stated that "when the announcement goes forth, not only throughout our land, to our neighbours on the north, but throughout the whole of the labour world they, too, will express deep regret and manifest keen disappointment at the event that has taken place to-day."

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of Mr. Morrison's long and efficient services, and authorized the executive council to tangibly recognize his service by the payment of a retirement compensation of $6,000 annually.

Committee on Resolutions

To this committee was referred the message of President Roosevelt calling for unity in the labour movement of the United States. After reviewing at some length the efforts put forth by the A. F. of L. in this direction, the committee expressed appreciation for the President's desire to be helpful in bringing about this condition but "called attention to the fact that further appeals would be more fittingly directed to the C. I. O." The committee approved the reply of President Green to the letter of President Roosevelt. Before the adoption of the committee's report vice-president Daniel J. Tobin urged that every effort be made to heal the breach dividing labour and "that there be one organization of the workers in this country."

Other Adopted Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the resolutions adopted were as follows:—

Urging the application of apprenticeship standards as recommended by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Proposing organization of union committees to promote an industrial safety program.

Requesting enforcement of provisions of Wages and Hours Act in the furniture industry.

Opposing extension of the immigration laws of the United States.

Full rights of adult suffrage to all citizens.

Favouring amendments to National Labour Relations Act and calling especially for the creation of a new Board of five members and a change in personnel.

Recommending a Federal investigation of the construction industry.

Protection of trade union representation and collective bargaining rights in draft of official industrial mobilization plan.

Favouring a boycott against German and Russian goods and services, such boycott to apply to all other countries joining with Germany and Russia in the present conflict.

Continuation of the boycott against Japanese goods and services while that country is at war with China.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, William L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis; second vice-president, Thomas A. Rickert, New York; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington; fifth vice-president, Arthur Wharton, Washington; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; tenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eleventh vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; twelfth vice-president, William D. Mahon, Detroit; thirteenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; fourteenth vice-president, George E. Browne, New York; fifteenth vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo, secretary-treasurer, George Meany, Washington.

The selection of fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was referred to the executive council.

New Orleans, La., was selected as convention city for 1940.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Summary of Proceedings of the Second Constitutional Convention, featured by a Declaration on War Policy and Unemployment

THE second constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was held in San Francisco, October 10-13, 1939, with 385 delegates in attendance, representing 35 national and international unions, 7 national organizing committees, 25 state industrial union councils, 85 city and county industrial union councils, and 93 local industrial unions. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. George Wilson, president of the San Francisco Industrial Council and by Mr. Harry Bridges, West Coast Director of the C. I. O. The latter after reviewing labour conditions in the western area generally and California in particular, called attention to the many changes which had occurred in the past few years and which had been to the advantage of organized labour. Much of the credit for these changes was given to the Governor of the state of California, Culbert L. Oslon, who was introduced as the next speaker.

During the course of his address Governor Olson enumerated the progressive labour legislation required by the state, such as—"a little Wagner Act"; a minimum wage law to cover the areas not covered by the Federal law; state monopoly of the writing of workmen's compensation insurance; effective laws to protect women and minors in industry; better safety laws; consumer education and consumer protection; progressive farm legislation; public ownership of public utilities; a broad system of social insurance; to revise and reform the tax system; and a generous old-age pension system. Governor Olson stated his administration was "determined to put an end to the dole as a means of unemployment relief by providing employment at productive and useful work for those who are unable to find employment in private industry." The speaker made a strong plea for labour unity in the United states.

Address of President Lewis

Thanking the previous speakers for the welcome accorded the delegates, President Lewis gave a brief outline of the functions of the organization, and declared that the aims of the membership were the achieving of orderly progress in union activities and the carrying on of an educational program among the unorganized workers of the country.

Discussing the European situation, the president said that "safety and security for Americans lie in non-participation in this conflict and the addressing of ourselves to the major problems now confronting us in our own internal economy and domestic establishment." He called upon the people of the United States to support the President's program of neutrality.

While not minimizing the importance of the other activities of the Congress, President Lewis emphasized that organizing the unorganized would be the main objective of the membership during the next year.

Message of President Roosevelt

In a message for the delegates, President Roosevelt extended personal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. Referring to the problems confronting the United States as a result of the international situation, President Roosevelt contended that "the highest service Americans can render at this time is to demonstrate that our personal liberty, our democratic ways of life, our free representative government, make it possible for us to disagree among ourselves over many things without bitterness and find quickly the means of settlement and adjustment of controversy when it has gone far enough." He drew attention to the conflict and separation in the labour movement of the United States and intimated that this division could not be overlooked "when discord in any group is so harmful to world peace." Drawing attention to the negotiations carried on to promote reunion and bring about peace in the labour movement, the President asked, that these be continued until a settlement is reached.

Reports of Committees

Committee on Officer's Reports.—This Committee reviewed the president's address, with special reference to such features as—the growth of the organization; work of the various officers; support of the National Labor Relations Act; efforts to maintain the W. P. A. program; the new contract of the United Mine Workers of America; and the European conflict. It was the committee's contention "that the greatest contribution that can be made to the cause of democracy, peace and prosperity, is through the building of the progressive labour movement." Under the heading "organizational activities" the committee advocated the need for increased co-ordination of the activities of the C. I. O. organizations in Canada, and recommended that the executive officers be requested to establish a method which will provide a uniform approach to the problems of all C. I. O. unions in the Dominion. The stated intention of the officers to continue their efforts in behalf of the unemployed youth and co-operation with bone fide youth organizations received the approval of the committee. In regard to social security, the committee endorsed the position laid down by the executive board, as follows: "That the C. I. O. undertake a national campaign in co-operation with old age and progressive groups to achieve a program of real security for our aged people upon the basis of a pension of $60 per month at 60 years of age for individuals and $90 per month for married couples of 60 years of age."

The full report of the committee was adopted.

Committee on Press and Publicity.—In the report of this committee the press of the city and state industrial union councils were urged to broaden the scope of their endeavours in publicity and education so as to reach an ever-growing number of readers in the working, professional and middle class population. The committee urged that the various organizations take advantage of the facilities of broadcasting stations to present labour's views.

Committee on Appeals.—After taking into consideration the various viewpoints and proposals embodied in resolutions submitted, the committee recommended the establishment of an appeal committee setting forth its functions.

Labour and the European War

For a number of resolutions received on the subject matter of "Labour and the European War", the committee on resolutions submitted a substitute, the conclusion of which read as follows:

(1) Labour wants no war or any part of it and while countries in Europe are engaged in their barbaric orgies of conquest and aggression as they have been doing for centuries, it must ever be the purpose of the United States to remain out of these wars; and

(2) That the C.I.O. offers its support to President Roosevelt's neutrality policy based upon the cardinal principle of keeping America out of war and calls for further legislation to take the profits out of war business by rigorous taxation of excess profits and surplus incomes; and

(3) That this second annual convention of the C.I.O. declares in no unequivocal terms that we will defend the free institutions of this Republic, the greatest democracy on earth, under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, a government of the people, for the people and by the people. It shall ever be our purpose as Americans to defend our country and our free institutions against foreign invasion; and

(4) The C.I.O. will devote itself to continuing the organization of the unorganized American workers, promoting genuine collective bargaining, for the welfare of American labor and the stabilization of industry, and, through the preservation of peace, find a solution of the basic economic ills of this country and bring about a permanent prosperity. By these efforts we shall prove to the world that the United States is the highest form of democratic government on earth and set the example of the effectiveness of democratic government in promoting life, liberty and happiness for mankind.

The convention adopted the resolution and ordered that a copy be sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, all members of the Congress and to the governor of each state.

Technological Unemployment

A number of resolutions were also received on "technological unemployment," and the committee presented a substitute, which contained the following recommendations:

That this convention calls upon the Federal Government through its appropriate agencies to make an investigation looking toward legislation calling for—

(*a*) An immediate and thorough-going survey of technological unemployment and its consequences;

(*b*) A further shortening of the number of hours of work per day and the total number of hours per week, without any decrease in established wages under collective bargaining agreements or minimum wage and hour legislation until the goal of a 6-hour day and 30-hour week is reached; and

(*c*) Measures which will assure to the workers full employment and the just distribution of the benefits of technological improvements.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:

Favouring a program for insurance for medical care on a Federal basis covering all persons.

Endorsing an old age pension program based upon a flat maximum pension of $60 per month for each single person and $90 for each married couple with an age limit of 60 years.

Expansion of the public assistance program.

Seeking legislation establishing permanent and total disability benefits.

Increasing the amount of unemployment compensation benefits.

Extension of the merit system in the civil service.

Expansion of the United States Housing Authority program.

Authorizing the establishment of a union label department of the C.I.O.

Supporting a program of efficient and adequate reforestation.

Calling for action on the Federal Wage Hour law, as follows: (1) Raising of the minimum standards; (2) adequate enforcement machinery; (3) condemning alleged inefficiency of the Wage Hour Administration; (4) opposition to any weakening of the provisions of the law and demanding public hearings on all proposed amendments before action taken.

Listing the corporations alleged to be unfair to labour.

Supporting the organization of workers in the retail, wholesale and department store industry.

Establishing guarantees of collective bargaining in government contracts.

Elimination of war-time profiteering.

Seeking the franchise for residents of the District of Columbia.

Representation of labour on the directing bodies of private welfare agencies.

Enforcement of the child labour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the enactment of the Federal Child Labor Amendment in state legislatures.

Maintenance of model conditions of employment in the Federal service.

Seeking suitable representation upon the governing board of the American Red Cross.

Opposition to all forms of sales and other consumer taxation, direct or indirect.

Urging newspaper publishers to comply with the National Labor Relations Act.

Development of co-operatives for the distribution of the goods and services required by the members.

Authorizing the continuation of the negotiating committee for labour unity.

Opposing political or economic discrimination based upon race, colour, creed or nationality.

Condemning the principle that wage increases must be related to increases in the cost of living.

Restricting the use of the National Guard in labour disputes.

Federal aid to educational facilities.

Extension of the work of the Monopoly Investigating Committee.

Requesting full access to the facilities of radio broadcasting stations for organized labour.

Condemning the action of corporations in moving operations from one community to another.

Expressing opposition to the existence of wage differentials.

Defending labour against state anti-labour laws.

Changes in workmen's compensations laws as follows: (1) benefits to be liberalized and increased; (2) extended to include occupational diseases not now covered; and (3) the state fund method to be adopted.

Amending the proposed Neutrality Act to give assistance to merchant seamen.

Continuing co-operation between the C.I.O. and farm groups.

Organizing workers in the aviation industry, utilities, hospitals, banks, brokerage houses and other financial institutions and farm labour.

Revision of the methods and procedure of the National Labor Relations Board.

Insisting on appropriate labour representation on all important federal and state administrative agencies.

Repeal of the criminal syndicalist law.

Demanding full C.I.O. representation to the International Labor Office.

Favouring a comprehensive youth program.

Requesting President Roosevelt to call a conference of representatives of labour, industry and government to end unemployment.

Adherence to contractual obligations in letter and in spirit.

Condemning the use of anti-trust laws against labour.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, John L. Lewis, Washington, D.C.; vice-presidents, Sidney Hillman, New York, N.Y.; Philip Murray, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. G. Thomas, Detroit, Mich.; Sherman H. Dalrymple, Akron, Ohio; Reid Robinson, Denver, Colo.; Emil Rieve, New York, N.Y.; secretary-treasurer, James Carey, Washington, D.C. In addition to the elected officers, the executive board of the C.I.O. consists of one representative from each of the affiliated central organizations.

CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

THE Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization held a conference in Ottawa on November 5. In attendance were 105 delegates from Eastern Canada representing 55,000 members, according to a statement made to the conference, which was under the chairmanship of Mr. Silby Barrett, Director of the Canadian Region, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Among the resolutions adopted was one submitted by representatives of steel workers in Hamilton, Sydney, Trenton, and Sault Ste. Marie. This urged co-operation with the Federal Government in the "prosecution of the war and in the maintenance of fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions and in the avoidance of industrial strife."

Emphasizing that "national necessity demands that the steel industry operate efficiently, continuously and with a maximum of co-operation between management and labour," the resolution urged that, "The Dominion Department of Labour call into conference with them, representatives of management and labour, the purpose of this conference being to stabilize efficient production, promote satisfactory relations in the steel industry and enable common and competitive problems to be solved."

In furtherance of this program the resolution declared it "imperative that collective agreements be negotiated by representatives of bargaining agencies chosen by ballot vote of the employees in the various steel plants," such agreements to include the following:

"1. Uniform standards of wages, hours and working conditions.

"2. A minimum basic labour rate of not less than 50 cents an hour.

"3. All occupations to be classified, with appropriate adjustments of rates.

"4. The eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week to be standard practice.

"5. Payment of time and one-half for time in excess of standard day or week.

"6. Stipulated methods and procedure for settling differences and disputes as they may arise.

"7. The Department of Labour shall insist that, in placing Government contracts for steel and/or its products, the above principles and the conditions established shall be observed by the producer."

Subsequently, in a conference with the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, the Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization submitted a memorandum, the conclusion of which was as follows:

"To eliminate the injustices and dangers which confront our people, the Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization, insists:—

"1. That labour should have adequate representation on all government boards and agencies set up to cope with the war situation and to mobilize national defence. In addition we feel that the industrial workers who are engaged in the production of necessary war supplies should have an opportunity of putting forward through their organizations and representatives, their opinions on all matters concerning production, wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

"2. That minimum wages should at all times be determined by what responsible Social Welfare and Government Bodies consider to be the standard for health and decency. The real wages of workers must not be allowed to suffer from rising living costs, and that every effort must be made to stop profiteering. It is our opinion that the creation of the Price Control Board is to be commended. However, we feel that this Board should co-operate with labour organizations in the various localities to investigate and curb profiteering, by establishing and giving assistance to the work of local anti-profiteering committees.

"3. That pre-occupation with foreign affairs must not be allowed to detract attention from unemployment and other pressing problems of internal economic insecurity. Knowing that the aftermath of war means increased unemployment and insecurity, we urge the government to immediately put into effect national unemployment insurance.

"4. More than usual vigilance must be exercised to guard existing labour and social legislation and democratic rights against curtailment under the pretext of emergency considerations. We demand that the Federal Government intercede to prevent the destruction of franchise in municipal election now being ordered by the Province of Ontario and further that organized labour be given the full freedom to criticize and oppose any curtailment of civil liberties."

Immigration to Canada During First Six Months of Fiscal Year

During the first six-month period of the current fiscal year, 12,024 immigrants entered Canada up to September 30, compared with 10,704 entering the Dominion during the same period of 1938, according to statistics issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Of the total number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the period reviewed, 2,544 were from the British Isles, an increase of 15·1 per cent over the number reported for the same period in 1938; 3,410 were from the United States, an increase of 1·3 per cent; 1,556 from Northern European countries, an increase of 79·5 per cent, while 4,514 were classified under "other races" an increase of 5·9 per cent.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Meeting of the Emergency War Committee

THE Emergency Committee, to which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has delegated its powers during the war, owing to the impossibility of convening the Governing Body itself, met at Geneva on September 20th and 21st and elected the officers of the Governing Body for the year 1939-1940. Mr. Carter Goodrich, United States Government representative, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Oersted (Employer, Denmark) and Mr. Mertens (Worker, Belgium) were unanimously re-elected as Employers' and Workers' Vice-Chairmen respectively.

The Committee took note of twenty-eight replies hitherto received from Governments, which are unanimous in declaring that the International Labour Organization should endeavour to function as completely as possible during the war. The Government representatives in attendance at the meeting took the opportunity of reaffirming their intention of maintaining the activity of the International Labour Office.

The United States Government representative in particular said that this question had been considered by the highest authorities of his country, and that they had declared themselves in favour of the energetic continuance of the work of the International Labour Office, which should be practically adapted to the conditions of the present period on the lines of the program of activity laid down by the Governing Body. The maintenance of the International Labour Organization as an instrument of co-operation between Governments, employers and workers will, he said, be of the utmost value during the war and during the difficult period which may be expected immediately after the cessation of hostilities.

The representatives of Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Norway and Poland made similar statements on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Committee warmly approved the intention of the Director of the International Labour Office to convene the Second Labour Conference of American States Members of the Organization at Havana in November as previously arranged. The representatives of Governments, Employers and Workers all agreed that this Conference should be held. It will be a manifestation of the vitality of the International Labour Organization and its determination to carry out the work entrusted to it. The Committee decided that the preparations for the Conference should be continued, and the Governments concerned informed of the measures taken.

It was also decided that, in connection with the Havana Conference, the Office should call a meeting at Havana of the American members of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, which was to have met in Geneva towards the end of the year, but which has had to be postponed owing to the international situation. It is thought very important that the study of conditions in agriculture should be continued actively, especially in connection with the countries of America, since the increased demand of Europe for agricultural products will raise new and important problems.

The meetings of the Committee of Statistical Experts, the Committee of Experts on Safety in Coal Mines, the Preparatory Technical Conference Safety in Coal Mines, and the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene, which had been fixed for various dates in October and November, have been postponed.

The Emergency Committee, it was announced, was to meet again on October 10th, when it was to consider in more detail the way in which the work of the International Labour Office could be adapted to wartime conditions, and will discuss proposals for a revised budget for 1940.

National Housing Act Loans

The Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, has released figures showing National Housing Act loans to October 31, 1939, at above $45,000,000 and the number of new homes provided at more than 12,500.

Loans approved in October numbered 435, an increase of 42 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The volume of loans at $1,312,974 also showed an increase over the October, 1938 total of $1,269,009.

It is estimated by the Department of Finance that Dominion and National Housing Act loans to date account for home building construction (excluding land) aggregating well over $50,000,000. Based on the generally accepted estimate that 80 per cent of the cost of house construction goes to skilled or unskilled labour, either directly or indirectly, the contribution of this legislation to employment and the elimination of unemployment is estimated at a minimum of $40,000,000. This does not take into account advances under the Home Improvement plan which is estimated to have provided an additional $28,000,000 in wages and salaries.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 11,891, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,186,786 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,932, having an aggregate membership of 243,569 persons, 9·1 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,891 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,186,786 persons, as compared with 1,166,242 in the preceding month. This increase of 20,544 workers, or 1·8 per cent was considerably larger than that noted at October 1, 1938, and also exceeded that average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1938.

The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 119·6 at September 1 to 121·7 at the beginning of October, as compared with 116·7 at October 1, 1938. The index for the date under review was lower than that of 125·7 at the beginning of October, 1937, and was also below the October 1, 1929, figure of 125·6; with these exceptions, it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available.

Since the expansion at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 114·9 at September 1, 1939, to 117·9 at October 1, when it was higher than the corrected figure for any other month since the end of 1937.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at October 1 in recent years: 1939, 121·7; 1938, 116·7; 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8 and 1927, 110·3.

There was an exceptionally large increase in manufacturing at October 1, 1939, the number of persons added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments being substantially greater than at that date in any other autumn for which data are available; indeed, the increase of 22,234 persons, or 3·8 per cent since September 1, has infrequently been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade reported considerably increased activity, while highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, that on the highways being particularly marked. The expansion in logging and transportation was greater-than-normal in the experience of past years; on the other hand, the losses in construction also exceeded the average.

The records show that for October 1, 1938, 10,983 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,119,291 workers, or 14,426 more than at September 1; improvement had then been indicated in logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade, while employment in manufacturing and services had declined.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of October, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggre-

gating 33,334 persons, compared with 33,095 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the October 1 survey of employment to 1,220,120 in 12,305 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 121·7 in the industries above enumerated, to 121·3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for September 1, the index was lowered from 119·6 to 119·2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four Western Provinces, while employment declined in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec. Except in Prince Edward Island, the level of activity was higher than at October 1, 1938. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the index was also higher than at the same date in 1937, but elsewhere employment was in smaller volume; however, the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.—Further improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, and in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, although the tendency was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The 832 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 86,049 persons at September 1, to 87,208 at the beginning of October. The general gain exceeds that indicated at the same date of last autumn, and compares favourably with the small loss reported, on the average, in these provinces as a unit at October 1 in the years since 1920. The index at 117·9 at the latest date, was 3·4 points higher than at October 1, 1938. Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food and lumber products recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded more employment, and there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and construction were slacker; the large reduction in the latter took place mainly in highway work.

The 799 firms furnishing data for October 1, 1938, had employed 83,810 men and women, or 831 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Chiefly as a result of curtailment in construction, there was a contra-seasonal decline in employment in Quebec, where employment was, however, in greater volume than at October 1, 1938. Except in construction and hotels and restaurants, the trend was generally favourable, there being large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. Statistics were compiled from 2,950 establishments in Quebec with 360,815 workers, compared with 366,946 at the beginning of September. The index fell from 128·5 at September 1, 1939, to 126·4 at the date under review, as compared with 121·6 at October 1, 1938. Returns were then tabulated from 2,730 firms having 342,801 persons in their employ, as compared with 333,158 in the preceding report.

Ontario.—The trend continued upward in Ontario, according to 5,195 employers of 482,631 men and women, or 20,640 more than at the beginning of September. This gain was decidedly larger than that reported at October 1, 1938, and also greatly exceeded the increase at the same date in any other year of the record, except 1937. The index rose from 116·2 in the preceding month, to 121·4 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1937; with the exception of six months in that year, it was also the highest index recorded in any month since December, 1929.

There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1939, most of the industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, land transportation, building and trade recorded decided improvement. On the other hand, there were contractions in mining, shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning establishments and highway construction and maintenance.

For October 1, 1938, 4,780 firms had reported a staff of 452,944, as compared with 449,675 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115·8, or 5·6 points below the latest figure.

Prairie Provinces.—There were increases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, those in Saskatchewan being greatest. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in manufacturing (mainly of food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, highway construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants, building and railway construction

were quieter. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,687 establishments with an aggregate working force of 151,713 employees, compared with 148,699 at September 1. The index at the latest date, 116·4, was the highest for any month since December, 1931, being over three points above that for the beginning of October in 1938, when the 1,538 co-operating employers had reported 144,434 persons on their payrolls, compared with 143,149 in the preceding month.

was reported by the 1,136 employers furnishing statistics for October 1, 1938; this was a decline of some 700 from their September 1 staffs.

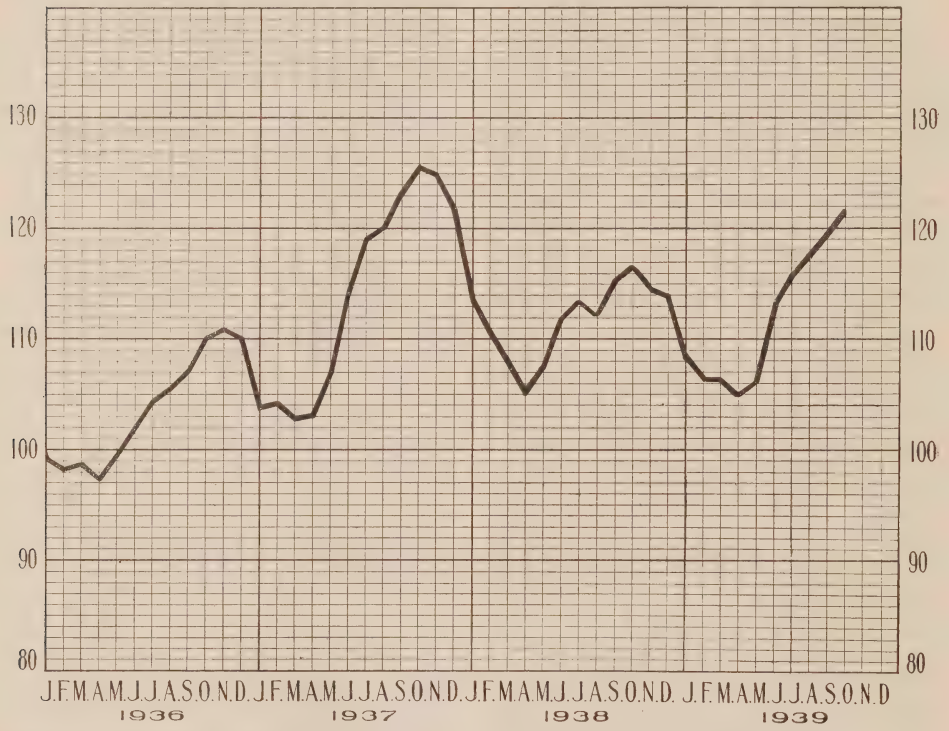
Table 1 gives indexes by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while activity declined in Quebec City and Vancouver. The indexes of employment in Montreal, Toronto,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed improvement, chiefly in vegetable food and metal-using factories and in logging and trade. On the other hand, animal food and lumber plants, mining, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,227 firms, whose staffs, rose from 102,551 at September 1, to 104,419 at the beginning of October. Moderate losses had been registered at October 1, 1938, and the index at 111·3, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 118·7. An aggregate working force of 95,302 men and women

Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were higher than at October 1, 1938, but in Quebec City and Windsor they were rather lower.

Montreal.—There was a further increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,715 co-operating establishments employed 171,034 persons, or 1,406 more than at September 1. Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation and trade also afforded more em-

ployment, while there were pronounced losses in construction work. Improvement had also been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 108·2, compared with 110·2 at the latest date. For October 1, 1938, data had been furnished by 1,582 firms having 165,547 employees, compared with 163,302 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec declined at the date under review, according to information from 210 employers with a staff of 15,509, or 2,276 fewer than at September 1. There were losses in services and construction, while manufacturing afforded rather more employment. The index, at 111·5, was 5·6 points lower than at the beginning of October, 1938, when 191 establishments had reported 15,992 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,761 firms employing 146,697 workers, compared with 142,032 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, vegetable food and printing divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, services were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs had been made at October 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level; 1,620 employers had then reported a combined working force of 137,285 persons, and the index had stood at 109·4, compared with 114·1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing, construction, trade and transportation were rather more active, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 231 establishments furnishing data aggregated 15,063, or 345 more than at September 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 204 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 14,343 workers.

Hamilton.—Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in textiles and iron and steel, that in the latter being particularly pronounced. Other industries showed little general change; transportation and trade were rather more active, while services were seasonally quieter. Statements were tabulated from 331 businessmen with 35,265 employees, compared with 33,190 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in rather smaller volume; a reduction in personnel had been reported by the 302 employers whose statistics were then included in the survey, and who had a staff of 33,318 at October 1, 1938.

Windsor.—There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants, and in beverage and chemical factories. One hundred and ninety-six concerns employed 17,260 persons, as against 15,928 at September 1. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 190 co-operating establishments had reported 17,317 employees. The index of 126·7 at October 1, 1938, was nearly two points higher than that of 124·8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Further improvement was shown in Winnipeg at October 1, when the 529 firms furnishing data employed 43,112 men and women, or 265 more than in the preceding month. Transportation, construction, services and trade were rather more active, while manufacturing on the whole was practically unchanged. A slight falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 499 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,423 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly lower, standing at 96·3, as compared with 98·8 at October 1, 1939.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver at October 1 declined from the preceding month, according to information from 523 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,689 persons, compared with 39,172 at September 1. Construction and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation and services; manufacturing was also quieter, chiefly due to seasonal slackening in fish-preserving plants. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1938, but the index then stood at 114·7, as compared with 115·8 at the date under review. Statements for October 1 of last year had been received from 473 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,362.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in factory employment at October 1, when the 6,468 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 613,558 persons, or 22,234 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3·8 per cent has seldom been exceeded in previous months of the record; the exceptions are almost entirely the gains recorded at February 1 in a number of years, which represent partial recovery from the usual year-end losses. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115·3 at September 1 to 119·7 at October 1, as compared with 112·5 at the same date of last year; while it was two points lower than the October 1, 1937, figure, it was higher than in any other October of the record except that of 1929.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1939, 119·7; 1938, 112·5; 1937, 121·7; 1936, 109·0; 1935, 103·3; 1934, 94·4; 1933, 86·7; 1932, 84·1; 1931, 91·8; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 120·2; 1928, 115·7 and 1927, 106·4.

On the average, employment in manufacturing generally at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1938, has shown only a slight increase, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in the same number of years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which advanced from 112·1 in the preceding month to 116·0 at October 1; this was the highest figure since that for December 1, 1937.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there were also moderate reductions in tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants. On the other hand, there were exceptionally large increases in employment in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories, supplemented by gains on a smaller scale in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,209, had employed 573,157 men and women, compared with 579,791 in the preceding month. The most marked losses had then been reported in canneries and lumber mills.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, but improvement was indicated in meat-preparing and packing plants. Statistics were received from 321 manufacturers, employing 29,385 persons, as compared with 31,081 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most marked in British Columbia, was on a larger scale than that registered at the corresponding date of last year, but the index was then many points lower.

Leather and Products.—An increase was reported in footwear and other leather plants at October 1, mainly in Ontario. The 332 employers making returns reported 24,636 workers, or 528 more than at September 1. Employment at the beginning of October a year ago had shown a decrease from the preceding month; the index number then stood at 113·3, compared with 119·5 at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a much higher level than at October 1, 1938. The reduction at the date under review took place very largely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, vehicle and other wood-using factories showed improvement. A combined working force of 49,336 persons was reported by the 950 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 50,146 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Musical Instruments.—A slight decline was registered in musical instrument plants, in which the employment level was unchanged from last autumn. Thirty-six establishments reported 1,661 employees, as compared with 1,709 in the preceding month.

Plant Products, Edible.—The canning of vegetable foods showed a decided advance, while flour and cereal, sugar and syrup, bread and bakery and chocolate and confectionery factories were also more active. The staffs of the 546 reporting firms aggregated 48,841 persons, or 5,056 more than in their last return. There were gains in all five economic areas. The general improvement compared favourably with the large decrease registered at the corresponding date in 1938, when the index was many points lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—An upward movement was indicated by 710 employers in this group, who had 69,407 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 68,330 at the beginning of September. Recovery took place in pulp and paper mills, and there were also gains in paper product manufacturing, while no general change was shown in printing and publishing. A smaller increase had been reported at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed further expansion at October 1, 1939; data were compiled from 54 firms with 14,329 employees, as against 14,023 in their last report. A smaller gain had been recorded at the same date in 1938, when employment was at a decidedly lower level.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other textile factories reported greatly heightened activity; 1,168 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 104,290 workers at the beginning of September, to 110,066 at the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, although the trend was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia. Smaller increases had been noted at the beginning of October last year, and the index then was lower by 3·5 points than at October 1, 1939.

Beverages.—An upward tendency was in evidence in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 147 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 10,010 workers, or 289 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at October 1, 1938, when a slight loss had been indicated.

Tobacco.—Curtailment was reported in tobacco manufacturing, the 45 factories whose data were tabulated reducing their staffs by 184 to 8,159 at October 1. The index was higher than at the same date in 1938; a decline had then also been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Further expansion was noted in chemical factories, 302 of which had a working force of 19,636, as compared with 18,839 in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than at the first of October of last year, when little general change had been indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Clay product and glass factories showed reduced activity, while the stone division of this group reported slight improvement. Statements were received from 222 manufacturers employing 11,029 persons at October 1, compared with 11,210 at the beginning of September. The index was rather higher than at the corresponding date in 1938, a greater loss on the whole having then been recorded.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a falling-off in electric light and power plants at October 1, when 101 establishments reported 17,944 workers, compared with 18,077 in the preceding month. A gain had been noted at the same date of last year; however, the index number then stood at 136·6, compared with 141·7 at the beginning of October in 1939.

Electrical Appliances.—In the electrical apparatus division, 125 works employed 18,507 men and women, or 503 more than in their last report. A decrease had been indicated at October 1, 1938, when the index was slightly higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Increases were shown at the beginning of October in the crude, rolled and forged, automobile, railway rolling stock and other vehicle, boiler, engine and tank, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliances, and many other divisions of the iron and steel group, in which the general advance was especially large for the time of year. Statements were received from 931 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 132,916 persons, as compared with 123,215 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in most provinces, the gains in Ontario being particularly pronounced. A decline, on the whole, had been shown at the first of October of last year, when activity was at a decidedly lower level, the index then standing at 92·4, compared with 101·5 at the latest date.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—A combined working force of 26,183 persons was reported by the 190 co-operating employers, who had 25,295 at the beginning of September. There was improvement in the precious and the base metal divisions. The index was some nine points higher than in the autumn of 1938.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—The personnel of the 98 firms furnishing data in these industries aggregated 13,041, or 259 more than in the preceding month. A loss had been noted at October 1, 1938, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 370 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 16,262 workers to 33,988 at the date under review. This expansion was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1938, also exceeding the usual seasonal gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 115·6 at October 1, 1939, was higher than at that date in 1938, when it stood at 78·8. However, it was lower than the October 1, 1937, figure of 208·5. Camps in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported most of the gain.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was an important seasonal advance in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was fractionally higher than at October 1, 1938, when the increase from September had been smaller. Returns were received from 101 operators employing 25,179 persons at October 1, 1939, as compared with 23,972 in their last report. The gains took place mainly in the Albertan coalfields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed slight improvement, 229 companies reporting 43,843 workers, or 36 more than at the beginning of September. Nova Scotia and Quebec mines were rather more active, but there was a falling-off in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Greater expansion had been noted at the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was some twenty points lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—A moderate decline was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 103 firms employing 10,086 persons, compared with 10,214 in the preceding month. Activity in these industries was higher than at October

1, 1938, when little general change had been indicated.

Communications

Communications gained slightly from the last report; the companies and branches furnishing data recorded a staff of 23,363 employees, as compared with 23,314 at September 1; an increase on telegraphs was largely offset by a loss on telephones. The index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1938, employment in communications having then declined.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railway, Cartage and Storage.—Considerable additions to payrolls were indicated in local transportation and storage, 665 persons being taken on by the 288 co-operating firms, who employed 30,865 men and women. Employment in this industry was in greater volume than at October 1 of last year, although a larger advance had then been shown.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 100 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls were enlarged from 61,937 at September 1 to 67,053 at the beginning of October. The advance, which was widely distributed, was due in part to the engagement of men for guard duty. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, and the index, at 77·9, was then several points lower than at the latest date, viz., 84·3.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A slight falling off was registered in the water transportation group, in which 122 companies employed 16,921 workers; this was a reduction of 67 from September 1. A greater decline had been noted at October 1 of last year, but the index then stood at 96·1, as compared with 91·2 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further increase in building, 632 persons being added to the forces of the 883 co-operating contractors. They had 34,964 employees; this number was above that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, although a larger gain had then been indicated. Considerable improvement was recorded in Ontario at the date under review.

Highway.—Employment in this group was curtailed in most provinces, Manitoba and Alberta being the exceptions; the losses in Quebec were the largest. Statements were tabulated from 436 employers throughout the Dominion, whose payrolls, standing at 94,048, were smaller by 24,667 workers than at September 1. The number employed on road work was below that reported at October 1, 1938, when an increase had been noted.

Railway.—There was a falling-off in railway construction and maintenance. The forces of the 33 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 31,001 at the beginning of September, to 30,147 at the date under review. A larger reduction had been registered at October 1, 1938, and the general level of employment in this industry was then slightly lower.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1936=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	102·6	101·6	99·3	129·1	95·9
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·9	85·8	86·1	94·6	82·1
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	90·9	89·1	89·6	98·7	85·6
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0
Oct. 1, 1936	110·1	117·9	106·0	112,6	108·6	108·1
Sept. 1, 1937	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Sept. 1, 1938	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1939	100·0	7·3	30·4	40·7	12·8	8·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939	Oct. 1, 1938	Oct. 1, 1937	Oct. 1, 1936	Oct. 1, 1935	Oct. 1, 1934
MANUFACTURING	51·7	119·7	115·3	112·5	121·7	109·0	103·3	94·4
Animal products—edible	2·5	151·2	159·9	134·4	143·7	129·0	124·6	113·9
Fur and products	·2	110·3	107·8	96·5	98·2	87·3	103·2	89·6
Leather and products	2·1	119·5	116·9	113·3	117·0	112·4	110·1	100·0
Boots and shoes	1·4	120·3	119·3	115·8	118·8	114·3	114·0	103·0
Lumber and products	4·2	91·1	92·6	82·5	96·2	85·3	79·9	71·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	83·0	86·6	72·9	88·9	79·2	72·5	63·9
Furniture	·6	86·0	84·2	86·3	94·5	87·3	82·0	76·9
Other lumber products	1·1	121·7	118·8	110·0	120·5	102·9	101·1	92·6
Musical instruments	·1	58·2	59·9	58·3	55·5	56·0	50·1	50·4
Plant products—edible	4·1	160·3	143·7	146·9	161·1	161·4	136·2	135·0
Pulp and paper products	5·8	111·8	110·1	108·2	115·3	104·7	98·5	95·0
Pulp and paper	2·6	101·5	99·4	99·2	112·3	97·6	89·1	86·3
Paper products	·9	138·3	132·7	135·8	138·6	125·5	115·9	106·8
Printing and publishing	2·3	116·0	116·1	110·6	111·0	106·8	105·0	102·5
Rubber products	1·9	114·7	112·2	104·4	113·9	103·2	92·3	91·8
Textile products	9·3	126·5	119·9	123·0	129·9	122·0	116·9	109·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	135·0	127·9	129·9	141·6	132·7	131·7	121·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	102·7	98·8	95·9	103·0	93·7	90·7	89·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	147·3	133·3	130·7	148·4	146·6	141·2	117·4
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	443·5	423·5	493·1	544·7	516·2	529·8	467·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	127·5	121·8	122·5	129·1	126·5	123·5	115·0
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	121·0	114·7	121·0	124·9	115·0	105·6	100·8
Other textile products	1·0	115·8	107·9	109·1	110·8	103·1	97·2	91·6
Tobacco	·7	99·1	101·3	96·3	101·3	91·9	107·2	105·9
Beverages	·8	186·9	181·8	173·2	156·6	141·8	138·4	126·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	168·7	161·9	159·4	159·4	141·0	132·0	120·4
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	97·8	99·4	91·7	99·9	87·5	84·5	74·5
Electric light and power	1·5	141·7	142·8	136·6	129·5	123·2	119·6	117·6
Electrical apparatus	1·6	1o6·1	132·4	137·5	157·0	126·3	128·4	108·5
Iron and steel products	11·2	101·5	94·1	92·4	107·0	87·2	84·7	70·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	145·3	129·3	109·4	145·0	113·7	112·0	81·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	119·9	115·9	116·4	134·6	109·0	94·9	81·9
Agricultural implements	·4	51·2	45·0	54·2	72·5	45·3	53·0	34·6
Land vehicles	4·5	88·4	82·7	82·4	93·5	79·7	79·0	68·0
Automobiles and parts	1·4	114·7	101·6	115·9	129·8	111·5	110·8	71·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	74·7	61·0	71·8	70·9	65·8	68·0	53·5
Heating appliances	·4	139·5	135·1	143·5	137·6	121·3	112·1	98·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	120·8	110·5	107·4	133·1	90·7	83·9	64·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	114·6	109·2	106·1	118·6	94·8	97·1	78·0
Other iron and steel products	1·9	113·7	105·2	101·7	113·5	94·1	86·4	82·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	166·3	160·7	157·4	162·7	142·7	125·8	112·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	163·6	160·4	160·2	153·6	145·9	142·7	136·3
Miscellaneous	·5	150·3	149·1	149·8	147·5	134·9	130·2	121·7
LOGGING	2·8	115·6	60·3	78·8	208·5	141·7	115·8	113·4
MINING	6·7	170·3	168·0	160·8	163·9	147·9	129·5	117·9
Coal	2·1	92·2	87·8	91·9	96·1	92·7	89·0	91·0
Metallic Ores	3·7	352·0	351·7	331·8	323·4	281·3	230·3	196·4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	150·7	153·0	128·5	147·6	128·5	113·1	87·9
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	87·5	87·3	87·2	90·5	84·6	82·1	81·3
Telegraphs	·5	101·4	98·2	101·2	105·6	97·1	93·6	92·5
Telephones	1·5	83·7	84·3	83·4	86·4	81·3	79·0	78·3
TRANSPORTATION	9·7	94·8	90·0	90·1	90·4	88·3	86·4	84·8
Street railways and cartage	2·6	133·9	130·6	127·9	120·8	122·7	118·7	114·6
Steam railways	5·7	84·3	77·9	77·9	78·8	77·9	75·8	75·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	91·2	91·7	96·1	103·5	91·6	94·0	92·3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13·4	131·5	152·2	143·5	144·3	103·9	117·4	117·0
Building	2·9	82·0	80·5	77·8	86·3	61·4	67·2	58·1
Highway	7·9	245·3	309·7	289·3	280·3	159·5	213·3	222·3
Railway	2·6	75·3	77·5	73·1	74·8	95·0	79·3	79·0
SERVICES	2·5	136·1	151·7	136·1	135·4	127·4	120·5	116·2
Hotels and restuarants	1·5	131·2	153·7	131·9	131·1	121·5	117·3	115·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	144·6	148·3	142·8	143·6	135·4	125·1	117·5
TRADE	11·2	138·6	134·9	134·5	133·4	129·6	123·8	120·0
Retail	8·4	142·6	139·0	139·5	139·7	136·1	128·9	126·8
Wholesale	2·8	127·8	124·1	122·8	119·3	114·8	112·2	104·2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	121·7	119·6	116·7	125·7	110·1	106·1	100·0

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a considerable contraction in employment, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 597 service firms whose returns were received, aggregated 30,056 at October 1, as against 33,510 in the preceding month. Although the seasonal shrinkage indicated at the same date last year had been on a smaller scale, employment in the service division was then at the same level as at the date under review.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments largely increased their personnel; 2,075 firms reported 132,715 employees, compared with 129,202 in the preceding month. This advance approximated that recorded at October 1, 1938, but considerably exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in

the years, 1921-1938. The index at the date under review stood at 138·6, compared with 134·5 at October 1, 1938.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employes reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1939

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployed is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The unemployment volume among local trade union members, which has been dropping steadily from the close of February this year, attained a new level in September when 9·1 per cent of inactivity was reported, this percentage being the smallest which has been indicated in any month of our records since October, 1937. Returns for the month reviewed were compiled from 1,932 labour organizations with 243,569 members, 22,081 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. In August the percentage of unemployment stood at 10·9. A higher level of activity was reflected also from September last year when 10·4 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The seasonal pick-up in orders in the Alberta coal mining area was in evidence to a marked degree during September, and was the determining factor in the noteworthy advancement registered from that province when compared with August conditions. In Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick gains of a rather small nature were indicated and the trend for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia members was toward heightened activity. Nova Scotia unions alone showed curtailment in work afforded which was of moderate proportions, the iron and steel trades particularly reflecting employment cessation. Contrasted with the returns for September last year, Manitoba members showed a considerably better situation during the month reviewed due largely to the improved conditions existing in the manufacturing industries, especially among garment and iron and steel workers. In New Brunswick and Alberta also the situation was somewhat more favourable, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan showing but a slightly upward tendency. Retarded activity on a small scale, however, was manifest by Nova Scotia and British Columbia members.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Saint John members during September reflected a marked increase in employment from the preceding month, and advances of considerably lesser degree were noted by Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal members. In Halifax, Winnipeg and Regina the situation improved by less than one per cent. Employment for Edmonton members, on the contrary eased off slightly from August. Considerably greater activity was manifest in Saint John and Winnipeg during September than in the corresponding month of 1938, and a moderately better situation obtained for Vancouver, Edmonton and Montreal members. In Toronto and Regina there was but a slightly upward employment movement. Retarded activity on a small scale, however, was manifest by Halifax members.

From the chart which accompanies this article and illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1933, to date, it will be noticed that the curve during September this year showed a further extension in the downward trend pursued since the close of February. The curve also rested at a level below that of September last year, an indication of improved conditions during the period reviewed.

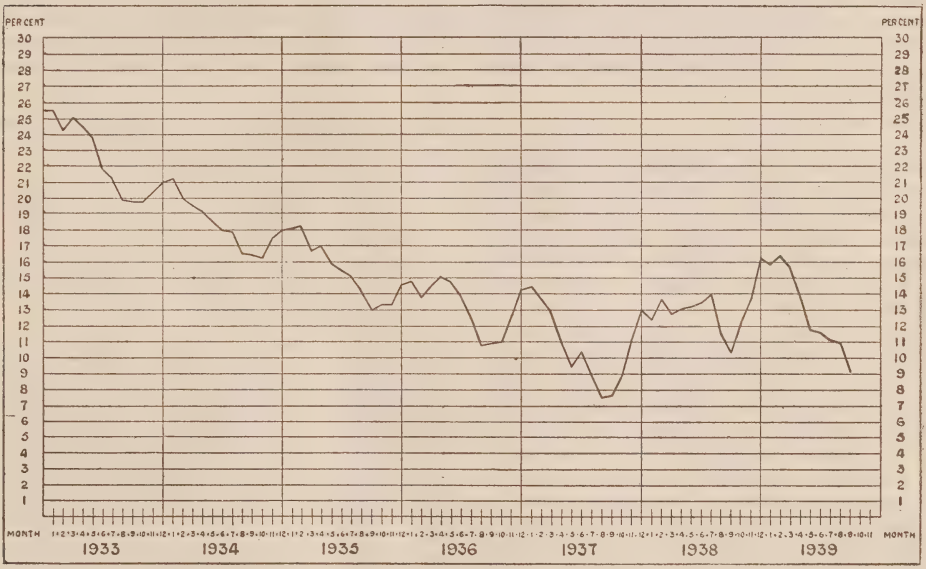
In the manufacturing industries, as a whole, there was but a slight change in the situation during September from either the previous month of September a year ago according to the returns compiled from 570 local unions, embracing a membership of 97,073 persons. Of these, 10,528 or a percentage of 10·8 were unemployed on the last day of the month in comparison with percentages of 11·9 in August and 11·8 in September, 1938. Garment and jewellery workers, and papermakers showed a moderate rise in employment during September from August, and slight gains were apparent among leather, and textile and carpet workers, printing tradesmen and general

labourers. Metal polishers were decidedly more active, but their membership was small and hence did not seriously affect the situation in the manufacturing industries. Glass workers on the other hand, were considerably slacker than in August, and the situation declined slightly for fur, wood, hat, cap and glove, brewery, iron and steel, and cigar and tobacco workers. Bakers and confectioners reported the same volume of unemployment as in August. When a comparison is made with the returns for September, 1938, textile and carpet workers and metal polishers were afforded a much greater volume of employment during the month reviewed, and bakers and confectioners, garment, jewellery and brewery workers showed a noteworthy increase in activity. More moderate gains were registered by iron and steel workers, and conditions for cigar and tobacco workers improved slightly. Leather, hat, cap and glove, and glass workers, however, were much quieter than in September last year, and fair-sized recessions were indicated by fur and wood workers. The situation also tended downward for papermakers, general labourers and printing tradesmen.

Due to the commencement of the busy season in coal mining activities unemployment showed a noteworthy drop during September from the previous month. This was apparent from the reports compiled for September from 55 local unions involving a membership of 21,418 persons, 1,287 or 6·0 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 11·7 in August. The volume of employment, however, was slightly below the September, 1938, level when 5·5 per cent of inactivity was registered. Alberta members showed a pronounced increase in work available from August, and in New Brunswick the improvement was more moderate. In British Columbia, on the contrary, there was some easing up in employment, while Nova Scotia members indicated approximately the same volume of work afforded as in August. The Alberta coal fields, as in the previous comparison, reflected a substantial gain in activity during September over the corresponding month last year which was, however, slightly more than offset by marked declines noted in British Columbia and the small losses reported from Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick all members were busily engaged as in September, 1938.

The building and construction trades, with 204 local unions representing a total of 26,012 members, showed that 5,546 or a percentage of 21·3 were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 28·1 in August and 26·7 in September a year ago. The bulk of the improvement from August was centred among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters joiners, who showed large gains in activity. Steam shovelmen also indicated noteworthy employment advances, and a more favourable situation prevailed for electrical workers, plumbers and

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers. On the other hand, extensive losses in work available were apparent among tile layers, lathers and roofers which, however, affected few persons as their membership was small. Bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stonecutters also suffered employment curtailment of considerable degree. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers more moderate recessions occurred. In comparing with the returns for September, 1938, carpenters and joiners were much busier during the month surveyed, and substantial improvement was noted by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters. Heightened activity of somewhat lesser importance was manifest by plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers and steam shovelmen. Decidedly less favourable conditions, however, obtained for painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers, and the situation declined for bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

The employment tendency in the transportation industries during September was upward from August though the variation was but fractional, the 838 organizations forwarding reports with a membership numbering 65,867 persons showing that 2,760 or 4·2 per cent were out of work on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 4·8 in August. In the steam railway division, which constituted over 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, there was a slight rise in activity from August as was the case among teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees. Some slowing up in available work, however, was recorded by navigation employees. The situation in the transportation industries, as a whole, was also slightly more favourable than in September, 1938, when unemployment stood at 5·8. In this comparison steam railway employees accounted almost entirely for the better movement apparent, the increase noted by street and electric railway employees being practically negligible. Navigation workers, as in the previous comparison, reflected noteworthy curtailment in employment and activity for teamsters and chauffeurs was slightly retarded.

Retail shop clerks, with 6 locals reporting for September a total of 1,393 members, indicated only 0·1 per cent of these unemployed at the end of the month, in comparison with a fully engaged situation in both the previous month and September, 1938.

The situation for civic employes during September remained approximately the same as in both the preceding month and September last year, unemployment standing at 1·2 per cent in contrast with a percentage of 1·1 in each of the months used for comparison. Reports for September were tabulated from 79 organizations of these workers with a membership aggregate of 9,457 persons, 113 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month.

The miscellaneous group of trades reflected some slight improvement during September over August conditions, though the expansion noted from September last year was quite pronounced. This was evident from the reports received from 140 labour organizations, involving a membership of 10,713 persons, 691 or 6·5 per cent of whom were unemployed at the close of the month as compared with percentages of 8·1 in August and 15·2 in September a year ago. Hotel and restaurant employees were considerably better engaged than in August, and increases in activity on a smaller scale were recorded by unclassified workers, and stationary engineers and firemen. Moderate curtailment in available work was

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Sept. 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Sept. 1930.....	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·4
Sept. 1931.....	8·2	10·4	22·7	18·7	19·0	12·3	16·0	17·9	18·1
Sept. 1932.....	11·7	13·1	23·6	23·1	18·7	11·0	19·1	19·7	20·4
Sept. 1933.....	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	19·8
Sept. 1934.....	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	16·4
Sept. 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Sept. 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·3
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	16·4
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	15·7
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	....	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
September, 1930	1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	8·3	11·9	6·8	....	16·5	8·6	38·3	6·1	20·0	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	0	43·7	27·9	5·4	22·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4
September, 1931	6·0	24·6	6·2	20·0	6·0	15·7	27·7	10·9	....	36·0	18·3	16·8	17·3	36·0	14·2	21·8	67·3	46·0	0	37·9	47·5	12·0	34·4	13·4	1·6	9·0	9·1	0	3·6	8·9	·3	20·2	18·1
September, 1932	10·6	42·3	12·3	21·3	8·6	16·2	20·1	14·7	0	19·2	14·0	32·3	7·6	80·0	6·8	27·0	11·1	30·1	0	47·9	61·5	11·3	31·4	12·5	1·7	9·1	9·3	0	1·9	11·9	7·1	20·0	20·4
September, 1933	24·8	16·9	9·8	21·3	9·8	15·4	15·5	15·4	8·7	28·0	8·1	14·1	7·7	6·4	23·6	25·6	16·7	33·1	0	60·9	65·8	12·0	42·1	12·3	1·1	11·5	11·7	0	·6	11·0	5·2	20·2	19·8
September, 1934	44·4	44·7	11·7	16·0	7·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	0	23·1	15·9	4·7	20·5	6·3	8·9	19·4	5·6	42·2	0	55·5	53·9	8·1	46·8	7·8	·8	11·9	12·2	0	11·9	6·7	3·2	14·6	16·4
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·0	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1

reported by theatre and stage employees, and minor contractions occurred among bakers. All groups within the miscellaneous trades maintained a higher level of activity than in September last year, unclassified workers particularly, showing decided expansion, while in the other groups the gains were small.

Some slackening off in employment for fishermen was apparent during September from both the preceding month and September a year ago, the recessions in the latter comparison being the more noteworthy. This was evident from the reports compiled from 5 locals, with a membership total of 2,226 persons, 175 of whom or a percentage of 7·9 were out of work in contrast with percentages of 3·3 in August and 1·1 in September, 1938.

Lumber workers and loggers indicated little change in conditions during the three months used for comparative purposes, the 5 locals furnishing reports with 2,314 members showing that 490 or 21·2 per cent were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 23·0 in August and with 22·0 per cent in September last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, and for each month from September, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table .I

(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1939

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1939, showed an increase of about one per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding month and one of 6 per cent over the average for the corresponding period a year ago. Placements in the majority of industrial groups were more numerous under both comparisons, the gains in logging, services and manufacturing being quite substantial, while construction and maintenance recorded a heavy loss both from the previous month as well as from the corresponding period last year, farming a major reduction from August and transportation a minor decline from September, 1938.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, the level of vacancies dropping nearly 9 points and that of placements over 7 points. At the close of the period, however, both levels were slightly above those reached at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58·4 during the first half and 54·9 during the second half of September, 1939, in contrast with ratios of 58·7 and 53·7 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55·1 and 53·1, as compared with 54·8 and 52·1 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1939, was 1,658, in contrast with 1,650 during the preceding month and with 1,572 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,928, in comparison with 2,515 in August, 1939, and with 2,799 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1939, was 1,585, of which 1,099 were in regular employment and 486 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,573 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,495, daily, consisting of 970 placements in regular and 525 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 41,359 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,608 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 27,455, of which 21,770 were of men and 5,685 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,153. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,415 for men and 12,018 for women, a total of 41,433, while applications for work totalled 73,178, of which 52,341 were from men and 20,837 from women. Reports for August, 1939, showed 44,549 positions available, 67,901 applications made and 42,470 placements effected, while in September, 1938, there were recorded 39,279 vacancies, 69,960 applications for work and 37,367 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

Service, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (9 months)	185,422	110,702	296,124

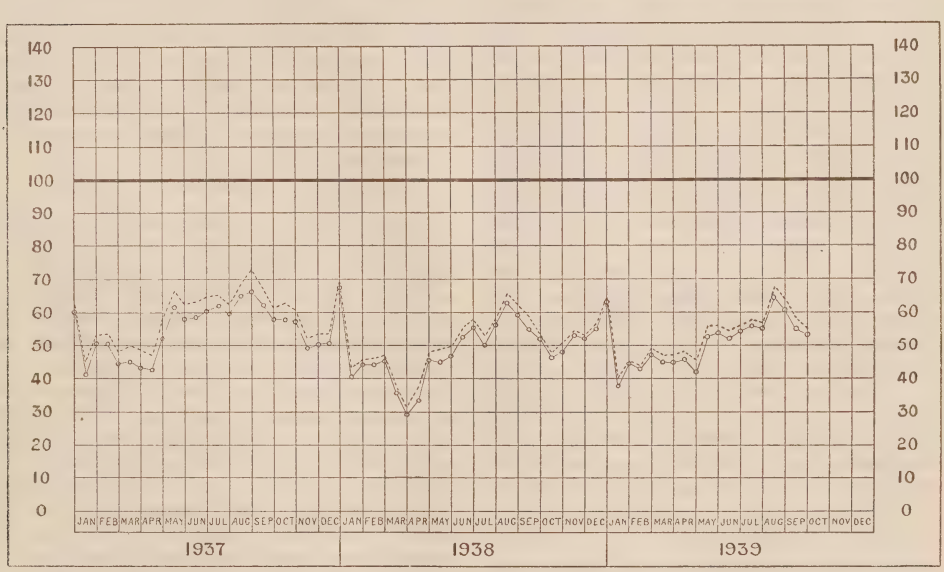
NOVA SCOTIA

During September, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for nearly 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 5 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with September, 1938. Placements were higher in services, manufacturing and logging than during September of last year, but these increases were partly offset by a decline in farming. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 38; logging 55; farming 54; construction and maintenance 548, and services 539, of which 441 were of household workers. During the month 416 men and 157 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decrease of nearly 15 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during September, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 15 per cent when compared with August, but were nearly 9 per cent higher than during September, 1938. An increase in services accounted for the gain in placements over September of last year for the province as a whole, as small increases in construction and maintenance and transportation were offset by a decline in logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 393 and in services 667. Of the latter, 460 were of household workers. There were 66 men and 109 women placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during September was over 1 per cent higher than in the preceding

month, but nearly 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a decrease of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with September, 1938. The most noteworthy decline in placements by industrial groups was in construction and maintenance and was responsible for the decrease from September of last year for the province as a whole. There was a moderate loss in transportation, but fairly large increases in services and logging, and smaller gains in manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 219; logging 1,021; farming 144; construction and maintenance 2,060 and services 3,721, of which 3,413 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,528 of men and 2,240 of women.

ONTARIO

Positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during September were nearly 20 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 27 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of nearly 17 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with September, 1938. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, the most important gains being in manufacturing and logging. Other groups in which placements were higher were farming, construction and maintenance, transportation, mining, services, and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,715; logging 1,374; farming 2,372; mining 146; transportation 207; construction and maintenance 4,425; trade 427 and services 3,931, of which 2,571 were of household workers. During the month 7,155 men and 1,666 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 47 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during September when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 46 per cent fewer than in August, but over 28 per cent above September, 1938. There was a substantial increase in placements under construction and maintenance when compared with September of last year, and a moderate gain in farming. The changes in other groups were small and included a decline in services and increases in manufacturing, trade, mining and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 76; logging 153; farming 609; construction and maintenance 2,296; and services 836, of which 691 were of household workers. During the month 3,061 men and 380 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during September called for nearly 41 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 46 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 39 per cent when compared with August, but an increase of nearly 49 per cent in comparison with September, 1938. The most important increase in placements over September of last year was in farming. There was a fairly large gain in construction and maintenance and small improvement in trade. The changes in all other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 2,730; construction and maintenance 450 and services 629, of which 459 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,019 of men and 301 of women.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were over 22 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 22 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 25 per cent in placements over August, but a decline of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with September, 1938. Farm placements were considerably fewer than during September of last year and accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. The changes in all other groups were small and included gains in logging, mining and trade, and losses in construction and maintenance, services, and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 63; logging 99; farming 2,599; construction and maintenance 230, and services 613, of which 464 were of household workers. During the month 3,032 men and 382 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during September were less

than 1 per cent below those of the preceding month, but nearly 25 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. A large decrease in construction and maintenance accounted for the decline in placements for the province as a whole from September of last year. There was a moderate decrease in logging, a fairly large increase in services and moderate gains in trade, manufacturing and transportation. Other groups showed minor increases. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 112; farming 151; transportation 80; construction and maintenance 2,046; trade 129, and services 954, of which 674 were of household workers. There were 1,493 men and 450 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 27,455 placements in regular employment, 14,625 of which were of persons for whom the employment was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,115 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,009 travelling to centre within the same province as the despatching office and 106 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour in Quebec during September originated at Hull from which centre 43 bushmen were transported at the reduced rate to Pembroke. Ontario offices were responsible for the despatch of 943 persons during September to employment within the province. At Port Arthur 393 bush workers, 16 highway construction workers, 5 building construction workers and 2 hotel employees secured certificates for diverse points within the same zone. From Fort William 122 bush workers, 2 painters and one electrician and from Sudbury 114 bush workers were conveyed to points within their respective zones. The Port Arthur zone, in addition, received 69 bushmen from Ottawa and one bookkeeper from Pembroke, while to the Sudbury zone were shipped 88 bushmen from Pembroke, 15 bushmen from North Bay, 2 bushmen from Toronto and one blacksmith from Ottawa. The Ottawa office also despatched 112 bushmen to Pembroke. In Manitoba during September 67 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate, 4 of whom went to provincial situations and 63 outside the province. All of these were issued their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office. Destined to points in the Winnipeg zone were 2 construction labourers, one camp cook and one farm hand, while the interprovincial movement was to the Port Arthur zone and included the transfer of 41 bush workers, 20 mine workers, one building construction labourer and one farm hand. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during September numbered 60, all of which were provincial. These were effected by the Edmonton office which was instrumental in the despatch of 36 highway construction workers, 15 mine workers, 6 bush workers, one school teacher, one labourer and one farm domestic to different sections of the Edmonton zone. Two workers benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during September, these going to centres within the province. From New Westminster one apple packer was bound for the Penticton zone and from Vancouver one mine worker went to employment at a point within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,115 persons profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 587 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 528 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces there was in addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above a special harvest rate afforded by the railway companies effective from August 1 of this year and terminating October 15. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement of labour being confined entirely to the localities within their respective Provinces. The September transfers under this plan included 14 harvest workers in Manitoba and 245 in Alberta, a total of 259 persons. Of these 174 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways and 85 over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

89092—6½

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,301**	**16**	**1,457**	**1,279**	**573**	**706**	**3,000**	**625**
Halifax	288	5	364	277	87	190	1,346	172
Kentville	292	0	375	292	232	60	736	368
New Glasgow	244	11	256	238	145	93	360	72
Sydney	477	0	462	472	109	363	558	13
New Brunswick	**1,142**	**1**	**1,322**	**1,147**	**175**	**972**	**1,358**	**203**
Chatham	356	0	356	356	0	356	50	2
Moncton	419	1	488	424	112	312	438	181
St. John	367	0	478	367	63	304	870	20
Quebec	**8,220**	**688**	**17,613**	**8,757**	**5,768**	**1,476**	**9,128**	**6,751**
Bagotville	109	4	233	128	118	10	91	215
Chicoutimi	601	0	1,040	601	599	2	227	622
Hull	731	5	1,292	779	773	4	432	812
La Tuque	95	0	183	95	94	1	81	139
Matane	253	18	224	263	186	76	216	568
Montreal	4,044	442	10,044	4,268	2,046	1,120	5,860	2,198
Quebec	1,081	137	2,072	1,167	674	194	957	1,103
Rouyn	330	14	974	333	289	45	492	520
Sherbrooke	140	26	236	183	124	20	55	120
Thetford Mines	230	21	418	306	258	2	227	.....
Three Rivers	316	18	509	326	310	2	151	247
Val d'Or	290	3	388	308	297	0	339	207
Ontario	**15,235**	**608**	**30,500**	**14,767**	**8,821**	**5,799**	**48,968**	**6,460**
Belleville	277	0	406	282	208	74	747	138
Brantford	166	5	390	230	160	70	976	195
Chatham	360	0	440	361	84	277	363	147
Ft. William	370	0	386	370	270	100	602	225
Guelph	643	379	609	149	97	41	1,064	59
Hamilton	692	8	1,903	684	373	295	5,732	318
Kenora	94	0	241	94	79	15	184	61
Kingston	404	6	597	394	352	42	713	99
Kitchener	184	16	466	243	181	56	991	82
London	551	49	862	579	322	207	1,651	272
Niagara Falls	498	18	519	492	368	104	742	248
North Bay	743	0	814	760	710	50	1,056	174
Oshawa	222	0	474	220	53	167	2,029	110
Ottawa	2,250	35	3,425	2,402	721	1,681	2,528	485
Owen Sound	101	0	210	101	53	48	321	115
Pembroke	550	0	905	489	417	72	167	81
Peterborough	199	7	312	194	153	41	525	168
Port Arthur	977	0	853	862	834	28	668	393
St. Catharines	695	21	798	672	261	411	2,076	425
St. Thomas	98	0	165	98	40	58	286	137
Sarnia	180	3	230	179	95	84	312	92
S. S. Marie	205	0	437	205	128	76	309	60
Simcoe	657	0	657	657	379	278	0	.....
Stratford	136	0	312	136	99	37	1,177	113
Sudbury	417	0	546	311	253	55	186	447
Timmins	566	0	1,519	565	336	229	1,266	338
Toronto	2,049	31	10,462	2,053	1,201	852	17,155	1,076
Welland	189	6	348	228	170	19	896	18
Windsor	445	23	813	446	261	184	3,852	242
Woodstock	317	1	401	311	163	148	394	142
Manitoba	**4,007**	**22**	**6,868**	**4,076**	**3,441**	**621**	**11,849**	**2,508**
Brandon	221	14	372	195	144	49	451	108
Dauphin	87	0	87	87	47	40	0	63
Portage la Prairie	122	0	122	122	115	7	0	79
Winnipeg	3,577	8	6,287	3,672	3,135	525	11,398	2,258
Saskatchewan	**4,021**	**173**	**3,966**	**3,924**	**3,320**	**600**	**2,070**	**2,218**
Estevan	48	3	49	45	36	9	44	100
Melville	181	0	181	181	181	0	0	73
Moose Jaw	517	27	549	521	396	121	207	262
North Battleford	224	13	184	184	182	2	112	78
Prince Albert	222	18	208	174	122	52	44	67
Regina	405	51	708	689	594	95	729	311
Saskatoon	1,443	0	1,213	1,238	1,110	128	744	789
Swift Current	530	42	446	444	371	73	181	201
Weyburn	143	5	151	146	113	33	9	132
Yorkton	308	14	277	302	215	87	0	205
Alberta	**3,953**	**125**	**5,389**	**3,781**	**3,414**	**367**	**4,918**	**4,454**
Calgary	1,526	89	1,872	1,403	1,257	146	1,447	1,762
Drumheller	378	0	471	338	326	12	139	465
Edmonton	1,651	0	2,672	1,652	1,526	126	2,975	1,656
Lethbridge	192	18	187	196	169	27	238	373
Medicine Hat	206	18	178	192	136	56	119	198
British Columbia	**3,554**	**38**	**6,072**	**3,628**	**1,943**	**1,612**	**12,332**	**982**
Kamloops	121	1	155	121	116	5	147	71
Nanaimo	406	0	443	401	389	12	611	288
Nelson	177	0	184	177	25	152	23	50
New Westminster	106	0	142	108	67	41	610	17
Penticton	127	4	168	121	88	33	154	50
Prince George	142	20	145	139	139	0	7	16
Prince Rupert	150	0	177	150	130	20	124	15
Vancouver	1,631	13	3,313	1,718	572	1,073	9,378	333
Victoria	694	0	1,345	693	417	276	1,278	142
Canada	**41,433**	**1,671**	**73,178**	**41,359**	**27,455**	**12,153**	**93,623**	**24,224***
Men	29,415	211	52,341	29,407	21,770	7,517	74,661	18,859
Women	12,018	1,460	20,837	11,952	5,685	4,636	18,962	5,383

* 41 placements effected by offices since closed.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1939

The value of the building authorized in 58 cities during September was estimated at $4,104,401; this was a decrease of $2,055,067 or 33·4 per cent from the total of $6,159,468 reported in August, 1939, and of $1,181,596 or 22·4 per cent, in comparison with September of last year, when the permits granted represented building estimated to cost $5,285,997.

The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of the present year was $43,911,494; this slightly exceeded the aggregate of $43,183,393 recorded in the period January-September, 1938, and that of $42,960,983 in 1937, while it was decidedly higher than in the first nine months in any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total for the same period in each of these years has been very much lower than in earlier years for which data are available. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of either 1937 or 1938, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued more than 450 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,500,000, and about 2,100 permits for other buildings valued at about $2,290,000. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 700 dwellings and 2,200 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $2,250,000 and $3,275,000, respectively.

All provinces reported decreases in the value of the building authorized as compared with August, 1939, those of $582,833, or 40·5 per cent, in Quebec and $609,574, or 22·6 per cent, in Ontario being the largest actual losses, while the greatest proportionate decline was that of $300,720, or 50·3 per cent in Alberta.

Improvement as compared with September, 1938, was reported in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario, the gain of $558,107, or 36·5 per cent, in Ontario being considerable. Of the reductions elsewhere recorded in this comparison, that of $1,036,682, or 54·7 per cent, in Quebec was most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed lower totals of authorized building than in either August, 1939, or September, 1938, while in Toronto, there was a decline in the first comparison, but an increase over September of last year. Of the other centres, Chatham, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Kamloops and Prince Rupert recorded increases as compared with either August, 1939, or September, 1938.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the period, January-September, of the years since 1926 are also given, (average 1926=100).

Table I

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939.....	4,104,401	43,911,494	36·5	88·1
1938.....	5,285,997	43,183,393	35 9	90·2
1937.....	5,111,780	42,960,983	35·8	95·2
1936.....	3,657,271	30,683,412	25·5	84·8
1935.....	3,672,845	36,680,796	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,281,874	19,715,146	16·5	82·8
1933.....	1,986,903	16,394,014	13·6	77·5
1932.....	2,449 735	35,026,199	29 1	77·6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73·7	82·7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105 2	92·7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154·8	99·2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137·8	96·7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117·5	96·3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100·0	100·7

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was slightly higher than in 1938 or 1937, and substantially exceeded that for the same period in any of the preceding five years. While the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was lower than in 1938 or 1937, it was rather higher than in preceding years since 1930.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during September, 1939, and September, 1938. The 35 cities for which data are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II

Cities	September, 1939	September, 1938
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	18,900	2,800
Nova Scotia	102,351	213,793
*Halifax	62,046	115,568
New Glasgow	1,600	3,175
*Sydney	38,705	95,050
New Brunswick	22,961	22,590
Fredericton	5,500	4,200
*Moncton	[1]	5,015
*Saint John	17,461	13,375
Quebec	857,773	1,894,455
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	563,683	1,051,838
*Quebec	158,435	220,982
Shawinigan Falls	14,475	12,785
*Sherbrooke	56,250	30,800
*Three Rivers	38,425	438,180
*Westmount	26,505	139,870
Ontario	2,086,864	1,528,757
Belleville	26,400	35,525
*Brantford	1,292	32,410
Chatham	227,128	20,400
*Fort William	51,720	49,055
Galt	8,586	32,514
*Guelph	7,210	7,803
*Hamilton	129,012	184,680
*Kingston	18,447	13,628
*Kitchener	45,801	115,592
*London	250,610	41,050
Niagara Falls	6,245	11,885
Oshawa	17,910	12,625
*Ottawa	283,320	133,244
Owen Sound	5,589	3,375
*Peterborough	38,039	77,089
*Port Arthur	26,498	46,720
*Stratford	4,815	7,590
*St. Catharines	56,093	12,990
Ontario—*Con.*		
*St. Thomas	11,040	22,241
Sarnia	17,860	7,058
Sault Ste. Marie	40,800	56,000
*Toronto	507,038	434,857
York and East York Tps.	192,672	99,275
Welland	17,900	15,000
*Windsor	79,747	31,441
Riverside	1,480	3,885
Woodstock	13,612	20,855
Manitoba	137,725	226,085
*Brandon	2,970	7,050
St. Boniface	28,755	15,135
*Winnipeg	106,000	203,900
Saskatchewan	37,704	152,659
*Moose Jaw	5,625	9,350
*Regina	12,794	59,784
*Saskatoon	19,285	83,525
Alberta	297,013	630,805
*Calgary	110,771	450,174
*Edmonton	174,045	157,865
Lethbridge	11,697	21,241
Medicine Hat	500	1,525
British Columbia	543,110	614,053
Kamloops	11,262	6,177
Nanaimo	15,635	3,450
*New Westminster	63,600	32,315
Prince Rupert	7,500	550
*Vancouver	402,237	503,670
North Vancouver	5,800	7,125
*Victoria	37,076	60,766
Total— 58 cities	4,104,401	5,285,997
Total—*35 cities	3,406,595	4,889,467

[1] Report not received.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy ploughing and gathering in the remainder of the root crop, although heavy rains had considerably hampered apple picking in the Annapolis Valley. A number of farmers, however, were taking advantage of the Department of Agriculture scheme for breaking up new land. Under the plan the Department supplies a government tractor, plough and operators at $1 to $1.50 per hour, with a view to increasing the acreage of field and grain crops, thereby making the farms more self-supporting. Logging was practically at a standstill; nevertheless a few companies were repairing and building new camps for winter operations; some dressed lumber also was being shipped. Fishing was very fair. Mackerel had been taken in large quantities, and regular shipments of oysters had been made to upper Canadian markets. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated five and six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from four and a half to six days. Manufacturing plants, particularly clothing factories, where war orders had increased their business, were working at full capacity, and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. All building under way was progressing steadily. Road construction for the season was nearly finished, but there was marked activity in airport construction at Yarmouth and Stanley, as well as a dam and power development project in Hants County. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was quite heavy. Boats operating on the Saint John River were carrying full cargoes of winter supplies up river and bringing back root crops. Trade, wholesale and retail, was better. Increased vacancies for female household workers were listed in the Women's Division and placements made accordingly.

Owing to the advanced season, farming in the Province of Quebec had decreased considerably, but logging was very active, even though unfavourable weather in some localities had handicapped operations. Manufac-

turing centres reported as follows:—Port Alfred and Chicoutimi—all industries very busy; Hull —all plants engaged, but few orders received; Matane—sawmills closed, as cutting was completed; Montreal—general improvement noted, especially in leather, shoe and garment concerns, the latter industry also being very active at Quebec City; Rouyn—sash and door plants quiet, but busy at Thetford Mines, although boot and shoe establishments at the latter centre were slack; Three Rivers—paper mills and metal industries operating steadily; Val d'Or—sash and door factories quieter and no change reported by food manufacturers. Building was much brisker and fewer experienced tradesmen were idle. Some road contracts had been completed, but in parts of the province additional crews had been hired in order to finish the highways before colder weather came. In consequence, several hundred men had found work for an additional period of five or six weeks. Trade was fair. Calls for domestics in the Women's Division remained steady, both regular and casual employment being found for many persons.

The usual seasonal decline was noted in calls for farm help in Ontario as harvesting was completed, however, many experienced hands had been placed, some as apple pickers, others for pulling turnips, or for corn husking. Stripping tobacco had not yet started, as buying of the crop will not begin until later. Bush operations were increasing, and many of the camps were filled to capacity, so that requests for bushmen had abated somewhat. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, where there was a fair demand for various classes of miners. Employment in manufacturing plants continued steady, all industrial divisions operating at nearly full capacity. Increased production was noted, particularly in textiles, clothing, shoes, sugar refineries, canning establishments and in the iron and steel group. Skilled mechanics also were in demand. Building was slowing down with the approach of colder weather and the completion of many contracts, however, alterations in various centres, where military units had been placed, afforded employment for a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Sewer and highway construction continued, but on a reduced basis. Trade was good. The domestic situation had not changed noticeably; good household help was scarce and day work fair. Graduates from the Home Service Schools in different cities readily found positions and in most cases were working very satisfactorily. Orders also had been received for textile operators and factory workers in leather, soap and food establishments.

Recent snow storms in the Prairie Provinces had put an end to harvesting. This resulted in decreased requests for farm help, as farmers in general had not yet begun to hire men for winter work, although enquiries were being made concerning the Farm Bonus Plan. In Manitoba, logging placements were double those of the previous period and pulpcutters and loggers were in good demand at satisfactory wages. Cordwood camps also were beginning to ask for workers. Colder weather had caused a large increase in coal orders and at Drumheller all mines were running with full crews. At Edmonton, improvement in this industry also was noted and a scarcity of certified miners resulted, but at Estevan, a strike had handicapped the larger mines, although all the smaller ones were working to capacity. At Winnipeg, manufacturing was quiet. Building construction was not so brisk, except at centres where alterations in military billets were absorbing a number of artisans, but fewer men were employed on highway construction. Railway operation was still fairly active and registration of younger men for Youth Training projects particularly heavy. Trade was fair. There was a steady call for farm domestics in the Women's Division, with many applicants arriving from the country, who were looking for city positions. Farm domestics still continued to be in the minority.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, the only request being for general hands able to milk, with wages averaging $25 per month. In the fruit growing districts nearly all of the apples had been placed in storage before the recent cold weather arrived. The annual sheep sale at Kamloops was most successful, as it brought in a large number of people from the surrounding country. Logging camps were operating at about eighty-five per cent capacity, but sawmills were working at high speed in order to supply lumber for domestic use, as well as that required for the Department of National Defence. Coal mines were active; metal mines were quieter. Herring and salmon fishing continued, but with somewhat reduced salmon catches. Building construction was slacker, except at certain points where men were needed for war emergency work; a few others had been placed on section gangs. Christmas tree cutting also was at its busiest, with a large number of men employed. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert. Longshore work was slack at New Westminster, but more active at the former port, due to trans-shipments of fish from Alaska. At Victoria, both shipyards and waterfront were busy; a lighthouse keeper had secured a position and labourers had been supplied to the Naval Yards. Trade was moderate. Casual work in the Women's Department was greater in volume, but calls for regular help in domestic service were not so numerous.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1939

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1939, showed a gain over that of the corresponding quarter last year, as there was an increase of over 2 per cent in vacancies listed and of nearly 3 per cent in placements effected. This

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	73	54	19	63	.....	63	694	580	73	3,850	2,728	632
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	4	35	41	17	24
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	276	258	11
Lumber and its products	19	13	6	.....	.....	.....	27	19	.....	168	104	48
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Pulp and paper products	5	4	1	1	.....	1	66	37	25	156	96	60
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	90	72	9
Textile products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	22	.....	776	348	68
Plant products, edible	9	9	.....	24	.....	24	12	6	5	430	262	162
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	22	18	4
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	71	41	31
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	86	65	21
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	23	4	531	499	30
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	164	142	15
Iron and steel products	37	25	12	17	.....	17	55	52	2	808	636	89
Non-ferrous metal products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	339	.....	93	87	6
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	19	17	1	72	46	26
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	6	.....	61	37	24
Logging	250	255	.....	144	144	.....	1,633	1,612	74	2,159	2,056	21
Fishing and Hunting	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Farming	151	138	13	32	29	3	581	561	8	7,316	4,698	2,667
Mining	44	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	61	.....	455	393	15
Coal	21	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	428	367	15
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	53	.....	27	26	.....
Communication	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	2	25
Transportation	7	2	5	35	.....	35	117	88	29	451	78	374
Forwarding and storage	5	1	5	31	.....	31	77	58	18	320	41	279
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	13
Shipping and stevedoring	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	39	30	10	109	29	81
Air	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
Construction and Maintenance	1,512	897	637	1,400	233	1,167	7,566	7,333	150	13,818	8,517	5,303
Railway	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	63	.....	910	898	11
Highway	1,432	853	600	1,335	209	1,126	4,572	4,462	79	9,827	5,026	4,785
Building and other	73	37	37	65	24	41	2,931	2,808	71	3,081	2,593	507
Services	1,614	430	1,103	1,826	398	1,434	12,395	5,928	3,609	11,206	5,033	5,921
Governmental	33	4	28	14	13	1	3	3	.....	395	301	91
Hotel and restaurant	58	28	27	22	14	8	424	365	27	1,034	851	162
Professional	47	14	24	26	26	.....	166	145	11	222	139	82
Recreational	9	4	4	3	2	1	25	22	.....	298	67	223
Personal	144	8	135	411	7	404	465	222	235	1,880	198	1,685
Household	1,323	372	885	1,350	336	1,020	11,308	5,167	3,336	7,342	3,441	3,678
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	35	36	.....
Trade	62	17	45	102	5	97	174	113	42	912	262	647
Retail	41	15	26	92	5	87	124	81	32	826	251	576
Wholesale	21	2	19	10	.....	10	50	32	10	86	11	71
Finance	5	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	23	14	10
All Industries	3,721	1,837	1,824	3,605	810	2,801	23,228	16,278	3,987	40,222	23,696	15,615
Men	2,252	1,413	859	2,214	455	1,759	11,358	10,654	611	30,593	18,911	11,396
Women	1,469	424	965	1,391	355	1,042	11,870	5,624	3,376	9,629	4,785	4,219

gain was chiefly accounted for by substantial improvement shown in logging, services and manufacturing, which was largely offset, however, by a marked decline in construction and maintenance. Other changes were not outstanding, these consisting of gains in mining and trade and reductions in farming and transportation.

Provincially, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported more vacancies and placements than in the corresponding quarter of 1938, the greatest expansion being recorded in Ontario. The remaining provinces registered declines, the most pronounced being in British Columbia, where a heavy drop took place in the construction and maintenance group.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
246	179	74	131	85	46	194	154	38	249	162	80	5,500	3,942	1,025
6	5	1	6	1	6	17	16	1	12	10	1	123	53	68
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	40	3
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	265	11
55	58	3	18	15	3	76	64	12	71	64	5	434	337	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
10	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	4	251	151	96
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	76	9
69	52	17	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	6	2	894	429	90
18	7	11	16	8	8	26	22	2	46	26	19	581	340	231
3	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	31	23	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	1	86	50	37
2	2	.....	56	49	7	6	6	.....	9	8	1	163	134	29
4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	3	6	574	530	42
6	5	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	179	150	21
54	29	25	19	5	14	39	20	19	50	31	19	1,079	798	197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	438	428	9
3	2	1	6	4	2	15	15	.....	10	1	9	143	85	57
5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	11	5	6	92	52	36
374	433	.....	60	32	.....	675	502	184	941	849	90	6,236	5,883	369
12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	19	19	.....
5,890	5,762	150	8,378	7,932	208	5,192	5,161	20	656	540	95	28,196	24,731	3,164
16	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	104	.....	119	95	24	809	750	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	91	.....	10	3	7	129	109	7
16	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	73	72	1	553	531	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	36	20	16	127	110	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	13	26
10	4	6	35	11	24	73	17	56	168	40	127	896	240	656
8	2	6	22	3	19	64	8	56	80	11	68	607	124	482
2	2	.....	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	46	28	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	75	18	57	235	84	152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	8	4	4
6,737	6,644	97	1,790	1,423	364	562	468	95	5,394	2,947	2,447	38,779	28,462	10,260
2,129	2,105	25	473	448	25	88	87	1	7	7	.....	3,677	3,615	62
4,049	4,030	20	813	600	211	383	321	66	4,570	2,247	2,323	26,981	17,748	9,210
559	509	52	504	375	128	91	60	28	817	693	124	8,121	7,099	988
2,433	1,145	1,195	2,541	1,423	773	2,337	1,252	589	2,500	1,171	1,309	36,852	16,780	15,933
6	6	.....	80	10	70	1	1	.....	133	52	81	665	390	271
184	153	37	120	94	14	159	127	17	143	98	44	2,144	1,730	336
55	43	13	435	411	24	47	28	16	114	21	92	1,112	827	262
16	7	9	21	6	20	13	5	8	25	4	21	410	117	286
118	9	109	161	5	151	209	24	182	336	23	312	3,724	496	3,213
1,847	770	1,024	1,191	592	493	1,339	689	364	1,745	971	759	27,445	12,338	11,559
207	157	3	533	305	1	569	378	2	4	2	.....	1,352	882	6
125	28	97	97	6	92	108	21	87	171	40	132	1,751	492	1,239
84	22	62	74	4	71	70	16	54	164	35	130	1,475	429	1,038
41	6	35	23	2	21	38	5	33	7	5	2	276	63	201
4	.....	4	2	2	.....	9	6	3	7	3	4	56	31	26
15,847	14,266	1,623	13,034	10,914	1,507	9,270	7,694	1,072	10,206	5,848	4,308	119,133	81,343	32,737
13,384	13,060	459	10,879	9,641	982	7,125	6,439	680	8,138	4,717	3,390	85,943	65,290	20,136
2,463	1,206	1,164	2,155	1,273	525	2,145	1,255	392	2,068	1,131	918	33,190	16,053	12,601

in British Columbia, where a heavy drop took place in the construction and maintenance group.

From the chart on page 1155, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose slightly during the first half of July, remained practically stationary during the latter half of the month, then followed a marked upward trend until the middle of August, when the course followed was downward until the end of September, the levels of both curves at the close of the quarter under review being only slightly higher than those shown at the end of the corresponding period last year. During the period July to September, 1939, there was an average of 59·9 vacancies and 57·4 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58·7 vacancies and 56·0 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The average number of positions listed daily during the present quarter was 1,548, of applications registered, 2,583 and of placements effected, 1,482, in contrast with the daily average of 1,514 vacancies, 2,579 applications and 1,444 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1938.

During the three months July to September, 1939, the offices reported that they had made 118,010 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 114,080 placements, of which 81,343 were in regular employment and 32,737 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 65,290 were of men and 16,053 of women, while casual work was found for 20,136 men and 12,601 women. Records for the corresponding quarter of 1938 showed 111,125 placements, of which 73,908 were in regular employment and 37,217 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 146,518 men and 52,315 women, a total of 198,833, in contrast with a registration of 198,537 persons during the same period in 1938. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1939, of 119,133 vacancies, of which 85,943 were for men and 33,190 for women, as compared with 116,553 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

The outbreak of the war created new demands for labour, but at the same time caused some dislocation affecting the employment of workpeople in many directions. At September 11, 1939, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showed an increase of 99,236 as compared with August 14. The number of males fell by 75,745, but the number of females rose by 174,981.

An appreciable part of the increase in the number of females on the register was due to the registration of evacuated women and of others offering their services for work in connection with the war. The increase of 84,115 in the number wholly unemployed in Great Britain included 57,248 persons who were not applying for benefit or allowances, of whom 49,366 were women and girls. Two-thirds of this number had not previously been in insured employment.

Between August 14 and September 11 an increase in unemployment among women occurred in every Division, the increases being most marked in the London, North-Western and Scotland Divisions. In the case of men, there was a considerable increase in London, and minor increases in the South-East of England, but substantial decreases occurred elsewhere, particularly in the North Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Scotland Divisions.

These changes are reflected in the figures for particular industries. There were decreases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining, building and public works contracting, engineering, ship building and repairing, the iron and steel and pottery industries, boot and shoe manufacture and local government service. On the other hand the numbers unemployed increased in hotel and boarding house service, entertainments and sport, the distributive trades, the fishing, clothing, furniture and printing industries, motor vehicle manufacture, and the leather, cotton weaving, carpet and certain food manufacturing industries.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at September 11, 1939, was 9·0, as compared with 8·6 at August 14, 1939, and 12·4 at September 12, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·2 at September 11, 1939, 8·8 at August 14, 1939, and 12·8 at September 12, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·4, 3·8 and 4·1 respectively.

United States

According to an official press release dated October 24, issued by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, employment in all manufacturing industries increased by nearly 300,000 from August to September. Miss Perkins stated that the increase from September to October was somewhat smaller because of the large seasonal decrease in canning and an industrial dispute involving about 50,000 workers in automobiles. However, it was estimated that there was an increase of something in excess of 200,000 from September to October. The increase in manufacturing industries other than canning and automobiles was 3·9 per cent as compared with 2·4 per cent from August to September. Normally there is but little change in manufacturing employment from September to October.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Preliminary reports for October indicate that increases in manufacturing activity were widespread. Among the industries of major importance in which substantial gains in employment were reported were iron and steel, cotton goods, woollen goods, meat packing plants and electrical machinery and equipment. Decreases except in canning were small and largely seasonal in character.

The October factory employment gain, combined with the increases shown in the two preceding months, indicates more than 700,000 additional wage earners employed in factories in mid-October than in mid-July of this year. Of this total gain, less than 300,000 may be attributed to customary seasonal expansion.

More than 500,000 workers were returned to employment in non-agricultural occupations between August and September. A major portion of this increase was in manufacturing industries, although there were also substantial gains in wholesale and retail trade, mining, and transportation. Compared with September a year ago there were approximately 1,150,000 more workers employed in September 1939 in non-agricultural industries. These figures do not include employees of Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Factory Employment.—About 300,000 additional wage earners found employment in American factories in September and weekly factory pay rolls were $7,200,000 greater than in the preceding month.

Gains were widely reported in manufacturing industries, 72 of the 90 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting increased working forces and 66 showing a rise in pay rolls. The September factory employment index (100·1 per cent of the 1923-1925 average) reached the highest level since November 1937. While the recovery in recent months has been unusually pronounced, and the employment index has passed the 1923-1925 average level for the first time in 22 months, factory employment in September 1939 was still approximately 10 per cent below the levels reached in July and August of 1937.

Employment in Non-Manufacturing Industries.—The non-manufacturing industries also reported substantial increases in employment. Coal mines continued to recall more workers in September, anthracite mines increasing their working forces by 1·9 per cent or 1,200 workers, and bituminous coal mines by 5·3 percent or 19,000 workers. In each of these industries, pay rolls rose more sharply than employment, reflecting increased production during the September pay period. Metal mines also reported an employment gain (2·1 per cent or 1,500 workers), while quarries and nonmetal mines reported a smaller-than-seasonal decline of 0·4 per cent. Oil wells reduced their forces 3·0 per cent, reflecting the effects of curtailed operations in a number of States.

A slightly greater-than-seasonal increase (1·6 per cent or 24,000 workers) was reported by wholesale firms, virtually all lines of wholesale activity reporting gains. The September employment level in this industry (90·5 per cent of the 1929 average) was above that registered during any of the preceding 19 months. Employment in retail trade also advanced seasonally, following the usual summer recession, the gain of 5·5 per cent indicating 178,000 additional workers employed in September. General merchandise stores reported a gain of 10·8 per cent, while reports from other retail establishments showed a gain of 4·0 per cent. In the group of business and personal service industries, employment conformed generally to expected seasonal trends, with the exception of brokerage. In brokerage houses, increased activity in Sep-

tember resulted in an employment gain of 6·1 per cent.

Employment in Private Construction.—Private building construction contractors reported a gain of 0·6 per cent in numbers of workers and reports from the Interstate Commerce Commission showed 14,000 more employees on Class I steam railroads in September than in the preceding months.

Employment on Public Works.—Employment on work relief projects operated by the Work Projects Administration continued to decline in September. The 1,720,000 at work represents a reduction of 115,000 since August and 1,400,000 since September 1938. Wage payments of $95,000,000 were $12,840,000 less than in August and $69,507,000 less than in September a year ago. Employment also declined on Federal projects under the Work Projects Administration.

Work projects of the National Youth Administration reported increased employment and the Student Aid program, after being inactive for two months, employed 40,000 students during September.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if their were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to

works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, rapair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the pay-

ment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Construction of an addition to the Advanced Registry Pig Testing Station at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, October 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,125. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen	0 50
Roofers, composition	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 90
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 56
Road grader operator:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchman	0 40

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of a bait freezing and storage plant, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., and James P. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $151,375. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers:	
Walls	0 80
Floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Insulation worker (cork)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters—surface (temporary work)	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Rodmen, re-inforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners:	
Acetylene or electric	0 70
On steel erection	0 75

Construction of a water supply system at Pier 9 extension, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,866. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 60
Asphalt tampers	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmith helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Concrete mixer operator	0 50
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Foreman	0 50
Grader operator	0 45
Labourers, ordinary	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Motor patrol (grader) operator	0 50
Pavers	0 60
Plumbers	0 85
Plumbers' helpers	0 45
Roller operators	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene and electric)	0 70

Construction of a roadway at Pier 9 extension, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Paving Maritime Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,995. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Department of Public Works

Construction of a ferry wharf at Albion, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,564.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a breakwater at Longue Pointe de Mingan, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph R. Lemieux, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, September 25, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,445.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Reconstruction of a wharf at Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $15,642. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, with team	0 60
Driver, with four horses	0 80
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of breakwater repairs at North West Cove (Tancook), N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,975. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a protection wall at Rock Island, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, September 22, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $10,916.44. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Watchman	0 30

Construction of alterations and extension to the second and third floors of the Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 27,

1939. Amount of contract, $20,380. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 75
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at Mont Laurier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kelly Brothers, Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $11,275 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layer's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers—floor	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements at Quathiaski Cove and Gow's Landing, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,604.33. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Boischatel, Montmorency Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. George A. Murphy, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, September 30, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,851.30. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45

	Per hour
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a wharf at Bentinck Cove, Prince Co., P.E.I. Name of contractors, Messrs. W. Noy, A. Raynor, Wm. Baglole and J. Noy, Ellerslie and Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 28, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,928.62. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Driver	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric).	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a warehouse at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Sterling Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,869. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric).	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Little Harbour, Richmond Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. S. W. Hagerty, Monastery, N.S. Date of contract, September 27, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $9,055. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric).	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Alterations to toilet rooms in the Old Customs Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, R. M. Clark Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,393. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 65
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Tiverton, Digby Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Thomas N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, October 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $23,005. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a public building at Schrieber, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. M. Cebrario, Schreiber, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,350 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setter (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers: floor	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction and alterations to the Post Office, Nelson, B.C. Name of contractors, A. H. Green Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, September 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $11,658 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of wharf repairs and breakwater at White Rock, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,874.52. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Pile driver and derrick foreman	1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick men	1 00
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 68¾
Watchman	0 45
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Construction of a new south wing and alterations to the north wing of the R. C. N. Barracks at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 28,

1939. Amount of contract, $74,450 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
*Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphaltic)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic and glazed)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45

* Mixing and tempering mortar.

Construction of breakwater repairs at Neil's Harbour, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $10,208. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Meteghan, Digby Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Edward L. Babine, Yarmouth, N.S. Date of contract, October 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $10,638.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of new sidewalk, roadway and removals, etc. on Elgin Street from Queen Street to Sparks Street and construction of connecting track beds at Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, O'Leary's Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,724.87. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drill runners or breakers	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 80
Electricians, cable splicers	0 85
Electricians, linemen	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters	0 65
Powdermen	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 70

	Per hour
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Steam shovel operators	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 40
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a wharf and breakwater at Harrison Lake, Fraser Valley District, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,793.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourer	$0 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick man	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 68¾
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Reconstruction of portion of the south pier at Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, Richardson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $53,430.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	$0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Drill runners	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 67½
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Pipefitters—surface (temporary work)	0 60
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 67½
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 60
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 50
Powdermen	0 55
Riggers, general	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 95
Gasoline	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Structural steel workers	0 80
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 80

Construction of a wharf at Port Beckerton East, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. McIsaac, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,526.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

New copper roofing, etc., in the Langevin Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Michel Chouinard, Ltee, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $6,849. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 85
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Roofers, shingles, wood, asbestos	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85

Repairing hull plating of Dredge P.W.D. 303 (*Fruhling*). Name of contractors, B.C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $47,825 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmiths	$0 86½
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 65
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boilermakers	0 86½
Boilermakers' helpers	0 65
Bricklayers	0 90
Caulkers (wood)	0 75
Caulkers (steel)	0 86½
Chippers	0 86½
Coppersmiths	0 82
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Drillers	0 74
Drilling out rivets	0 74
Engineers (hoisting)	0 72
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Flanger	0 86½
Holders-on	0 74
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Milling machine men	0 75
Moulders	0 75
Painters	0 75
Passer boys (under 21)	0 40
Passer boys (over 21)	0 42
Patternmakers	0 84
Platers	0 86½
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 72
Plumbers' and pipefitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 74
Reamers and countersinkers	0 68
Riggers	0 65
Riggers' helpers	0 50
Riveters	0 86½
Rivet heaters	0 66
Rivet holders	0 74
Shipwrights and joiners	0 78¾
Ships' fitters	0 86½
Ships' carpenters	0 78¾
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50
Tappers	0 74
Toolmakers	0 74
Welders (electric)	0 86½
Welders (acetylene)	0 80
Burners (acetylene)	0 80
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Driver	0 45

Department of Transport

Surface treatment, macadam surface along west wall of Lock No. 8, Welland Ship Canal, Humberstone, Ont. Name of contractors, R. E. Law Crushed Stone Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,035. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Spreader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Removal of wrecks, derelicts, etc., at Wiarton Harbour, Colpoys Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,400. A fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric	0 60

Development work at London, Ont. Name of contractors, Johnson Brothers and Company, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $58,760.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (gasoline and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90

	Per hour
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Dyking and filling work at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,980. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of new cribwork, ballasting and planking at Maugers Beach Lightstation, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,448. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Erection of building at Porquis Junction, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. James Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,650. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a new heating system at the Dartmouth Agency, N.S. Name of contractors, Powers Bros., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, October 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,142. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement finishers:	
Floors	0 60
Walls	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging a channel at Ste. Emelie de Lotbiniere, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $10,360.

Dredging three landing basins at McMasterville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,086.40.

Dredging in the main harbour at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $137,000.

Dredging work at Killarney and Narrow Bay, Manitoulin District, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $7,785.

Dredging work at Malagash, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $6,840.

Dredging work at Campbellton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Felix Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, September 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $3,895.50.

Dredging work at Courtenay River Slough, B.C. Name of contractors, Northwestern Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 21, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,680.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	F. A. Alain, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Tower Canadian Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes.	Galt Art Metal Co., Galt, Ont.
Scales.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales.	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Satchels	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.	Cubok Mfg. and Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Pocketing material.	Dominion Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Slickers.	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Overshoes.	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fur caps.	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue beaver cloth.	Paton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mackinaw coats.	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Pea jackets.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Shirts, khaki broadcloth.	Cluett, Peabody & Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Thurso, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $836.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Wynyard, Sask. Name of contractors, Sterling Hardware & Millwork, Ltd., North Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, September 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $642.95.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Dryden, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $844.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Leonard, N.B. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $729.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. James, Man. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of con-

tract, September 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $995.

Construction and installation of new interior fittings in the public building at Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $765.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $863.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "F" at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, the Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $870.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Beaverton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $777.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Blind River, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $888.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Etc.

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—A YEAST MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 348).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union and agrees that permanent employees who are eligible are expected to be union members and new employees to join the union. Preference in employment to be given union members if available and if efficient.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half for all work over 8 hours for day workers. Time and one half for all workers for Sunday work from 8 a.m. Sunday morning to 8 a.m. Monday morning, and for the three specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates: for tourmen, 44 cents for first man, 41 cents for second man, 39 cents for third man; packers 44 cents, mixer 38 cents, experienced girls 25 cents, maintenance men 59 cents.

Grievances to be taken up by the plant superintendent with the adjustment committee of the union. If satisfactory settlement not reached, it will be referred to the president of the international union, and later, if necessary, to the board of arbitration whose decision will be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 354.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941.

The terms of this agreement are similar to the agreement for breweries in Edmonton, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 848, with certain exceptions:

Although double time is provided for any work done on the seven legal holidays, the Lethbridge agreement does not provide for pay on these days if no work is done.

Wages: the wage scales are similar except that in Lethbridge, general mechanics are paid 75 cents per hour, mechanics' and pipe fitters' helpers 65½ cents, wrapper men 68¾ to 75 cents, labourers 67½ to 68¾ cents.

One apprentice allowed to each department.

Vacation: one week's vacation is provided for, but it is specified that for such vacation the pay for all union employees on hourly rates will be 62½ cents per hour for 44 hours. "This does not apply to monthly men who receive their usual yearly holiday."

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE BEAVER WOOD FIBRE COMPANY LIMITED AND THE BEAVER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS (LOCAL 192) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 228).

The agreement covers the manufacture of beaverboard, pulpboard and newsprint, etc.

This agreement, which came into effect May 1, 1938, to remain in effect to May 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, was amended to provide for a new scale from May 1, 1939, to July 1, 1939, and this wage scale was again renewed June 26, 1939, to continue to May 1, 1940. The last renewal provided that if additional newsprint tonnage is secured the

question of a wage increase will then be open for discussion.

Permanent employees paid on an hourly basis are to be union members. When available, union men to be employed, but any others employed are to join the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: day workers requested to remain after regular hours to be paid time and one half; day workers called after regular working hours to go on duty for other than repair work to be paid time and one half for all overtime with not less than four hours' pay; any employee called back for emergency repair work to receive at least four hours' pay, and if required to work more than four hours to receive time and one half from the time he started work. Time and one half for work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday and for work on three specified holidays. A tour worker to continue work at end of tour if the next tour worker has not come to relieve him. Tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work to be paid time and one half. Tour workers engaged in putting on wires at a time other than their regular shift to receive six hours' pay for such work, and while working on repair work to receive time and one half after 8 hours.

Seniority to be considered in laying off men and in making promotions.

Grievances which cannot be settled by the local union with the superintendent or local manager will be referred to an executive of the company and an international officer of the union, and later, if necessary, to a board of arbitration whose decision will be final and binding.

Certain hourly wage rates in effect from May 1, 1939 in Beaver Wood Fibre Company Limited: wood room—sawmen 50 cents, labourers 46 cents; grinder room—grindermen, woodhandlers 56 cents, bull screen operator 51 cents; lapping—wet machine operator 49 cents, wet machine cleaner 46 cents; board mill beaters—beatermen 68 cents, furnishers 48 cents, cleaners 46 cents; board machines—machine tenders 92 cents, back tenders 72 cents, third hands 65 cents, fourth hands 54 cents, fifth hands 50 cents, brokemen, screenmen, spare hand 48 cents, feltman 51 cents, cleaner 46 cents; stock room runners 65 cents; news machine—machine tenders $1.24, back tenders $1.07, third hands 83 cents, fourth hands 65 cents, fifth hands 62 cents, oilers 51 cents; steam power—engineers 68 cents, firemen (2nd class papers) 71 cents, assistant firemen 55 cents, firemen 63 cents, coal labourers 47 cents; electrical power—operators 71 cents, electricians 82 cents, maintenance 71 cents, helpers 51 cents; truck driver 67 cents; switch engine—engineer 63 cents, switchmen 51 cents; sizemen 58 cents; general—oilers 51 cents, elevator operators 46 cents, storekeepers 54 to 62 cents; finishing roll stock labourers 48 cents; finishing sheet stock labourers 48 cents; shipping board mill—foreman 57 cents, labourer 48 cents; finishing newsprint—head finisher 71 cents, cores and heads 58 cents, finishers 53 cents; shipping newsprint—weighers 59 cents, shippers 53 cents; mechanical department—head millwright 78 cents, millwrights 71 cents, second millwrights 64 cents, head machinists 78 cents, machinists 71 cents, machinist helper 58 cents; pipefitter, bricklayer, blacksmith, carpenter, 71 cents, painter 56 cents, machinist's helper and pipefitters' helper 58 cents, labourers 46 cents.

Certain hourly wage rates for Beaver Company Limited: machinists (hand) 49 to 67 cents, sizing 49 cents, reclaim men 49 cents, small sizes 49 to 51 cents; bundlers 49 cents; shippers 49 and 54 cents; sweepers 49 cents; varnish makers 56 cents, silicate mixer 54 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Commercial Printing Shops and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, Local 33.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941, but either party may open the agreement after one year.

Union members to be employed, if competent. No member of the union will work for less than the hourly rate provided in this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days a week, a 40 hour week. From January 1, 1940, to June 30, 1940, members may, however, be employed on Saturday morning at straight time rates.

Overtime: double time for work after the first three hours overtime and for all work on Sundays and statutory holidays. From July 1, 1940, work on Saturday morning to be paid at time and one half, and from that date, work on Saturday afternoon to be paid at time and one half for first three hours and double time thereafter.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen stereotypers and electrotypers: $40 per week of 40 hours.

Not more than one apprentice may be employed in each department, one in moulding, one in stereotyping and one in the finishing department. Apprentices to serve six years.

Wages for apprentices to be from $12 per week during first year to $32 during sixth year.

All disputes which cannot be settled between the parties to the agreement will be referred to a chairman mutually agreed on and his decision will be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Manufacturer of Sheet Metal and Enamelware Products and their Employees who are Members of Lodge 1111 of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Agreement reached following strike which is reported on page 1098 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from November 2, 1939, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The company agrees to recognize a negotiating committee of seven employees as representing the union members in matters pertaining to hours of work, rates of pay, general working conditions or terms or conditions of employment. No discrimination or intimidation to be shown by the Company or the employees on account of union activity or union membership.

Hours: on shift work in the enamel department, 8 per shift, 5 shifts per week, a 40 hour week, except for the day shift for whom hours are 8 per day from Mondays to Fridays, 4½ on Saturdays, a 44½ hour week. A week's work for the night shift in the plant to be 9½ hours per night for four nights and 10 hours for one night, a 48 hour week. Elsewhere in the plant, hours to be 8¾ per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, 4¼ on Saturday morning, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours, double time thereafter, with 30 minutes for lunch period allowed. Time and one half for all work on Sundays or eight specified holidays. Overtime to be evenly distributed among all those normally performing that work.

Wages: wages of all day workers to be increased from November 3, 1939, by 5 cents per hour over the previous rates; the rates of pay of all piece workers to be increased on the same date by 7½ per cent over the previous rates. Any alleged unfairness or inequalities in wage payments for similar or comparable work to be dealt with by the grievance procedure. If at June 1, 1940, the cost of living has increased more than 5 per cent over the cost of living at the time the agreement was made, the Company will grant a further increase to the extent of such excess over 5 per cent. If unable to agree as to such increase it will be referred to arbitration as noted below.

Seniority to prevail in lay-off, re-hiring and promotion, subject to special qualifications.

Meetings between representatives of the company and of the negotiating committee to be held regularly once a month, and at other times if necessary. Any grievance of an individual worker or a number of employees to be taken up first with the department foreman, and later, if no settlement reached, by the negotiating committee with the superintendent of the division concerned; then with the plant manger, the general manager, and then if a satisfactory settlement is not yet reached, with the president of the company. If the dispute is not then settled, it will be referred to a representative of the president or general manager of the company and a representative of the negotiating committee. If these two cannot reach a decision they shall refer it to arbitration by a third person mutually upon by these two.

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—A SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' SHIPYARD SECTION OF VANCOUVER (ELECTRICAL WORKERS).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING FIRMS AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES (SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, ETC.).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1, SASKATCHEWAN (BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1939, to March 1, 1940.

This agreement is similar to those previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 942, November, 1937, page 1270 and July, 1935, page 693.

Wages per hour for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons continue at $1.10 per hour, with a 44 hour week.

Construction: Shipbuilding

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—A SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' SHIPYARD SECTION OF VANCOUVER (ELECTRICAL WORKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from August 3, 1939, to August 2, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day shift, 40 hours for second and third shifts. The second shift to be between 4.50 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. with 20 minutes for lunch, for which 8 hours' pay allowed; third shift from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m., with 20 minutes for lunch, for which 9 hours' pay will be allowed.

Overtime: work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: for journeymen electrical workers, $1 per hour; first year helpers 45 cents; experienced helpers 62½ cents.

Apprentices to be governed by the legislation of the provincial government.

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING FIRMS AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES (SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, ETC.).

Agreements to be in effect from October 16, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

No discrimination against any member of the union. (These employees are members of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Canada, No. 2.) Preference in employment to be given residents of Victoria and vicinity, and to a list submitted by a committee representing the employees of the firm concerned. No member who is on this list may work for other firms except under the conditions of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for day shift. When second shift necessary, it will be from 4.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. with 30 minutes for lunch, for which 8 hours' pay allowed. When there are three shifts, the third shift to be from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. with 30 minutes for lunch, for which 8 hours' pay allowed. For second and third shifts, 40 hours to be a week's work, except in the case of a second shift employed on emergency war work, in which case 44 hours may be worked.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter. Double time for all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Wages: mechanics, anglesmiths, boilermakers, chippers, caulkers, rivetters, shipfitters, welders, burners, drillers and tappers, 90 cents per hour, $7.20 per day; punch and shearmen and holders on, 76 cents per hour, $6.08 per day; passer boys 45 cents per hour, $3.60 per day; reamers and countersinkers 70 cents per hour, $5.60 per day; heaters 68 cents per hour, $5.44 per day; drilling out rivets 75 cents per hour, $6 per day; iron workers' helpers and blacksmiths' helpers, 67 cents per hour, $5.36 per day. Time and one quarter to be paid for dirty work and work in confined spaces.

Employees called in to work to receive at least four hours' pay.

When employees are required to work at outside points, they shall be paid travelling time and first class board and room at the field scale of $7.20 per day for mechanics and $6.20 for helpers.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

Province of Alberta (Except Edmonton).—Schedule of Wages and Hours Governing Electrical Workers, Employees of Alberta Government Telephones.

Regulations and wage schedule to be in effect from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

(Electrical workers employed by the Telephone Department of the City of Edmonton are included in the civic agreement, as noted in the Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 526.)

"No discrimination against employees on account of affiliation or relations they may, or may not have, will be permitted."

Hours: 8 per day for five days, a 40 hour week except floating gang employees for whom hours are 44 a week. When necessary to work shift work, any eight consecutive hours, except intermission for meals, to constitute a day, and such shift hours, if permanent, may include Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. Except city employees at Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, employees may be called to work on Saturday, when straight time will be paid as part of the 40 hour week terminating at 5 p.m. Saturday. City employees at Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat who are not on shift duty, if called to work on Saturday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. will be paid half time overtime in addition to the equivalent number of hours off duty during that or the following week.

Overtime for all employees except floating gangs shall be based on 173⅓ hours divided into the monthly salary of the employee. Overtime for floating gangs to be paid at $1.04 per hour for foremen (with merit), $1.01 for foremen (without merit), 90 cents per hour for linemen (with merit), 87 cents per hour for linemen (without merit). Overtime to be paid at time and one half except between hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., when double time will be paid. Overtime to district inspectors will be paid only in cases of extraordinary disturbance caused by storms, fires, floods or accidents. Employees on regular holiday shift duty on one of the eight specified holidays will be granted equivalent time off during the same or the next week; and in addition will be paid overtime pay on the basis of half time. Overtime will be paid for holidays, in cases of emergency. No deduction in pay to be made for any legal holiday not worked.

Wages per month: foremen $175, foremen of repairshop $166.50, wire chiefs $161.50 and $175, district plant inspectors $153, plant inspectors $151.50, switchboardmen (travelling) $153, subforemen (exchange) $160, chief installer $160; switch foremen $166.50, $170 and $185; cable splicers $161.50; troublemen and switchboardmen $151.50; switchmen (automatic) $156.50, linemen (exchange) $151.50, repair shopmen $151.50, rackmen $142.50, repeatermen $156.50, installers $151.50; foremen of floating gang $142.50 and board and lodging; sub-foremen of floating gang $125 and board and lodging; linemen $115 and board and lodging. After three years' service in any grade above apprentice, a merit rate of $5 per month shall be allowed.

Wages per month for apprentices: apprentice repair shop men, apprentice linemen, apprentice switchboardmen, apprentice troublemen, apprentice plant inspectors, from $52 during first six months to $130 during fourth year; apprentice linemen in floating gang, from $36 and board and lodging during first six months to $100 and board and lodging during fourth year; apprentice cable splicers, from $50 during first six months to $145 during eighth six months; apprentice switchmen, from $52 during first six months to $140 during eighth six months.

Higher salaries than specified in the wage schedule may be paid when warranted by ability or quality of service rendered.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to employees who have completed one year's continuous service; two weeks' vacation with pay to employees who have completed two years' continuous service; three weeks' vacation for those with twenty years' service.

Board and lodging to be paid for employees working away from headquarters unless such absence exceeds 14 days when the employee will be advised before leaving his headquarters that the job will not be considered a temporary job for which board and lodging is allowed. Transportation to be furnished or allowed employees where considered necessary. When a married man is moved from one headquarters to another, he shall receive transportation for himself, his family and household effects.

The Department to receive complaints from any employee or committee of employees at any time.

Service: Recreational

Guelph, Ontario.—Two Theatres and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local 357.

Agreements to be in effect from September 6, 1937, to August 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, the union to furnish competent workers.

Hours: from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Two projectionists to be paid.

Overtime: all time after 11 p.m. (except where 15 minutes is required to finish the show) to be paid at $1 per hour. Midnight shows at $5 per show per man.

Wages per week: In one theatre, first projectionist to be paid $36.40 during first year, $37.49 during second year and $38.62 during third year; second projectionist to be paid $31.20 during first year, $32.14 during second year, $33.10 during third year. In the other theatre, both projectionists to be paid $39.52 during first year, $40.70 during second year, $41.93 during third year. All extra men required to work road shows to be paid $3.50 per man per show and both regular employees and extra men to be paid 75 cents per hour to take in and put out show.

Galt, Ontario.—Three Theatres and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local 357.

One agreement is in effect from September 6, 1937, to August 31, 1940, another from December 19, 1938, to August 31, 1941 and the third from September 1, 1939, to September 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, the union to furnish competent workers.

Hours: from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Overtime: $1 per hour. In two theatres, extra shows to be paid at $3 per show; in the third theatre $5 for each man for midnight shows.

Wages per week for projectionists: in one theatre, $38.62; in another theatre, $36.40 during first year, $37.49 second year and $38.62 third year; in the third theatre, $37.50 first year, $38.62 second year and $39.77 third year. All extra men required to work road shows to be paid $3.50 per man per show and both regular employees and extra men to be paid 75 cents per hour for taking in and putting out show.

KITCHENER, ONTARIO.—THREE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 357.

Agreements to be in effect from September 6, 1937, to August 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, the union to furnish competent workers.

Hours: in two theatres, when there is continuous showing of pictures, hours are from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. and when only three shows per day, hours to be from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.; in the third theatre, for continuous running of pictures, hours to be from 1 p.m. to not later than 12 p.m.

Overtime: in two theatres, overtime for projectionists, $1 per hour; in the third theatre, 75 cents per hour. For extra shows, $5 per show per man to be paid in one theatre, $2.50 in the third theatre.

Wages per week for projectionists: in two theatres, where there is continuous showing of pictures, from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., three projectionists to be employed, of whom two to be paid $39 first year, $40.18 second year and $41.38 third year and the third projectionist to be paid $33.80 first year, $34.81 second year and $35.85 third year. In these same theatres when the showings are from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. weekly wages are $39 first year, $40.18 second year and $41.38 third year. In the third theatre with continuous running of pictures from 1 p.m. to 12 p.m. two projectionists and one apprentice to be employed; the first projectionist to be paid $32.50 first year, $33.50 second year and $33.50 third year; the second projectionist to be paid $29 first year, $30 second and third years.

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.—TWO THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 357.

Agreements to be in effect from September 6, 1937, to August 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed, the union to furnish competent workers.

Overtime: $1 per hour; in one theatre, extra shows to be paid at $5 per man per show; in the other theatre at $3 per man per show.

Wages per week for three shows per day (matinée and two evening shows): at one theatre, projectionist to be paid $38.48 first year, $39.65 second year, $40.82 third year; in the other theatre, first projectionist to be paid $36.40 first year, $37.49 second year, $38.61 third year, second projectionist to be paid $28.60 first year, $29.46 second year, $30.34 third year.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Sash, Door, Wrought Wood and Casket Manufacturing, Jonquière and Kenogami (amendment).

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Loggers, Timmins-Cochrane zone.

Jewellery Manufacturing Industry, Toronto.

Coal Handlers and Drivers, Toronto.

SASKATCHEWAN

Carpenters, Regina (cancellation and correction).

Barbers, Swift Current (amendment).

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all em-

ployers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of two agreements, as summarized below. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October, 7, approving the amendment of the constitution and by-laws of two joint committees, and authorizing the levying of assessments by another joint committee, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Sash, Door, Wrought Wood and Casket Manufacturing, Jonquière and Kenogami.—An Order in Council, approved September 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 7, amends the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 728) by providing that it be enforced by the Joint Committee of Industry and Commerce of the Lake St. John District.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships.—An Order in Council, approved September 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173, November, page 1299 and July, 1939, page 729) by providing that in the town of Magog, wages for journeymen carpenter-joiners be 55 cents per hour, journeymen painters 40 cents and painter contractors (personal services) 50 cents.

Joint Committees

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 7:

Fur Manufacturing Industry, Quebec (amendment).

Building trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment).

Notice was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 7, that authorization was given by Order in Council for the joint committee to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreement:

Barbers and hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.

Home Improvement Loans

Home Improvement loans reported to the Department of Finance in October numbering 3,519 and aggregating $1,360,907.73 are shown in a statement released recently by the Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance. These figures, which compare favourably with the same month last year, bring the aggregate volume of Home Improvement loans to above $37,000,000 and the number of loans to over 91,300 since November 1, 1936, the date on which the plan was put into operation, and October 31, 1939.

During the month of October there were 6,241 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,395 during September, and 5,008 during October a year ago. Benefits awarded amounted to $478,542.11, of which $395,620.61 was for compensation and $82,921.50 for medical aid.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba for certain industries (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of October, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Logging

Loggers, Timmins-Cochrane Zone.—An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* October 7, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the logging industry in the Timmins-Cochrane zone, from June 1, 1939, to June 1, 1940.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect in the Timmins zone, as summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 948, and May, 1938, page 579, with the exception of some changes in the piece work scale, the monthly and daily rates for those not on piece work being unchanged.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Jewellery Manufacturing Industry, Toronto.—An Order in Council, dated September 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* October 7, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the jewellery manufacturing industry in the city of Toronto and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from October 17, 1939 to August 31, 1940, and is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1047, with these exceptions:

Hours are 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week throughout the year.

Overtime: no work on Sundays nor on seven specified holidays.

No change is made in the minimum wage rates for time workers and for apprentices, but additions have been made to the classes of workers comprising the piece work schedule.

Trade

Coal Handlers and Drivers, Toronto.—An Order in Council, dated October 20, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* October 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the coal industry in the city of Toronto and neighbouring municipalities.

The schedule is to be in effect from October 7, 1939, "during pleasure", replacing the previous schedule which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 581.

The coal industry is defined as all work usually performed in connection with the storage, warehousing, transfer and delivery of all kinds of coal and coke.

Work on Sundays, on seven specified holidays (except when unloading boats and except in

emergency deliveries authorized by the police licence bureau) to be paid at time and one half. Minimum hourly wage rates: boat trimmers, stackers on conveyors, truck drivers and teamsters, 55 cents; yard men 50 cents; truck drivers' helpers 45 cents. (These are increases of 5 cents per hour over the rates of the previous schedule).

Employers are permitted to engage truck drivers on a tonnage basis for the delivery of coal or coke in bags, and for those so employed tonnage rates are specified for the hauling of coal from the docks and from retail yards, which rates are also higher than in the previous schedule. (In the previous schedule tonnage rates were also given for the engagement of trucks and drivers but these are omitted from the present schedule).

The advisory committee may fix a lower minimum rate of wages for any handicapped employee or any employee whose work is only partly subject to this schedule or one whose work is included in more than one classification of employees.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved September 7, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* September 30, cancels the 1938 schedule (Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 948) from the date the new schedule came into effect (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1069).

Another Order in Council, approved October 12, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 30, corrects the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1069) by a change in wording which does not alter the summary as given in the Labour Gazette.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, Swift Current.—An Order in Council, approved October 2, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* October 16, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, page 220) by increasing the minimum prices for certain services.

I.L.O. Exhibit at the New York World's Fair

Of interest to labour and industry is the exhibit of the International Labour Organization at the New York World's Fair, depicting what the organization is doing to establish adequate standards of work and living for the wage earners of its member countries.

The central feature of the exhibit is a brightly coloured, illuminated map. Blue, yellow, red, green, and orange lights, flashing continuously, inform the visitor that the member countries have ratified certain conventions. An illuminated key at the bottom of the map explains the significance of the lights in connection with the nature of the conventions.

A bit of the Old World atmosphere is found in the large photographic murals tinted in pastel shades, which were made in Geneva, and sent to the United States especially for the exhibit. Also made in Geneva, and of especial interest to many of the visitors to the exhibit, are colourful wooden statistical charts, showing for the member as well as non-member countries the cost of living, status of employment, the value of industrial products, and amount of exports and imports.

A history of the organization, as well as its aims and functions, is portrayed by ecru panels. Included in the exhibit is a mechanical book with moving leaves giving an illustrated story of the International Labour Organization and a glass display case which contains the collection of specially surcharged stamps that were issued by the Swiss Government for the International Labour Organization.

A representative of the International Labour Organization is on duty at the exhibit to supply visitors with information concerning the International Labour Organization.

Cost-of-Living Survey in New York State

The Industrial Commissioner of New York State, Miss Frieda S. Miller, announced recently that the New York Department of Labour was preparing to make its annual survey to measure the cost of living of working women in New York State.

According to the announcement, twenty-one towns and cities are to be visited, six more than in 1938. The addition of these six communities, which have populations ranging from 5,300 to 15,000 is to provide figures on the cost of living in small communities.

It was pointed out by Miss Miller that these cost of living studies are made in compliance with the New York Minimum Wage Law. Under this law wage boards consider current costs of living in recommending a minimum wage for women workers in an industry.

In 1938 the survey disclosed that a working woman living as one of a family needed $1,059.68 a year for health and maintenance, while a working woman living alone needed $1,160.75.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and ligthing and rent entering into a family budget was considerably higher at the beginning of October than at the beginning of September due to an advance in the cost of foods and fuel, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was somewhat higher at the end of October than at the beginning but the increase was much less than in September.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.77 at the beginning of October as compared with $8.07 for September, an advance of slightly less than nine per cent. The cost of this list of foods between February and September, 1939 was at a relatively lower level than had prevailed in the preceding two and one half years. As a result of the advance in the prices of foods after the first month of war the cost at the beginning of October was somewhat higher than in any month since the end of 1937 with the exception of August, 1938, when the cost was $8.81. Comparative figures for the cost of the list at certain other dates are $8.45 for October, 1938; $8.75 for October, 1937; $8.24 for October, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.68 for October, 1929; $11.48 for October, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $7.99 for October, 1914. All of the items in the list of twenty-nine foods were higher in cost at the beginning of October than for September except milk, bread, and vinegar which were unchanged. The largest increases were recorded in the cost of meats, butter, eggs, lard, flour, potatoes, beans, coffee and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.69 at the beginning of October as compared with $16.93 for September; $17.35 for October, 1938; $17.51 for October, 1937; $16.87 for October, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $22.01 for October, 1921, $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914. In fuel considerable advance was recorded in the price of United States anthracite coal with less important increases in bituminous coal and wood. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number at the end of October was about 1·4 per cent higher than at the end of September and about 8·5 per cent higher than at the beginning of September. Comparative figures are 79·0 for the week ended October 27; 77·9 for the week ended September 29 and 72·8 for the week ended September 1. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for September when the index number was 78·2 as compared with 74·1 for October, 1938; 84·7 for October, 1937; 77·1 for October, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 99·6 for October, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914. Among the commodities to advance in price were raw wool, raw silk, lumber, pulp, steel sheets, coal, live stock, hides, leather and eggs. Of the eight principal groups in the classification according to chief component materials Vegetable Products was the only one to record a decline in the month under review while the others advanced the largest increases being in the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products Group and in the Wood Products Group.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unem-

(Continued on page 1194)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1936	Oct. 1937	Oct. 1938	Sept. 1939	Oct. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	76·2	80·2	58·2	59·0	71·8	72·8	68·0	41·8	46·2	53·4	53·6	55·4	59·8
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	54·2	50·4	31·8	31·8	43·4	45·4	40·4	22·0	24·2	28·6	29·4	30·6	33·8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	28·0	29·0	18·7	19·9	23·9	24·9	22·8	11·5	13·3	14·7	16·1	15·6	17·2
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·4	36·3	27·2	29·3	31·0	31·0	28·2	17·9	21·1	22·2	23·0	22·6	24·6
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	38·0	42·3	30·0	30·8	31·0	31·4	29·8	17·2	21·7	24·4	24·8	23·5	24·5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	70·0	74·4	53·8	56·6	55·0	55·4	54·2	31·6	40·2	42·6	43·6	41·8	43·6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	51·1	60·1	41·6	44·4	42·5	40·9	39·8	21·3	30·6	32·5	34·0	29·6	32·4
Lard, pure....	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·2	74·4	45·4	49·0	45·8	43·4	42·2	26·2	31·4	34·0	29·8	22·4	26·6
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	60·7	75·0	41·7	49·8	51·0	51·3	42·7	29·2	35·5	39·2	39·7	32·8	38·0
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	55·0	68·3	37·4	44·3	45·6	45·1	38·0	22·7	29·6	31·7	32·9	25·9	30·2
Milk.....	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	75·6	92·4	69·6	69·6	72·6	74·4	72·0	57·0	61·8	65·4	65·4	64·8	64·8
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	101·2	125·8	76·8	75·4	85·6	85·2	69·6	42·2	51·6	55·6	49·6	45·6	56·4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	55·7	69·1	43·0	41·2	47·4	46·9	38·7	24·2	29·3	31·5	27·2	26·2	31·9
Cheese, old...	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	33·3	41·2	§27·6	§30·6	§33·8	§33·0	§30·7	§19·7	§22·4	§23·2	§23·3	§21·5	§22·3
Cheese, new...	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	31·4	38·6	§27·6	§30·6	§33·8	§33·0	§30·7	§19·7	§22·4	§23·2	§23·3	§21·5	§22·3
Bread.....	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	144·0	102·0	114·0	115·5	120·0	106·5	88·5	97·5	108·0	103·5	97·5	97·5
Flour, family..	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	80·0	§45·0	§53·0	§51·0	§54·0	§43·0	§33·0	§38·0	§46·0	§34·0	§29·0	§35·0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	40·5	42·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	29·5	25·5	27·0	30·0	27·0	25·0	26·5
Rice.....	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	24·6	33·2	§21·2	§22·0	§20·8	§20·6	§20·2	§16·2	§15·8	§16·4	§16·2	§16·4	§16·6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·2	23·4	17·4	15·6	19·0	23·6	18·4	9·0	12·2	14·0	10·4	10·2	12·8
Apples evaporated.....	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·1	29·2	23·9	20·4	21·5	21·3	20·6	15·1	16·4	16·1	15·5	15·3	15·6
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·8	27·4	19·6	15·7	13·6	14·6	14·8	12·1	11·2	11·7	10·9	10·9	11·2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	48·8	86·4	34·8	31·6	31·2	28·8	25·6	32·0	24·4	26·4	25·6	26·4	27·2
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	22·4	40·8	16·4	15·0	14·6	13·8	12·4	15·4	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·8	13·2
Tea, black....	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·5	16·4	§14·6	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·6	§13·0	§13·9	§14·8	§14·6	§15·2
Tea, green....	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·8	17·0	§14·6	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·6	§13·0	§13·9	§14·8	§14·6	§15·2
Coffee.....	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	11·5	15·1	13·4	15·3	15·2	15·1	13·8	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·7	8·5	10·1
Potatoes.....	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	71·3	69·4	40·4	61·9	42·8	73·8	49·3	41·1	52·7	33·6	34·6	45·4	51·9
Vinegar.....	1/16 qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·8	·9	·9
All Foods.....	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·99	$ 13·54	$ 15·83	$ 10·23	$ 10·93	$ 11·28	$ 11·68	$ 10·32	$ 7·24	$ 8·24	$ 8·75	$ 8·45	$ 8·07	$ 8·77
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite.....	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	78·8	125·3	116·4	105·4	101·3	100·9	100·6	93·7	91·5	88·8	89·8	88·0	91·1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	62·6	90·7	77·0	63·3	62·9	63·1	62·7	57·6	58·4	58·3	58·9	58·5	59·7
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	76·9	83·7	80·3	75·5	75·0	76·2	76·0	59·6	59·7	59·7	60·5	59·4	60·5
Wood, soft....	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	58·8	66·1	59·4	55·9	55·4	54·4	54·3	45·7	45·2	45·0	44·9	44·2	44·5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·4	39·8	31·0	31·5	31·1	31·1	30·8	27·4	26·6	26·8	26·7	26·4	26·4
Fuel and light.....	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 3·05	$ 4·06	$ 3·64	$ 3·32	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·84	$ 2·81	$ 2·79	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·82
Rent.....	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 4·85	$ 6·52	$ 6·96	$ 6·85	$ 6·95	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·66	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·06	$ 6·05	$ 6·06
††**Totals**.....	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 21·48	$ 26·46	$ 20·87	$ 21·14	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 20·68	$ 15·78	$ 16·87	$ 17·51	$ 17·35	$ 16·93	$ 17·69

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	13·78	16·21	10·42	10·99	11·16	11·68	10·60	7·38	8·20	8·73	8·48	8·10	8·66
Prince Ed. Island....	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	11·90	14·05	9·11	10·27	9·92	10·24	9·84	6·92	7·91	8·47	8·09	7·94	8·30
New Brunswick.....	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	13·26	15·51	10·14	10·96	10·99	11·60	10·57	7·46	8·35	8·77	8·57	8·22	8·85
Quebec.....	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	13·19	14·96	9·75	10·09	10·47	10·60	9·63	6·54	7·59	8·02	7·86	7·44	8·23
Ontario.....	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	13·58	15·75	10·14	11·00	11·31	11·65	10·34	7·29	8·29	8·80	8·44	8·09	8·79
Manitoba.....	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·84	16·34	9·72	10·29	10·92	11·51	9·66	6·75	8·17	8·30	8·11	7·88	8·54
Saskatchewan.....	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	13·51	16·09	9·95	10·84	11·45	12·02	10·06	6·84	8·03	8·37	8·10	7·72	8·43
Alberta.....	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	13·27	15·70	9·77	10·77	11·48	12·00	10·08	7·00	7·98	8·59	8·27	8·07	8·75
British Columbia....	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	14·39	16·83	11·61	11·89	12·35	12·88	11·30	8·17	9·16	9·85	9·42	8·90	9·68

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·9**	**25·5**	**22·1**	**16·9**	**14·0**	**17·2**	**24·6**	**24·5**	**21·8**	**32·4**	**35·9**	**58·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·0**	**24·5**	**21·8**	**16·1**	**13·9**	**12·9**	**22·7**	**24·3**	**20·8**	**30·7**	**34·0**	**56·1**
1—Sydney	32	25·7	22·4	18·3	16·7	10	25	25·6	21·5	31·2	34·4	56
2—New Glasgow	29·5	25·7	23·3	15·7	14·7	12	.....	25	21·7	29·6	33·3	56·6
3—Amherst	27·5	21	20	15	11	.....	.....	**25**	19·6	31	34·7	58
4—Halifax	30·1	24·1	23·3	16·5	15·6	12·7	15	24	20·5	31	33·8	59·2
5—Windsor	30·7	25·7	22·3	16·5	14	15	.....	21·7	19·8	30·2	33·3	50
6—Truro	30	25	19·3	14·5	11·3	15	28	24·3	21·7	31·1	34·5	56·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·7**	**22·7**	**20·1**	**15·9**	**13·3**	**14·7**	**19·0**	**26·6**	**20·1**	**32·0**	**35·4**	**57·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**31·6**	**25·2**	**22·4**	**16·9**	**12·9**	**16·3**	**20·4**	**23·3**	**21·0**	**31·5**	**35·4**	**58·2**
8—Moncton	31·3	24·9	21	16·1	12·7	17	.....	24·7	20·1	32·6	36·6	58·3
9—Saint John	33·3	25·1	24·5	16·3	14·7	14·3	23·2	24·5	21·4	31·6	35·4	58·6
10—Fredericton	31·7	25·6	19	17	12·3	17·7	17·5	24	20·7	32·7	36·1	59
11—Bathurst	30	25	25	18	12	.....	.....	20	21·7	29	33·5	56·7
Quebec (average)	**28·0**	**24·4**	**20·1**	**15·9**	**10·6**	**15·6**	**23·9**	**22·8**	**20·1**	**29·1**	**33·1**	**57·8**
12—Quebec	27·4	25·8	16·8	15·6	10·3	17·3	24·2	21·6	19·1	27·7	32·6	51·1
13—Three Rivers	29·5	25·3	21·4	16·3	9·8	15·7	25·7	23·8	19·3	30·7	35·7	58·9
14—Sherbrooke	27·7	25·1	19·3	17·4	10·5	15·2	26·9	23·4	20·1	26·8	30	57·7
15—Sorel	25·8	23·4	20	13	10·9	11·7	20·7	20·5	19·8	30	34·3	57
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·6	20·4	20	14·7	9·2	18·2	20·3	19·1	16·9	32·5	36·7	55·5
17—St. Johns	33·5	29	21·5	17	12	15	26·5	26·5	21·2	28·2	31·7	63·3
18—Thetford Mines	.....	19·7	15·2	16·5	8·2	19	21·5	21·7	19·8	27	32·2	58
19—Montreal	31	26·8	24·9	15·9	12·4	13·1	23·2	23·6	22·3	29·7	31·8	60·1
20—Hull	27·5	24·5	21·6	16·6	12·2	14·9	25·8	25	22·2	29·3	32·5	59
Ontario (average)	**30·8**	**26·7**	**22·8**	**17·8**	**14·8**	**18·6**	**25·3**	**24·9**	**22·3**	**31·9**	**35·2**	**58·2**
21—Ottawa	32·2	27·2	25·3	18·7	14·3	15·9	27·4	23·4	21·7	31·8	34·7	58
22—Brockville	34	29·7	25	17·7	13·2	15	.....	24·3	22	32·9	34·8	59·3
23—Kingston	28	23·9	21·6	16·8	12·6	14·8	26	24·7	22·4	30·3	33·8	56·1
24—Belleville	25·3	23·5	21·2	15·6	12·1	18·7	21	21·3	18·5	31·1	33·6	54·8
25—Peterborough	31·6	27·4	24	18·2	16·3	19·3	21·5	24	24·7	32·1	36·3	59·1
26—Oshawa	27·8	25·7	21·6	16·8	15·2	17·9	.....	24	20·5	30·6	35·5	59·1
27—Orillia	29·7	26	22	18	15·3	18·7	29	26	23	33	37	56·1
28—Toronto	33·2	27·8	24·8	18·1	17·3	18·7	26·3	25·7	23·6	34·2	38·8	61·3
29—Niagara Falls	30·5	27·2	22·7	19·2	14·1	18·4	24	24	23	31·4	34·1	58·5
30—St. Catharines	30·2	27·7	24·8	18·3	13·5	19·2	23	25	18	29·8	33·3	56
31—Hamilton	32·5	28·1	26·1	19·1	17·1	20	25·3	24·1	24·7	32·4	35·5	57·1
32—Brantford	31·1	27·6	23	18·2	14·4	19·2	29	25·3	17	32·4	34·9	57·5
33—Galt	31	27·8	22·7	19·2	16·4	20·5	30	27	23	34·2	37·7	59·9
34—Guelph	28·6	25·3	22	16·8	15·7	18·9	.....	21·5	21·2	30·1	33·1	57·1
35—Kitchener	28·4	26·5	20·5	17·7	15·5	19·5	25	22·8	.....	32·2	34·7	58
36—Woodstock	31	26·7	23·2	18·1	14·1	18·7	23	24·7	22·5	31·1	35·2	57·7
37—Stratford	29·3	25·7	20	18	16	20	.....	24	.....	31	35·4	58·4
38—London	31·6	28·2	24·7	17·5	15·5	18·7	24·8	25·7	23·5	31·6	34·6	57·9
39—St. Thomas	31	26·9	24·1	17·2	15·3	19·6	29	26·2	23	32·2	35·6	58·9
40—Chatham	30·8	28·1	23·9	19·1	13·7	21·4	25	24·4	22·5	32·7	35·1	57·6
41—Windsor	31	26·7	23·3	17·3	14·4	20	23	26·1	22	30·6	33·8	59·3
42—Sarnia	31·2	27·4	21·7	18·2	15·7	18·2	20	25·1	23·6	30·6	33·1	59·3
43—Owen Sound	28·8	24·3	20	15·8	14·5	19	.....	23·6	20	30·9	32·4	53·5
44—North Bay	33·2	28·7	26·5	20·2	15·1	19·7	28	26	24·2	34·5	37·4	62·3
45—Sudbury	28·2	25·2	21·8	16·5	12·9	16·2	22	26	21·6	30·5	33·3	54·4
46—Cobalt	35	26	19	17	16	.....	.....	24	22·7	31·4	33·8	57
47—Timmins	30·7	27·2	23·3	18·2	14·7	18·9	29·8	28·7	24·2	31·1	34·8	59·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31	25·9	22·5	16·3	11·7	17·2	21·7	25·4	20·6	30·4	33·6	58·7
49—Port Arthur	35	27	23·5	21	17·7	20	.....	28·5	24·7	35·1	39·3	60·4
50—Fort William	31·6	26·3	18·8	16·1	14·9	17·3	28	26·7	24·6	36·5	40·6	64·2
Manitoba (average)	**28·4**	**24·3**	**22·5**	**15·7**	**14·9**	**15·9**	**25·1**	**25·4**	**22·0**	**35·5**	**39·7**	**61·2**
51—Winnipeg	29·4	24·5	23·3	16·3	15·2	15·4	25·2	27·2	22	34·8	38·7	61·5
52—Brandon	27·3	24	21·7	15	14·5	16·3	25	23·5	.....	36·2	40·7	60·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·8**	**20·7**	**18·8**	**13·3**	**11·6**	**14·0**	**21·3**	**21·9**	**22·0**	**35·0**	**38·8**	**59·8**
53—Regina	26	21·3	19·1	13·3	12·6	14	19·2	23	23·3	35·4	37·8	60·5
54—Prince Albert	18	15	16	10	10	12	.....	18	.....	.....	40	58·3
55—Saskatoon	26·2	22	20·3	15	12·2	14·7	21·8	22·4	20·2	35·6	39·2	59
56—Moose Jaw	29·1	24·5	19·7	15	11·6	15·3	23	24·1	22·5	34·1	38	61·3
Alberta (average)	**28·7**	**24·1**	**20·6**	**15·8**	**13·3**	**16·8**	**24·2**	**23·1**	**20·8**	**34·2**	**37·4**	**59·5**
57—Medicine Hat	33·5	29	24	18	17·2	20	27·5	24	20	35·6	39·2	60
58—Drumheller	29	25	19	16·5	11·2	16·5	.....	23·5	25	36	38·6	60
59—Edmonton	25·3	19·9	18·8	13·6	10·6	15·2	22·3	22·4	20·5	32·2	34·9	56·1
60—Calgary	29·4	24·3	21·7	16·2	14·9	16·8	25·6	24·4	21	35	40·2	61
61—Lethbridge	26·5	22·2	19·5	14·5	12·5	15·7	21·3	21	17·5	32·3	34·1	60·4
British Columbia (average)	**31·7**	**26·9**	**24·2**	**18·2**	**17·0**	**19·1**	**27·3**	**26·9**	**24·3**	**36·9**	**40·1**	**61·8**
62—Fernie	25	22	18	16	15	17	22	22	23·5	33·3	34·8	60
63—Nelson	31·7	26·7	27	21·7	15	21	32	30	26·5	35·5	38·8	67·5
64—Trail	31·5	27·7	24·6	18·5	17·7	20	32·3	28·7	25·6	38·9	42·1	65·7
65—New Westminster	30·8	26·7	22·5	17	16·9	17·9	24·7	25	23·9	35·9	38·8	58·6
66—Vancouver	32·1	27·5	24·3	17·4	18·3	18·6	26·5	25·9	24·1	35·8	40	59·8
67—Victoria	34·4	29·2	26·2	18·3	18·5	19·6	26·6	27·7	23·2	39·9	43·3	59·9
68—Nanaimo	38·7	30·5	26·2	20·5	19·5	22	29·2	28	23·3	35	40·3	61·7
69—Prince Rupert	29	25	25	16·1	14·8	17	25	28	24	40·7	42·7	62·1

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·2	**24·9**	**18·5**	**11·9**	**50·0**	**18·6**	**17·5**	**22·7**	**13·3**	**38·0**	**30·2**	**10·8**	**28·2**	**31·9**	
11·3	**25·1**	.....	.....	**44·0**	**13·5**	**14·6**	**17·5**	**13·9**	**40·7**	**32·5**	**10·2**	**29·3**	**34·5**	
8·5	21·9	.....	.....	43·8	13·2	14·8	18·3	13·8	43·5	33·4	10–12	30·8	33·5	1
12·3	26·9	.....	.....	46	13·5	.....	21·1	13·4	39·3	34·2	11	28	34·2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14·4	15	16·4	13·8	36·8	32·4	8c	29·7	34·7	3
13	28	.....	.....	41	12·3	15	17	14·9	43·8	33·2	11	29	35·2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·1	15	15·5	13·6	39·7	30	10	28	35	5
.....	23·5	.....	.....	.....	14·3	13	16·4	14	40·9	32	10	30	34·5	6
9	**25·5**	.....	**5·0**	**48·2**	**14·2**	**15·4**	**20·4**	**14·3**	**31·2**	**23·5**	**9–10**	**28·2**	**32·7**	7
14·6	**28·7**	**15·0**	**5·0**	**48·6**	**14·6**	**16·5**	**20·0**	**13·8**	**39·3**	**30·7**	**10·8**	**29·4**	**34·1**	
15	25	.....	5	46·5	14·4	16·6	16·5	14	39·7	33·5	10	30·1	35·1	8
11·3	30·2	15	.....	48	14·3	14·2	26·9	13·2	40·6	29·2	12	29·7	34·6	9
17	30·8	.....	.....	51·2	14·8	18·6	21	14·8	41·7	34·6	11	32·3	34·8	10
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15·4	13	35	25·4	10b	25·4	31·8	11
13·4	**27·2**	**22·6**	**7·2**	**48·3**	**16·5**	**16·2**	**15·7**	**13·8**	**39·3**	**31·6**	**9·7**	**27·6**	**30·5**	
.....	26·5	.....	.....	.....	15	15	16·2	14·3	40·4	30·8	11	27	31·3	12
14	31·2	22	.....	45	.....	18	17·2	13·9	39	34	10	.....	30·5	13
.....	30	.....	9	.....	.....	16·5	15	14·2	41·7	33·8	11·1a	27·7	30·3	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13·3	36·4	26·8	8	.....	30·4	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13·2	38·9	35·1	8	.....	30·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	13·3	40·7	33·8	8	.....	30·2	17
12	27·5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	13·4	14	36	31·8	9	27·5	31	18
14·1	29·1	23·2	6·7	50	19·6	19·1	20·3	13·4	42·3	29·4	11–12	28·7	30·8	19
.....	19	.....	7	50	15	12·5	15·5	14·8	38·4	29·1	11	27	29·6	20
15·9	**24·5**	**20·5**	**6·3**	**53·9**	**17·3**	**17·1**	**26·4**	**13·1**	**37·7**	**30·8**	**11·3**	**28·7**	**31·5**	
18	28·1	20	.....	.....	22·7	16·8	25·3	12·8	40·6	33·1	11	28	30·9	21
.....	25	25	.....	.....	20	16·5	27·1	13·2	35·5	28·4	10	29	30·7	22
15	25·7	18·3	.....	37·5	15·7	16	24·1	13·3	35·3	30	10	25	30·5	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23·8	12·1	35·2	30·4	10	30·9	31·1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	14·3	34·1	30·1	11	28·3	30·9	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	21·4	12·7	38·2	33	11	28·3	30·9	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18·3	23·5	14·2	34·3	28·8	11	28·7	31·8	27
15·9	28·9	21·4	.....	60	.....	20	32·8	12·9	41	34	12	.....	31·4	28
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	17	15	30·2	13·4	38·7	32	12	28·5	31·9	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	32·9	13	38·3	31·7	12	29·7	31·2	30
18	28	23·2	.....	62·5	.....	.....	31·3	13·3	38·3	32·3	12	30·6	32	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·5	15	31·1	12·7	35·1	28·7	11	30	31·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29·2	13·3	35·7	30·8	11	28	31·8	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	22·4	12·4	36·7	28·3	11	27·5	31·4	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	24·4	13·8	35·5	29·9	11	27·3	31·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	24·9	13·2	31·5	25·2	11	.....	31·5	36
18	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	13·5	34·8	27	11	.....	31	37
12·2	19	17	.....	50	17	20	30	12·9	36·4	30·9	11	28	31·2	38
14	23	23	.....	.....	15	17·5	32	13·4	35·6	31·1	11	31·5	33·1	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	29·2	12·5	32·2	25·5	11	29	31·5	40
15·2	23·5	21·6	5	60	17	17·5	25·6	12·6	36·7	30	12	.....	31	41
13	25	21	.....	60	17	16·5	32·2	13·4	36·7	.....	11	.....	31·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	13·3	33·6	28·2	11	.....	30·9	43
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24·4	13·5	43·1	.....	12	.....	31·8	44
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	17	19·6	13·3	41·4	30·5	13	.....	31	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	12	.....	16·3	13·2	44·8	40·7	11	.....	32·8	46
.....	23	22·5	.....	60	18·4	15	17·6	13	41·9	31·9	14·3a	31	31·8	47
.....	.....	17·7	7·5	.....	12	17·5	25·1	13·6	41·4	33	12	27	31·6	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	17	26·1	12·6	43·4	34·3	11	27·5	32	49
.....	25	18·5	.....	50	16	16	25·3	12·7	44·8	33·5	11	28·5	32·1	50
20·1	**26·6**	**19·1**	**13·0**	.....	**22·8**	**17·2**	**25·5**	**12·8**	**35·2**	**24·7**	**9·2**	**25·5**	**30·3**	
19·6	27·1	16·2	13	.....	22·5	17·1	31	12·4	38·9	26·2	10	24·5	30·2	51
20·5	26	22	.....	.....	23	17·2	20	13·2	31·4	23·2	8·3a	26·5	30·4	52
23·2	**22·9**	**10·8**	**14·2**	.....	**22·7**	**19·0**	**18·5**	**12·9**	**31·9**	**23·5**	**10·8**	**24·4**	**30·4**	
23·4	24	10·7	12·5	.....	24	18·2	16·8	12·9	33·1	20·1	11	20·2	29·6	53
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14·2	28·3	24·2	10	26	31·3	54
21·2	22·7	9·7	15	.....	19	17·7	19·5	12·6	35·8	26·6	11	26·2	30·8	55
25	25	12	15	.....	25	21	22·7	11·7	30·4	23	11	25	29·9	56
22·5	**24·6**	**12·5**	**19·0**	.....	**24·0**	**19·9**	**19·8**	**12·6**	**33·9**	**24·8**	**10·8**	**23·1**	**30·0**	
25	26	.....	.....	.....	25	19·3	15·3	13·3	31·6	23·4	11	21·5	30·2	57
22·5	25	.....	20	.....	25	20	17·1	13	34·5	25	10	24	30·6	58
20	23	10	.....	.....	21·7	20·2	20·7	12·8	32·9	26·1	11	24·2	29·7	59
23·3	24·6	.....	.....	.....	25	20	28·4	12·1	37	24·1	11	21·7	29·5	60
21·5	24·3	15	18	.....	23·5	20	17·5	11·8	33·3	25·6	11	24·3	30·1	61
19·0	**22·5**	**15·0**	**15·4**	.....	**24·4**	**20·6**	**25·2**	**13·6**	**42·0**	**32·9**	**11·4**	**32·7**	**34·0**	
25	25	15	20	.....	27·5	24	19·6	12·6	36·7	29	10	.....	31	62
25	25	.....	20	.....	25	23·5	26·5	16	48·5	36	12·5a	30	35·7	63
23	27	.....	18·7	.....	24·7	22·2	23·8	14·4	45·5	36·1	12·5a	.....	34·6	64
14·2	18·7	.....	9·1	.....	22·5	16·4	23·9	12·6	39·4	30·7	10	30	32·9	65
14·4	19·6	.....	14·7	.....	22·2	16·8	26·6	12·3	39·7	32·4	10	32	32·5	66
12·6	24	.....	.....	.....	24·6	18·4	27·7	13·4	42	33	12·5a	33·6	33·7	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·8	13·9	40·4	34	9a	33·3	35·5	68
.....	18	.....	10	.....	.....	22·5	22·4	13·2	44	32·2	14·3a	37	36·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·3**	**6·5a**	**15·6**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**8·3**	**10·7**	**11·3**	**11·0**	**10·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·3**	**6·4**	**15·8**	**3·8**	**5·2**	**7·6**	**13·0**	**10·8**	**10·7**	**10·5**
1—Sydney	20·6	6·7	17	3·4	5·2	7	11·5	10·9	11·1	10·9
2—New Glasgow	21·8	6·7	15	3·9	5·1	8·1	13·7	10·5	10·5	10·1
3—Amherst	20·3	6·7	13·5	3·9	5	7·5	12·2	10·3	10·7	10·4
4—Halifax	21·1	4·7	18	3·9	5·5	8·5	15	11·4	10·6	10·8
5—Windsor	20·7	6·7	17	3·9	5·2	7·2	12·7	11·1	10·5	10·2
6—Truro	23·5	6·7	14	3·8	5·1	7·3	12·7	10·5	10·7	10·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**21·4**	**6·7**	**18·5**	**3·7**	**5·3**	**7·7**	**13·0**	**11·1**	**11·1**	**11·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**21·6**	**7·2**	**17·1**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**10·2**	**11·2**	**11·2**	**11·1**
8—Moncton	21·7	7·3	17·1	3·8	5·4	8·5	14·2	11·6	11·2	11·1
9—Saint John	22·7	5·3-6·7	18·9	3·6	5·5	8	12·9	11·1	10·4	10·5
10—Fredericton	21·5	7·3	15·3	3·8	5·5	8·2	13·8	11·3	11·3	10·8
11—Bathurst	20·5	8	17	3·7	5·2	7·8	.....	10·6	12	11·8
Quebec (average)	**20·0**	**5·2**	**13·1**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**6·6**	**10·4**	**10·3**	**10·7**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	23	5-9·5b	13·1	3·9	5·6	7	10	10·8	10·8	10·6
13—Three Rivers	21·8	4·7-5·3	13·4	4·2	5·5	7·3	11·6	10·6	11·6	11·5
14—Sherbrooke	20·1	5·3	13·2	3·3	5·6	6·1	10·7	10·7	10·8	10·9
15—Sorel	18·9	4·7f	12·8	3·1	5	6·3	9·7	9·6	10·9	10·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·1	4	13·2	3·1	5·3	6·9	10·4	10	10·5	10·3
17—St. Johns	18·6	4·7f	13	3·3	5·2	6·5	10	10	10·2	10·3
18—Thetford Mines	19·4	4·7	12·5	3·8	5·2	5·3	10·4	10·1	10·6	10·3
19—Montreal	21·1	4·7-6	14	3·7	5	7·4	9·9	10	10·6	10·2
20—Hull	19·3	5·3-6·7	12·9	3·6	5·2	6·2	11·3	10·9	10·5	10·2
Ontario (average)	**22·2**	**6·1**	**15·0**	**3·1**	**5·2**	**8·9**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·5**
21—Ottawa	21·3	6·7	13·4	3·8	5·4	8·2	10·3	10·9	10·8	10·6
22—Brockville	18·7	6	11·5	3·9	5·1	8·1	10·7	10·4	10·3	10·3
23—Kingston	19·1	5·3-6	13·2	3·3	4·8	8	10·6	10	10·1	10·1
24—Belleville	20·6	5·3f	16·2	2·7	5	8	10·2	9·7	10·1	9·8
25—Peterborough	22·8	5·3-6·7	15	2·8	5	8·8	10·4	10·7	10·5	10·5
26—Oshawa	22·3	4·7-6·7	15	2·8	5·2	8·6	9·4	10	10·7	10
27—Orillia	21·4	5·3	20	2·7	5·1	8·3	10·3	10·4	10·7	10·4
28—Toronto	26·2	6·7	17·4	3·2	5·4	9·1	10·3	10·4	10·5	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	22·5	5·3-6·7	13·5	2·8	5·1	9·3	10·7	10	10·4	10·3
30—St. Catharines	22·9	6·7	18	2·8	5·3	9·1	11·3	10	9·8	9·6
31—Hamilton	26·9	6-6·7	15·1	2·8	5·2	8·7	9·7	10·5	10·2	10·3
32—Brantford	23·5	5·3-6·7	15·7	2·8	4·9	9·5	9·7	10·1	10·1	10
33—Galt	25·6	6·7	16·6	2·6	5·3	8·8	10·2	10·1	10·5	10·2
34—Guelph	23·4	6	14·8	2·5	5	9·3	10·7	10·3	10·3	10
35—Kitchener	24·5	6·7	15·5	2·8	5·3	9·5	9·8	10·3	10·8	10·5
36—Woodstock	22·2	6	12·7	2·5	5	9·1	9·7	10·2	10·1	10·1
37—Stratford	21·8	5·3	14·5	2·6	4·9	9·1	10·4	10·7	10	9·9
38—London	20·5	6-6·7	17·1	2·6	5	8·7	10·8	10·3	10·4	10·2
39—St. Thomas	22·2	5·3-6	17·2	2·7	5·2	9·9	12	10·9	11	10·6
40—Chatham	20·5	4·7-5·3	12·8	2·8	5	8·6	10·7	11·1	11·6	10·8
41—Windsor	21·1	5·3-6·7	15·2	2·8	5·2	8·9	9·9	10·1	10·5	10·4
42—Sarnia	22·3	5·3f	16·3	2·7	5	8·6	11·6	10·8	10·8	10·5
43—Owen Sound	23·9	6	15·5	2·7	4·8	8·7	11·1	10·2	10·5	10·4
44—North Bay	24·4	6f	15	3·9	6	10·2	11·2	11·4	11·6	11·5
45—Sudbury	20·5	6·7	14·5	4·5	5·7	8·7	10	10·7	10·9	11·3
46—Cobalt	21·7	6·7	13	4·1	5·6	8·9	12·4	12·3	11·4	11·6
47—Timmins	21·2	6·7	12·5	3·9	6·2	8·9	12·1	11·3	11·1	11
48—Sault Ste. Marie	20·7	6	12·5	3·7	5	9·4	10·4	11·1	11·2	11·5
49—Port Arthur	20·3	6-6·7	17·6	3·8	5·3	9·4	10·1	10·7	10·3	10·3
50—Fort William	21·6	6-6·7	13·8	3·7	5·1	9	10·7	11·4	11·1	10·9
Manitoba (average)	**23·1**	**7·0**	**14·6**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**9·5**	**10·2**	**12·8**	**11·5**	**11·3**
51—Winnipeg	24·1	6·4-8	14·2	3·7	5·3	8·8	10·1	12·4	11·7	11·4
52—Brandon	22·1	6·4-7·1	15	3·5	5·2	10·1	10·2	13·1	11·2	11·2
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·2**	**6·9**	**16·4**	**3·6**	**5·4**	**9·5**	**10·6**	**13·6**	**11·7**	**11·6**
53—Regina	22·5	6·4-7·2	17·3	3·5	5·4	9·3	10	13·1	11·3	11·1
54—Prince Albert	23·7	6·4	.....	3·7	5·5	10	11·4	15	12·5	12·5
55—Saskatoon	20·3	7·2	17	3·7	5·1	9·7	10·5	13·3	11·4	11·2
56—Moose Jaw	22·1	7·2	15	3·6	5·5	9·1	10·5	13·1	11·5	11·5
Alberta (average)	**24·6**	**7·1**	**16·4**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**8·6**	**10·0**	**13·3**	**11·6**	**11·9**
57—Medicine Hat	25·1	7·2	.....	3·5	5·7	8·4	10·9	12·9	11·6	11·7
58—Drumheller	26	6·7-7·2	.....	3·7	5·4	8·2	10	14·2	10·8	11·7
59—Edmonton	22·5	6·4-7·2	16·8	3·5	5·6	8·6	10·3	13·4	12·2	11·9
60—Calgary	26·7	7·2	16	3·5	5·5	8·9	9·7	13·2	11·8	12·4
61—Lethbridge	22·7	7·2	.....	3·6	4·5	9	9·3	13	11·6	11·8
British Columbia (average)	**25·1**	**8·4**	**19·1**	**4·1**	**6·0**	**7·5**	**8·7**	**13·1**	**12·2**	**11·9**
62—Fernie	25·4	7·2-8	18	4·1	5·5	8·3	10·2	13·1	12·8	12·4
63—Nelson	24	8·3	.....	4·2	.....	6·8	10	13·5	13	12
64—Trail	23·7	8·5	16	4·2	5·6	8·1	8·3	12·8	12·6	12·6
65—New Westminster	22·9	8·3-9·6	18·8	3·9	5·3	6·6	8·1	12·5	11·7	10·6
66—Vancouver	24·8	8·3-9·6	19·9	4	5·6	7·1	8·1	12·6	10·6	11
67—Victoria	25·7	8	21·2	4·1	5·9	8	8	12·7	11·4	11·1
68—Nanaimo	29	8	20	3·7	7	8	8·7	13·8	12·5	12·5
69—Prince Rupert	25·4	8–9	20	4·2	6·9	7	8·2	13·9	12·9	12·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·4	**3·8**	**1·731d**	**29·9**	**17·1**	**15·6**	**11·2**	**16·9**	**15·2**	**55·6**	**16·3**	**50·9**	42·9	
6·7	**3·9**	**1·646**	**28·8**	**16·1**	**13·8**	**11·7**	**16·1**	**15·3**	**53·3**	**16·1**	**56·0**	**47·1**	
6·1	4·2	1·856	32·1	.....	13·7	11·3	15·3	14·9	44·3	15·8	62	50·7	1
6·1	4	1·797	29·6	25	.....	12·9	15·2	14·2	.....	16·1	.....	46·2	2
6·8	4·1	1·288	23	13·2	15	11·5	16·3	15	50	15	50	45	3
7·5	4·3	1·824	33	16·8	12·5	12·4	16·7	17	66·7	16·9	57·4	48·3	4
6·7	3·1	1·656	30·3	11·2	.....	10	17	15·5	.....	15·9	58	46·7	5
6·8	3·5	1·455	25	14·3	14	12·2	16·3	15	52	16·9	52·5	45·5	6
6·2	**4·3**	**1·500**	**22·5**	**12·5**	.....	**11·9**	**16·2**	**15·2**	**50·0**	**17·2**	**49·0**	**48·2**	7
6·9	**4·0**	**1·486**	**26·4**	**15·7**	**14·8**	**12·1**	**16·2**	**14·6**	**53·0**	**16·2**	**54·2**	**47·1**	
7	3·8	1·333	23·2	14·3	15	13·2	16·5	15	.....	16·7	.....	49·7	8
7·3	4·2	1·664	30·5	15·3	14·2	11·1	15·6	14	57	15·4	50	46·7	9
7·1	4	1·668	29·5	18·1	15	11·3	16·6	14·9	49	15·6	52·6	47·1	10
6·1	3·8	1·28	22·3	15	15	12·6	16·2	14·3	.....	17	60	45	11
7·1	**5·0**	**1·582**	**28·0**	**19·2**	**14·0**	**11·4**	**16·9**	**14·3**	**57·8**	**16·2**	**55·5**	**42·4**	
7·7	5·6	1·531	28·8	20	14	12·1	17·5	15·1	68·5	17	55	43·6	12
7·5	5·6	1·697	30·5	19·2	14	11·4	16·7	14·8	59	17·3	54·5	44·2	13
7·1	5	1·593	28·4	25·5	15	11·1	17·7	14·3	48·7	16·2	57·3	43·4	14
6	5	1·562	26·9	.....	13	11·7	16	14·4	45	15·2	.....	43·6	15
6·5	5·3	1·527	26·7	.....	13·7	12·2	16	13·7	50	15	55	41	16
7·8	4·9	1·467	24·7	15	14·4	11·4	17·6	14·5	55	15	57·5	42	17
7·4	5	1·686	30·7	20	14·2	9·8	18·3	13·5	64·5	16·6	.....	44·7	18
7·1	4·5	1·608	28·1	18·8	13·2	10·9	16·3	13·3	83·8	17·7	54·7	39·8	19
7	4·3	1·568	27	16·1	14·2	11·6	16·2	14·9	45·5	15·6	54·5	39·6	20
5·8	**3·4**	**1·804**	**31·4**	**17·1**	**15·3**	**11·3**	**16·6**	**15·6**	**53·4**	**15·5**	**49·9**	**41·4**	
7	4·8	1·644	30·3	18·4	14·4	11·2	16·6	16	64·7	15·9	54·3	41·2	21
5·5	4·2	1·668	28·2	20·4	.....	11·9	17·3	16·9	50	14·7	57	41·7	22
5·1	3·6	1·958	31·5	17·5	11·2	11·2	17·1	15·1	51	15	48·8	41·5	23
6·7	3·9	1·87	31·6	22	.....	11·5	16·2	15·1	46	14·8	.....	40·1	24
6·1	3·8	1·721	28·8	11·8	.....	11·6	17	14·7	50	15·6	52	39	25
6	3	1·681	29	14	.....	11·5	16·5	14·8	59	14·7	55	40·6	26
5·7	2·9	1·522	27·2	22	.....	10·4	16·1	15·1	51·7	15·3	49	40·9	27
5·8	3·4	1·649	28·6	12·7	.....	10	16·9	15·9	56·3	15·4	50·6	40·7	28
6	3·7	1·756	31·8	11·6	.....	12·2	17·1	15·9	54	15	46·5	42·4	29
6·3	3·3	1·807	30·1	17·8	.....	11·5	17·8	15	56·5	15·1	47	41·7	30
5·8	3·9	1·714	32·6	17·3	.....	10·1	16·5	14·8	44·5	14·5	45	40·2	31
5·4	3·1	1·621	27	16·7	.....	11·2	17·3	14·8	49	15	50	39·9	32
5·7	3·1	1·714	31·8	14·1	.....	10·7	16·5	15·1	55	14·4	45	39·8	33
5·9	3·7	1·609	28·6	22·1	.....	10·3	16	14·8	.....	15·2	45	39·9	34
6	3·1	1·611	30·3	11·2	.....	10·6	17·8	15·4	.....	15·5	.....	39·7	35
5·3	2·6	1·51	28·7	13·7	.....	11·5	15·2	15	.....	15	.....	39	36
4·8	2·6	1·617	26·3	18·2	.....	10·5	16·4	15·1	.....	15·1	54·5	40·7	37
5·5	2·7	1·864	31·5	16	.....	11·3	15·8	14·3	39·5	15	49·2	40·2	38
5·5	3·1	1·99	32	15·2	.....	12	16·8	15	.....	17·5	47·7	41·7	39
5·4	2·9	1·89	32·5	16·5	.....	10·7	16·5	14·8	.....	15·8	49	40·1	40
5·5	2·5	1·879	30·5	11·6	.....	12·3	14·9	15·6	39·5	15·3	.....	40·4	41
5·9	3·1	1·911	33·3	16·6	.....	12	17·4	16·3	.....	15·1	.....	42·4	42
4·8	2·7	1·537	26·3	13·9	.....	11	16	15	47	15·9	45	39·8	43
5·6	4·1	1·861	33·4	21·3	.....	11·2	15·8	15·7	62·4	15·8	54·2	43·8	44
7·3	3·9	2·018	35·5	.....	16·5	11·5	16·6	16·7	61	15·7	55	45·5	45
6·6	3·8	2·418	44·4	.....	17	13·9	17·6	17·4	62	17·2	53·3	47	46
7	4·5	2·381	43·8	25	17	11·8	17·8	17·6	62·8	16·4	53·5	44·5	47
5·5	3·9	2·229	37	18·7	15	9·5	16·4	15	56·2	15·7	47	43·2	48
5·2	3·7	1·661	29	26·7	15	11·5	17·1	17·4	53·9	16·2	46·2	42·4	49
5·2	3·8	1·811	29·5	15	16·2	11·9	17·3	16·8	**55·4**	16·2	46·9	43·4	50
7·4	**3·1**	**1·505**	**26·8**	.....	**14·9**	**10·3**	**17·3**	**15·3**	**59·5**	**16·8**	**45·7**	**42·4**	
7	3	1·28	24·2	.....	14·7	10	17·2	14·9	58·5	15·8	45·4	42	51
7·7	3·2	1·729	29·3	.....	15	10·6	17·4	15·6	60·5	17·8	45·9	42·7	52
6·9	**4·2**	**1·601**	**25·6**	.....	**17·1**	**11·1**	**17·7**	**15·4**	**60·8**	**17·7**	**49·7**	**45·5**	
6·6	4·2	1·71	26·6	.....	16	11·8	18·8	14·8	59·8	16·6	50·2	46·2	53
8·2	4·5	.....	22·5	.....	19	10·5	19	16·7	64·7	20·5	51·5	45·5	54
6·7	4·1	1·473	26·4	.....	16·7	10·7	17·5	15	60	16·8	48·3	44·9	55
6	3·8	1·62	26·8	.....	16·5	11·4	15·4	15·2	58·7	16·8	48·8	45·3	56
6·7	**3·7**	**2·087**	**32·4**	.....	**16·9**	**10·0**	**18·2**	**15·7**	**58·4**	**18·7**	**50·4**	**43·9**	
6·4	3	2·216	32·7	.....	18·7	10·3	17·8	15·9	58·7	18·6	53·2	44·1	57
7·1	4·1	2·44	36·5	.....	.....	8·8	19·5	16·7	61·3	20	51·3	46·7	58
7·2	4·1	1·751	28·4	.....	15·8	10·9	17·2	15·3	57·2	17·8	48·4	43·7	59
7	3·6	2·10	34·2	.....	.....	9·7	17·2	15·5	57·4	19·1	49·1	42·5	60
5·7	3·9	1·928	30·2	.....	16·3	10·5	19·2	15	57·3	17·9	49·8	42·3	61
6·9	**4·0**	**1·723**	**31·1**	.....	**19·4**	**10·4**	**17·7**	**14·5**	**56·5**	**17·5**	**47·9**	**41·2**	
6·8	3·3	1·375	30	.....	22·5	12·2	18	15·5	60	20	53·7	46·3	62
6·8	4·1	1·875	31·5	.....	.....	11·5	20	15·5	61·5	19	52·5	45	63
7·2	3·2	1·85	33·7	.....	.....	10·5	19·2	15	58·8	20	53·6	45·4	64
7·2	3·9	1·55	28·4	.....	17·5	9·9	16·4	13·5	51·1	15·3	44·4	37·2	65
6·9	3·5	1·571	26·1	.....	17·5	8·7	15·8	13·2	52·1	15	42·8	37·1	66
6·9	4·3	1·798	31·4	.....	20	9·7	17	13·4	55·6	15·3	43·9	37·3	67
8	4·7	1·677	30	.....	.....	11	17·1	14·7	52·8	17	44·5	39·3	68
5·5	4·7	2·086	37·8	.....	19·6	9·7	18	15	60	18	47·5	41·7	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
f. Grocers quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·8**	**6·6**	**40·2**	**60·8**	**19·6**	**13·9**	**2·8**	**35·5**	**49·8**	**11·4**	**5·0**	**14·571b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**45·0**	**59·8**	**18·3**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**41·2**	**45·1**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·250**
1—Sydney	6·7	6·2	44	60·2	19·5	10·4	2·6	41·4	44·4	11·7	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·4	44·7	58·7	17·4	9·9	2·7	42	44·9	13·3	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·6	6	48·3	62·5	17·7	9·4	3	38·3	46·7	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·2	45·5	57·7	20·6	9·7	2·8	48	50	12·3	5	15·25
5—Windsor	6	6	42·2	60	17	10	2·6	40	39·3	11	5	.....
6—Truro	6·4	6·1	45	59·5	17·8	10	2·8	37·2	45·4	12	5·2	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·7**	**6·1**	**41·5**	**59·2**	**18·9**	**13·9**	**2·8**	**43·5**	**44·5**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**13·500-14·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**46·1**	**59·6**	**18·3**	**10·4**	**2·8**	**40·1**	**48·0**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·8	6·4	49·3	60	20·5	10·1	3	41·2	49·7	12·2	5	g
9—Saint John	6·7	6·3	43·3	58·3	18·3	10·3	2·7	42·3	52·2	12·2	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·7	45·5	59·1	17	9·9	2·6	36·9	50	11·6	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·1	46·2	61	17·5	11·4	2·8	40	40	11·7	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**38·9**	**60·9**	**20·5**	**13·1**	**2·9**	**40·4**	**52·4**	**10·4**	**4·9**	**14·107**
12—Quebec	6·9	6·5	38·3	62·7	20·8	15·4	3·5	39·4	60	10·3	5	14·00
13—Three Rivers	6·8	6·5	40·4	68·5	21·6	14·7	3·7	42·5	50	11·8	5	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	6·6	6·2	37·8	62·6	21·4	11·9	2·8	38·7	44·9	10·4	5	14·50
15—Sorel	6·9	6·3	38·9	60	20	10·7	2·6	35	.....	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·4	6·3	39	53·4	19·6	12·4	2·4	35·7	55	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·2	6	36·5	50	19	13·3	2·8	42·5	54	10·6	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·6	6·3	41	64·2	21	13·1	2·7	44·3	52·5	10	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	6·4	6·3	39·9	64·6	19·4	14	2·6	42·8	51·1	10·2	4·9	14·50
20—Hull	6·3	6·1	38·6	62·3	21·6	12·1	2·8	43	52	10·3	4·8	14·25
Ontario (average)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**39·6**	**63·0**	**19·3**	**12·0**	**2·6**	**32·8**	**48·4**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**14·325**
21—Ottawa	6·2	6	41·5	62·6	17·8	13·3	2·9	36	57·9	10	5	14·75
22—Brockville	6·7	6·5	40·7	64·4	22·1	10·4	2·5	31·1	46·7	10	4·9	13·75
23—Kingston	6·5	6·3	38·6	60·8	17·9	11·7	2·7	32·9	46	10	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·6	6·4	38·4	59·7	17·9	10·5	2·5	29·5	43·6	10·3	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·5	6·4	42	55·3	17·8	12·9	2·7	30·8	54	10·7	5·1	14·50
26—Oshawa	6·6	6·3	39·2	59·1	19	10·2	2·5	31·6	50·8	10·1	4·6	14·00
27—Orillia	6·4	6·3	37·2	62·5	17·8	10	2·2	31·9	49	10·2	4·7	14·75
28—Toronto	6·4	6·1	43·6	62·5	17·7	11·6	2·6	33·7	47·1	10·1	4·7	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·5	43·4	61·6	18·7	11·4	2·3	35·8	50	10·3	4·7	12·50g
30—St. Catharines	6·8	6·6	40·2	63·4	19·2	11·5	2·9	35	50	10·9	4·8	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6·6	6·3	37·8	62·3	19·3	10·3	2·4	31·7	42·5	10·1	4·9	13·50
32—Brantford	6·3	6·2	43·2	63·1	18·6	10·7	2·6	30·8	49·1	10	5·4	13·25
33—Galt	6·9	6·7	35·8	58·6	17·4	11·6	2·7	34·9	49	10·3	4·9	13·50
34—Guelph	6·3	6·2	40·3	59·8	18·6	10·1	2·8	31·4	41·2	10	5	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·6	6·6	38·5	66·6	20	10·5	2·4	38	60	10·2	4·6	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·9	6·8	39·5	61·7	19·5	10	2·8	32	49·5	10·7	5·2	13·00
37—Stratford	6·9	6·9	39·1	64	18·5	11·3	2·6	35	47·5	10·2	5·3	13·50
38—London	6·7	6·4	41·9	62·7	16·7	10·7	2·3	29·6	45	10	4·7	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·9	6·8	41·1	72·8	18·3	12·7	2·5	37·6	49·4	10·6	5·4	13·50
40—Chatham	6·6	6·5	40·2	61·8	17·2	15·8	2·5	34·2	50	10	4·6	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·4	6·2	35·9	59·2	20	10·6	2·4	32	46·7	10	4·5	12·50
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·8	39	66·4	19·3	10·3	2·1	32·1	46·6	10	5·1	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·8	6·8	42·4	65·2	18·7	10	3·2	25·8	47·5	10	4·6	14·00
44—North Bay	7	6·7	43·5	70·1	23·4	14·6	3·1	35	45	12·2	5	15·50
45—Sudbury	7	7	37·5	70	23·2	13·9	2·7	37	.....	13	5·2	16·75
46—Cobalt	7·3	7	36·9	65	21	14·2	2·8	28	48·3	13·3	5	19·00
47—Timmins	7	6·9	42·2	62·5	20·5	15·6	3·1	32	35	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·8	6·8	36·7	67·5	21·5	14·5	2·5	31·7	50	12·3	4·7	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·3	34·4	58·9	19·8	15	2·5	29·3	53·3	11·5	5	15·25
50—Fort William	6·7	6·4	36·5	60·6	21·5	13	2·6	37·2	52·5	12	4·8	15·25
Manitoba (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**37·3**	**55·4**	**19·3**	**14·2**	**2·9**	**27·8**	**51·7**	**13·0**	**5·3**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	40·2	55·7	18	13·7	2·9	27·3	53·3	12	5·1	18·00
52—Brandon	7·3	7·2	34·4	55	20·5	14·7	2·8	28·3	50	14	5·4	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·3**	**7·6**	**40·1**	**60·1**	**20·6**	**19·5**	**2·9**	**34·8**	**53·8**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7	7·8	34·7	58·5	18·4	17·5a	2·8	32·2	53·3	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·5	8	43·7	62·5	24·5	21a	3·6	45	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·6	7·6	40	61	19·7	19·3a	2·8	33·1	56	13·7	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·1	7	41·8	58·3	19·9	20a	2·5	28·7	52	14·3	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·3**	**7·4**	**35·5**	**56·6**	**19·4**	**18·7**	**3·1**	**28·9**	**54·5**	**13·6**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	7·3	37·2	58·3	18·9	22a	2·9	28·1	57·5	14	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	7·2	36	56·3	20	20·2a	3·3	30	60	15	4·8	.....
59—Edmonton	7·4	7·4	37·7	56·4	18·8	17·5a	3·1	31·5	50	14	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7	7·1	33·4	54·5	21·5	17a	3	28·3	55	10	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·8	7·9	33·4	57·3	17·8	16·7a	3·1	26·7	50	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·0**	**6·6**	**40·9**	**58·3**	**20·8**	**21·1**	**3·1**	**38·9**	**53·8**	**11·6**	**5·6**	.....
62—Fernie	7·6	7·6	40	56	19	20a	2·9	37·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	6·8	44	65	20	21·5a	3·2	39·5	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	7·4	6·7	38·4	61	22·7	25a	3·8	32·6	54	14	6·6	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	5·9	39·1	53·7	21	19·3a	2·8	32·5	48·7	10·7	5·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·1	37·5	53·8	18·3	19·4a	2·7	37·5	55·7	10·8	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	7	6·6	42·7	56·3	22·2	20·8a	3	37·5	54·2	11·6	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7	6·2	39·3	58	20·1	20a	3·8	52·5	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·8	6·5	46·3	62·8	23·2	23a	2·9	41·7	55	10	7·4	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·552	**12·033**	**9·687**	**11·725**	**7·126**	**8·579**	**7·430**	**26·4**	**9·3**	**24·220**	**17·815**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·000**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**21·250**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–1 0·00	6·00– 7·00	7·00– 8·00	5·00	29·7	9·2	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·1	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**11·750**	**8·50**	**10·00**	**6·00**	**7·00**	**7·50c**	**23·8**	**10·0**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·250	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·1g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–8·00c	27·8	9·5	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·75–10·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·356	**12·143**	**10·860**	**11·690**	**8·195**	**8·524**	**8·200**	**22·3**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·33c	12·33c	11·00c	11·00c	7·50c	21·8	9·9	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·50–10·00	11·50	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	22·5	9·4	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·3	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20	8·4	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	6·00c	.....	23·8	9	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·75	16·00	17·33	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·4	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	22·9	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·467	**11·875**	**10·221**	**12·562**	**7·765**	**9·842**	**8·792**	**24·7**	**8·9**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	8·7	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·3	9·6	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·6	9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·7	8·4	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	19·7	8·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
10·00–10·25	12·50	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·00	.....	23·7	8·8	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·9	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·50g	10·75g	g	g	g	g	g	23	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	12·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24·5	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·50	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·6	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·00	12·00	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·3	8·5	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00	12·00	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	8·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	11·50–12·00	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·7	9·2	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–12·50	12·00	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·5	8·8	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
8·50–12·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	8·3	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·00–12·00	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·3	9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·25–12·50	11·75–12·25	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	6·00	25	8·4	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50	12·00	.....	15·00–16·00	.....	11·00–12·00	8·00c	24·5	9·2	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	9	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50	10·50	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·1	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·50– 9·50	11·00–12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·6	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	.....	7·00	7·50– 9·00	5·00	7·00	.....	30	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00–14·00	13·00–13·75	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00	10·00c	28·7	9·3	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	31·6	9·1	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·00	16·25	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	34	9·7	p	p	47
8·00–11·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·50–13·50	11·75	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·4	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·50–13·50	11·75	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·750	**14·750**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·250**	**7·000**	**26·2**	**9·5**	**26·500**	**19·500**	
6·30–12·75h	14·00–15·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·00	6·50– 9·50	7·00	26·7	9·5	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	25·6	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·5**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	26	9·8	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·5	9·4	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	29·2	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·5**	**9·4**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·5	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50g	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30g	•9·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·594**	**7·089**	**4·725**	**33·2**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	35	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	31·2	9·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	31·1	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33·3	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In-
and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1936	Oct. 1937	Oct. 1938	Sept. 1939	‡Oct. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·1	95·2	96·8	81·0	67·9	77·1	84·7	74·1	78·2	79·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·9	88·0	96·3	66·7	59·2	79·6	87·6	60·8	68·4	67·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·3	111·5	109·9	95·3	60·8	73·4	81·7	74·8	77·5	79·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·6	92·9	90·4	77·5	71·4	69·5	70·7	66·5	72·1	73·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·9	98·5	93·0	85·6	64·4	69·3	76·2	77·1	82·5	84·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104 6	99·7	92·5	93·5	90·0	85·7	88·2	105·0	98·1	99·3	100·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·3	93·0	97·5	70·5	65·5	70·4	77·4	73·0	74·5	74·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·6	92·3	90·9	85·2	85·0	87·3	86·4	84·6	86·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	94·6	95·4	91·3	81·0	78·7	81·9	79·5	80·9	81·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·0	95·7	95·5	86·0	72·1	75·8	80·6	75·3	77·2	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	100·3	103·7	87·0	64·7	76·4	83·0	73·0	77·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	98·3	92·6	90·1	85·4	77·1	75·4	79·0	76·8	77·4	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·9	93·7	97·1	74·6	63·4	76·3	84·8	68·6	74·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·4	92·8	94·3	91·2	85·4	89·5	94·5	95·3	95·7	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	97·9	93·8	97·4	72·8	60·9	74·8	83·7	65·6	71·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	98·1	98·0	98·5	85·6	81·0	86·4	92·6	89·8	91·8	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	97·9	92·9	97·1	70·0	57·5	72·8	82·2	61·5	68·4	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·7	87·3	94·0	66·7	59·6	75·0	82·1	59·4	65·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	108·2	106·3	91·7	62·6	73·2	81·4	75·0	77·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·6	96·5	105·9	70·4	51·2	76·3	86·5	63·8	64·2	64·4
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	102·4	107·3	110·4	95·8	68·5	73·0	76·1	72·1	75·8	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·9	98·5	92·9	85·4	64·7	69·2	75·9	76·8	82·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·5	91·5	92·1	86·5	81·5	82·7	88·9	85·9	85·5	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·3	94·9	100·5	73·3	57·5	75·2	83·5	65·1	70·7	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·1	94·6	93·7	83·9	71·2	75·2	81·4	74·8	77·5	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 27, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 1186*)

ployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expendi-

ture for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	†118	157	134

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

†No statistics as to prices of clothing for October; information available indicates a slight average increase.

Retail Prices

Meat prices averaged considerably higher at the beginning of October than one month earlier. Sirloin steak was up from 27·7 cents per pound to 29·9 cents; rib roast of beef from 20·4 cents per pound to 22·1 cents; mutton from 22·6 cents per pound to 24·6 cents; fresh pork from 23·5 cents to 24·5 cents; and breakfast bacon from 33·1 cents to 35·9 cents. Lard averaged more than 2 cents per pound higher than for September but was still lower than in 1938. The average price was 13·3 cents per pound at October 1 as compared with 11·2 at September 1 and 14·9 cents for October, 1938. Egg prices generally were substantially higher the Dominion average price for fresh grades being up from 32·8 cents per dozen to 38 cents. The price at October 1, 1938 was 39·7 cents per dozen. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 10·8 cents per quart. The price of creamery butter advanced more than 5 cents per pound, to the lighest level reached this year but it was lower than the price prevailing for the first five months of 1938. The prices are 31·9 cents per pound on October 1 as compared with 26·2 cents September 1 and 39·7 cents at April 1, 1938. Bread averaged 6·5 cents per pound the same as in the previous month. The price of flour was up in the average from 2·9 cents in September to 3·5 cents in October. Canned vegetables averaged somewhat higher tomatoes being up from 10·6 cents per tin to 11·3 cents. Beans were generally higher the Dominion average price being up from 5·1 cents per pound to 6·4 cents. Potatoes advanced in price from $1.51 per 100 pounds to $1.73. Prices were above the Dominion average in Ontario and Alberta but were somewhat below it in other provinces. Granulated sugar averaged 6·8 cents per pound at October 1 as compared with 6·6 cents the previous month. The price of coffee averaged about 6 cents per

pound higher at 40·2 cents per pound while tea was up from 58·3 cents to 60·8 cents. United States anthracite coal averaged about 50 cents per ton higher being $14.57 per ton at the beginning of October. Coke advanced from an average price of $11.77 per ton to $12.03 and hard wood in stove lengths from $11.54 per cord to $11.73.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of October; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $13.50-$14; Moncton, $16; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15.50 and $14.50; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $15 and $15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50 and $15; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16,-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $19; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the present instance the effects of the present war appear for the first time. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effects upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 105·2 for September, as compared to 98·1 in each of the preceding three months. This increase of 7·2 per cent for the month was due to increases in each of the eleven sub-groups. The index of prices of food and tobacco rose from 90·4 to 100·7 or 11·4 per cent during the month, there having been increases of 16·9 per cent in the prices of cereals, 10·4 per cent in meat, fish and eggs and 8·4 per cent in other food and tobacco. The index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures rose from 102·2 to 107·4 or 5·1 per cent, the largest increases in its sub-groups being in cotton which increased 21·5 per cent, textiles (other than wool and cotton), 9·9 per cent, and miscellaneous commodities, 9·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at the begininng of October as compared with 155 a month earlier. The index of food prices increased from 155 to 165 or 8·7 per cent during the month, there having been marked increases in the prices of sugar, fish, eggs, butter and bacon and some increases in the prices of a number of other foods, including beef, mutton, flour, bread and cheese. Retail prices of a number of commodities have been limited by Orders issued during September and the early part of October by the Ministry of Food under Defence Regulations, 1939. Clothing prices rose about 7 per cent, fuel and lighting material about 1 per cent and sundries about 3 per cent. The index of rent was unchanged, the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts, having set the maximum permissible rent at the figure in force on September 2, 1939, subject to increases for subsequent structural alterations and improvements and for rate increases where these are paid by the landlord.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 75·0 for August as compared to 75·4 for July. Of the ten groups which make up the index six showed decreases, two were unchanged and two showed increases. With the exception of the farm products group, whose index declined 2·6 per cent, no changes were more than 0·5 per cent. Compared with the corresponding figure for August, 1938, the August index was down 4·0 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base, 1923=100, was 85·9 for September as compared with 84·5 for August, an increase of 1·7 per cent for the month. During the month all the groups making up this index showed increases which were as follows:—food, 5·2 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 0·5 per cent; clothing, 0·4 per cent; housing, 0·2 per cent; and sundries, 0·1 per cent. The general index for September, 1939, was exactly the same as that for September, 1938.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1939

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1939 was 273, there being 111 in July, 84 in August and 78 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1939, showing 219 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 876. In the third quarter of 1938, 286 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1316).

The supplementary list of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 33 fatalities for the first half of 1939.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, and certain other official sources as well as from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1939 were as follows: agriculture, 51; logging, 22; fishing and trapping, 6; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 39; manufacturing, 15; construction, 35; electric light and power, 11; transportation and public utilities, 68; trade, 9; service, 17.

Of the mining accidents, 39 were in "metalliferous mining," 8 in "coal mining," and 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco" group, 1 in "animal foods," 3 in "saw and planing mill products," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 5 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 13 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "railway," 15 in "highway and bridge," and 5 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 29 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 20 in "water transportation," 3 in "air transportation," 10 in "local and highway transportation," 2 in "storage," and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 7 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 10 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 3 in "custom and repair," 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On September 11, two engineers and a brakeman were killed in a collision of two trains, near Sprague, Manitoba.

When a freighter crashed into their schooner, in the St. Lawrence River, near Deschaillons, Quebec, a mate, skipper, and cook were drowned on July 22.

A sewage inspector and two labourers were asphyxiated and drowned when overcome with gas in a septic tank, at Galt, Ontario, on July 11.

At St. Canut, Quebec, a farmer and his son were struck by lightning on July 31.

Two river drivers were drowned at Canal Flats, British Columbia, when their boat upset on July 24.

On July 9 two fishermen were drowned off Campbell Cove, Prince Edward Island, when their dory was swamped.

When a dynamite blast misfired, near Jessica, British Columbia, on July 16, two miners lost their lives.

A machine boss and a machine man were killed by a fall of rock in a coal mine at Drumheller, Alberta, on September 13.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1939 has been compiled containing 33 fatalities, of which 4 were in agriculture, 6 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 5 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 6 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 6 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 3 in March, 2 in April, 12 in May and 15 in June.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1939 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
B.—Working machines	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	8	....	....	5	4	5	8	2	2	....	8	....	42
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	7
F.—Falling objects	4	9	....	16	1	3	....	5	....	....	1	....	39
G.—Handling of objects	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
H.—Tools	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	6	3	5	5	....	10	....	46	5	....	7	....	87
J.—Animals	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
K.—Falls of persons	13	3	1	5	2	9	2	9	1	....	....	....	45
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	6	....	....	6	2	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	21
Total	51	22	6	39	15	35	11	68	9	....	17	....	273

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a substantial, contra-seasonal expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, according to returns furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 11,914 firms with 1,206,185 employees, as compared with 1,187,269 at October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. The index, (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), advanced from 121·7 in the preceding month to 123·6 at the date under review, as compared with 114·6 at November 1, 1938. At that date in recent years of the record, the index was as follows:—1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9 and 1927, 108·8. Employment was in greater volume at the beginning of November, 1939, than at that date in any other year of the record, except 1937 and 1929.

Since the improvement over October 1 was contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October and November in the last eighteen years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an important advance, rising from 115·8 in the preceding month to 118·3 at the beginning of November.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of November, 1939, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,951 local trade unions combining a membership of 244,063 persons, 22,039 or a percentage of 9·0 of whom were out of work as contrasted with percentages of 9·1 at the beginning of October and 13·3 at the beginning of November, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1939, indicated a decline of 10 per cent in the average daily placements effected, when the figures were compared with those recorded during the previous month, but a nominal gain in comparison with October, 1938, the losses in the first instance being chiefly in farming and construction and maintenance and the gains in the second instance in logging, services and in manufacturing, the increases under the latter comparison being practically offset by a substantial loss in construction and maintenance and in farming. Vacancies in October, 1939, numbered 37,157; applications, 73,057, and placements in regular and casual employment, 35,505.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was $17.77 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.69 for October and $16.93 for the beginning of September. The slight increase for November over the level of the previous month was due to the higher cost of foods and fuel. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.29 for November, 1938; $17.58 for November, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $20.89 for November, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); $14.36 for November, 1914; $14.48 for October, 1914; $14.33 for September, 1914 and $14.41 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued gradually higher week by week during November due in large part to higher prices for grains, raw textiles and livestock. The figures for the index are 80·2 for the week ended December 1, 79·0 for that ended October 27 and 77·9 for the week ended September 29. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 79·3 for October; 78·2 for September; 72·4 for August; 73·5 for November, 1938; 83·1 for November, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 98·3 for November, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for November, 1914.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 1200. The index of the physical volume of business for October was at the highest point recorded for any month with the exception of January,

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
(2) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	170,471,796	156,020,853	150,134,401	153,162,868	129,520,881
(2) Imports, merchandise for consumption... $	.....	79,053,266	73,564,271	63,303,669	63,908,940	56,411,727
(2) Exports, Canadian produce $	97,238,850	90,432,856	81,461,185	85,979,453	88,168,954	72,206,271
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	11,406,749	11,069,926	8,418,454	8,504,577	7,696,403
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,898,915,767	2,831,650,702	2,965,079,443	2,932,816,919	2,654,812,850
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	95,310,451	100,184,603	97,091,023	101,188,747	104,044,340
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,709,156,774	1,692,112,655	1,654,748,856	1,655,782,101	1,632,585,066
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	952,296,669	891,421,126	836,927,428	848,217,597	828,903,218
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	106·0	100·1	110·4	109·7	98·6
Preferred stocks.....	.....	89·0	83·3	87·5	88·0	81·3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	75·8	84·1	65·1	66·8	68·9
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number	†80·2	79·3	78·2	73·5	74·1	74·5
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·77	17·69	16·93	17·29	17·35	17·41
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	92·1	91·1	83·8	87·0	81·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	88·6	87·6	79·1	80·5	80·8
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	123·6	121·7	119·6	114·6	116·7	115·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·0	9·1	10·9	12·3	10·4	11·6
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	227,967	250,521	272,885	198,647	237,529	230,904
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	20,584,777	21,943,155	22,645,303	16,785,084	19,935,153	17,849,629
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	14,203,451	11,885,447	13,114,618	13,142,460
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	16,667,801	19,323,814	13,029,844	16,934,547	15,785,278
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,823,636	13,601,859	9,000,363	10,888,116	12,133,871
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	4,799,887,000	2,667,637,335	3,924,476,791	3,389,406,751
Building permits..... $	4,148,889	5,612,269	4,114,451	4,687,296	9,549,000	5,286,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	12,739,300	14,228,100	19,379,100	15,183,000	18,111,000	19,535,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	85,758	65,954	46,216	50,657	49,972
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	149,890	124,384	90,120	76,256	73,556
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	6,357	10,406	5,999	2,194	3,174
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	32,376,771	30,304,916	38,556,376	35,680,581
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	30,000,004	34,810,834	29,188,430	29,415,685
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	50,698,464	46,164,616	47,973,400	48,784,733
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	20,275,866	17,707,875	16,125,357	16,939,700
Gold.....ounces	.....	432,678	421,485	142,707	412,841	408,326
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,683,164	1,979,640	1,705,601	1,765,787	1,684,921
Coal.....tons	.....	1,747,663	1,344,972	1,521,365	1,503,608	1,117,269
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	116,110,000	131,343,000	128,450,000	127,380,000	184,260,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	11,877,000	5,581,794	6,995,000	7,032,000	3,146,645
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	26,349,000	7,188,000	21,327,000	17,639,000	6,101,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	876,000	1,329,000	1,176,000	1,761,000	1,071,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft	.....	306,507,577	229,271,670	288,854,035	297,319,583	229,669,587
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	2,089,562	1,927,102	1,605,557	1,906,385	1,639,231
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	135,881,853	101,604,562	71,827,680	144,643,136	96,562,843	96,270,679
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,701,694	2,368,374	1,795,979	1,760,996	2,069,929
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	83,547,000	79,355,000	79,187,000	75,273,000	72,281,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	34,379,000	36,814,000	36,181,000	31,495,000	27,147,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	280,990	253,230	245,300	254,870	231,940
Automobiles, passenger, production.	9,882	7,791	3,494	15,423	5,412	4,290
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	133·1	125·8	123·4	118·6	119·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	139·7	128·3	128·3	121·1	120·7
Mineral production.....	.....	194·2	223·2	206·6	201·4	202·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	143·7	121·3	125·3	113·2	114·2
Construction.....	.....	43·3	48·6	48·4	61·7	52·8
Electric power.....	.....	245·6	246·0	226·9	220·9	223·6
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	114·3	118·4	109·2	111·5	114·9
Trade employment.....	.....	138·3	138·0	132·7	133·7	134·0
Carloadings.....	.....	80·0	95·6	74·2	76·0	81·0
Imports.....	.....	99·3	102·0	85·7	89·1	84·4
Exports.....	.....	106·9	112·8	122·7	132·0	162·6

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended December 1, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 2, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 4, October 7, and September 9, 1939; November 5, October 8, and September 10, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

1929. The increase as compared with September was about six per cent and as compared with October, 1938, about twelve per cent. The increase in the volume of business indicated by the figures for October over the preceding month was due to the greater activity indicated in the manufacturing group resulting from gains in leading manufacturing industries notably foodstuffs, tobacco, rubber, newsprint, lumber, iron and steel, automobiles and petroleum. The other principal groups recorded decline in the same comparison including mineral production, construction, electric power output, and distribution. In the mineral production group the decline was substantial due in part to lower exports of nickel, copper, zinc and asbestos as well as to lower imports of bauxite. In the distribution group, trade employment was slightly higher but carloadings, imports and exports were lower. Greater activity in October, 1939, than in October, 1938, was indicated for manufacturing, electric power output and distribution while lower activity was indicated for mineral production and construction. Information available for November shows advance both as compared with October, 1939, and with November, 1938, in the figures for employment and wholesale prices. The number of cars of revenue freight and the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways were smaller than in the previous month but greater than in November, 1938. The value of contracts awarded was lower than in the previous month and also than in November, 1938. The amount of sugar manufactured was greater for the four weeks ended November 4 than in the previous four weeks but lower than in the corresponding period of 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during November was 15, involving 5,088 workers with time loss of 37,381 man working days, as compared with 25 disputes during October, involving 6,630 workers with 35,201 days' time loss. Most of the time loss in each month was due to disputes involving coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gold miners in British Columbia, fish handlers in Nova Scotia, textile factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., and sheet metal workers at Toronto, Ont. In November, 1938, the only disputes causing much time loss were those involving leather goods factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., but there were 9 disputes recorded, involving 675 workers with time loss of 6,409 man working days. Of the fifteen disputes recorded for November, 1939, nine were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers, and one in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 1,000 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of November. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month reports were presented to the Department of Labour by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of four disputes between (1) the Malagash Salt Co., Limited, and its employees, (2) the City of Winnipeg and four groups of civic employees, (3) the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System and electrical workers at Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba, and (4) the Hull Electric Company and its street railway employees.

Four applications for the establishment of boards were received in the department, and one board was established.

Details of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the texts of the boards' reports will be found in the section commencing on page 1207.

Clarification of powers of Wartime Prices and Trade Board

As intimated in the radio address of Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, on December 10, the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have been re-enacted in amended form by an Order in Council. (The text of the Minister's address is found elsewhere in this issue commencing on page 1224. This revision and clarification of the Board's powers is largely the result of the conference held recently by the Board with the Attorneys-General of the provinces; the purpose of most of the changes is to facilitate co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces in the administration and enforcement of the wartime regulations relating to the price and the distribution of necessaries of life.

Among the more important changes is a provision that existing provincial regulations in these matters will continue to operate so long as they are not in conflict with action taken by the Board. Another change protects individuals against malicious or frivolous prosecutions by providing that no prosecutions may be undertaken without the permission of the Board or of the Attorney-General of the province in which the offence was committed.

Most of the other changes are of a more or less routine or legal nature While in some

instances the powers of the Board have been extended, those extensions really serve to clarify the objectives of the Board and to set forth more adequately the enforcement measures which may be taken. The powers of the Administrators, who act under the direction of the Board, have been defined; importers and exporters have been included in the classes of persons whose operations come under the authority of the Board; powers of investigation have been broadened; and the Board may recommend the reduction or removal of Customs duties, when it appears to be in the public interest. In order to take local conditions into consideration, any given area may be excluded from the application of an order fixing maximum prices.

As in the past, certain powers of the Board may be exercised only with the approval of the Governor in Council. Only pursuant to a further empowering Order in Council may the Board fix prices, buy or sell necessaries of life, commandeer supplies, prohibit exports, or institute licensing of producers and distributors.

In a further statement made by H. B. McKinnon, Chairman of the Board, it was stated that the enactment of the new regulations does not mean any change in the present policies of the Board. The Board will continue to work out the problems with which it is faced by consultation and co-operation with all interested groups, consumers, distributors and producers.

Wartime Prices Board fixes price on certain grades of wool

In order to maintain an adequate flow of wool into manufacturing channels, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on November 24 issued an order fixing the price for certain grades of wool. The price was set upon the recommendation of the Wool Administrator and under the authority of an Order in Council.

The Order covers quarter-blood fleece and pulled wools of 44s to 50s quality on which the maximum price will be 45 cents a pound, clean basis, f.o.b. usual distribution points with proportionate prices for ungraded wools and tops. The Wool Administrator is empowered to arrange for the inspection, grading and valuation of wool and the cost of such appraisals may be assessed to the holder.

The grades of wool covered by the Order are those most in demand for military purposes and for blankets, socks, and sweaters, as well as for papermaker's felts. Although most of the wool produced in eastern Canada is of this class, the normal principal source of supply is New Zealand.

This action of the Board will place present holders of these wools on an equal basis with the Co-operative Wool Growers Association and others in the trade who—in order to meet national needs—had already voluntarily sold their wool at prices suggested by the Wool Administrator.

While the 45 cent price becomes effective on sales made on or after December 1, the conditions and restrictions of the Order in no way affect the price at which any farmer or sheep-raiser may sell the wool produced by his own sheep.

War pensions and compensation for Canadian seamen and fishermen

By the authority of three orders in council issued under the War Measures Act of November 10, the personnel of ships of Canadian registry on license and Canadian salt water fishermen, who suffer death or disability "as a result of enemy war-like action or counter action against the same" are covered by regulations which provide:

(1) payment of pensions.
(2) free medical, surgical or other treatment.
(3) compensation for loss or war damage to personal effects.

The order relating to pensions provides that in the case of death or disability to officers and crew members of Canadian ships, pensions will be payable only to the wife, widow or orphan children of the person on whose behalf the pension is claimed.

Payments of pensions and compensation will be made out of the war appropriation, "the amount of such payments to be recouped from funds accruing to the custodian of enemy property as and when available," the order stipulated.

Officers and crew members were classified according to ranks and rating of the Naval Forces of Canada and the rate of pension will be payable according to these classifications under the pension act as applicable to the Naval Forces. Thus the master of a ship engaged in foreign trade would receive the same rate of pension as a commander in the naval forces.

Under these regulations vessels have been classified in three divisions, those engaged in foreign trade, in home trade and those in inland and minor waters trade.

Masters of ships in home and inland trade were ranked as lieutenants in the matter of pensions, a lower rank than that given the master of a ship engaged in foreign trade. Other officers of ships in the three divisions were ranked downward while crew members received the same rating as an able seaman in the Naval Forces.

The pension order further provides that "masters of salt water fishing boats of 60 registered tons or more shall be entitled to the same rate of pensions as lieutenants in the Canadian Naval forces while masters of smaller boats will be on the same footing as naval sub-lieutenants. Other members of fishing crews will receive the same pension treatment as able seamen in the navy."

The Canadian Pensions Commission will adjudicate all claims.

The order concerning free medical treatment stipulates that it be provided by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The order relating to compensation for loss of personal effects establishes such compensation on a graduated basis according to rank and rating, and also according to the classification of the ship, viz.: ships engaged in foreign trade, in home trade, or in inland or minor waters trade.

Housing loans restricted to limit of $4,000

The Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, announced on December 6 that in order to conserve financial resources for war purposes the government has decided to discontinue making loans under the National Housing Act on certain classes of buildings. The Act contains a provision authorizing the government to designate the amount of loan and the type of building on which loans will be made, and it has been decided that loans for sums above $4,000 will not be made under the act after December 31 of this year, nor will loans be granted after that date on apartment houses and duplexes. The effect of this policy is that activities under this statute will be confined to making loans of $4,000 or less on individual dwellings. This will make the benefits of the Act apply particularly to persons of small or moderate means desiring to build their own homes, which was the primary purpose of the legislation.

It has also been decided to discontinue the policy of giving assistance under Part III of the Act to meet municipal taxes, but this will not apply to houses the construction of which is commenced by May 31, 1940. Hereafter the only municipalities which will qualify under this part of the Act will be those which have before January 1, 1940, taken the steps which the Act prescribes to make themselves eligible.

In commenting on this decision, Mr. Ralston said he believed that the step taken would be regarded as advisable and necessary. The heavy demands of the war are making it essential to divert our expenditures more and more from peace time projects in order to concentrate on war activities. This action regarding housing was, he said, to be regarded as part of a general program to release the greatest amount of capital possible in order to throw our maximum weight into helping to win the war, which must be our dominant objective. He did not expect that these restrictions of the housing program would cause any reduction in building activities within the next few months and by that time opportunities should have developed for employment on wartime constructions and projects.

It is expected that apartment houses and more expensive single family homes will continue to be financed by private lending institutions.

Mr. Ralston said that the Act had achieved definite success both in stimulating employment in the building industry and enabling people to obtain homes at reasonable cost and on moderate terms. He disclosed that about $46,700,000 had been loaned under the Act, three-quarters of which had been on single family homes and only about one-quarter on apartment houses and duplexes.

Statistics of relief recipients for October

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in October this year was 536,000, a decrease of about one-half of one per cent from the previous month. These figures were released by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, and are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in October. The grand total for October, 1939, compared with the same month of 1938, showed a decrease of 16 per cent, while compared with October, 1937, the Dominion figure was down by almost exactly one-third. In contrast with a very slight decrease from September into October this year in the numbers on relief, earlier years showed a considerable advance in October. Thus, in 1938 October increased by 15·8 per cent over September, and in 1937 in the same comparison the increase was 10·6 per cent. In 1937 and 1938 both urban and agricultural relief showed increases in October. This year numbers on agricultural relief increased, but urban relief totals showed a small decline.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in October this year numbered 123,000, a small decrease (less than two per cent) from the revised September total. The figure for October this year showed little change (a decrease of less than one per cent) from October a year ago, and an increase of 1·1 per cent over October, 1937.

A total of 473,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in October, a decrease of 2·7 per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed practically no change from the figure for October, 1938, and an increase of under one per cent from the figure for October two years ago.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural relief showed a sharp decline from a year ago. A total of 12,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 63,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in October.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief in October showed an increase of 18·3 per cent from the revised September figure, but was 62·5 per cent less than in October, 1938, and was 81 per cent less than in October, 1937. In the Province of Saskatchewan, October showed a decrease of 72 per cent from a year ago, an increase of 35 per cent from September, 1939, and a decrease of 86·5 per cent from October, 1937. The Saskatchewan total on agricultural relief still represented, however, 63·5 per cent of the Dominion total.

Re-adjustment of labour in Great Britain in wartime

The British Minister of Labour and National Service recently made an announcement concerning the number of registered unemployed on September 11, 1939, from which it appears that at the beginning of the war there were a number of new openings, but also a certain amount of disorganization in the employment market.

There was a reduction of 76,000 in the number of unemployed male workers on the date in question, as compared with the number registered on August 14, and an increase of 175,000 in the number of unemployed female workers. This increase in female unemployment is explained by the fact that a large number of women have lost their employment owing to evacuation, that others have been dismissed owing to reductions of staff in certain trades, and that a large number of women previously not employed are offering their services. In this connection, the Ministry of Labour states that 49,400 women at present registered as unemployed are claimants neither for benefit nor for allowances.

The Minister further stated that the industries mainly contributing to the increase in the numbers unemployed included hotels and boarding-houses, the distributive trades, the entertainments and sports industries, and the fishing trade. In some districts a decline in employment was also reported in the furniture trades, the tailoring, dressmaking and millinery trades, some of the textile industries, motor-car manufacture, and dockers' work. On the other hand, improvements in employment were reported in the coal-mining industry, iron and steel manufacture, and the engineering and shipbuilding industries.

Over the greater part of the country there was a reduction in male unemployment and a roughly equivalent increase in female unemployment. In London and the south-eastern countries there was an increase both among men and women registered as unemployed.

The Minister's statement forecasts that, as the momentum of the war effort increases, all the country's resources of man and woman power will be called upon, and that there will rapidly cease to be any unemployment of fit persons.

Working hours in baking industry in Great Britain

The first order of the Minister of Labour confirming the minimum rates of wages fixed by the trade board for the baking trade set up in 1938 under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, came into force on September 4. The order applies to both male and female workers in England and Wales employed in establishments where the main business is the making of bread, pastry and flour confectionery. The rates vary according to the district, the size and character of the locality in which the work is carried on, the occupation and, in some cases, the age of the worker.

The normal number of hours of work in the trade is declared to be 48 in a week and any time in excess of 48 or on Sunday is regarded as overtime. The first six hours worked in excess of 48 hours a week must be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter and time and a half must be paid for any work in excess of 54 hours in a week. Any work carried on for at least three and a half hours between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. must be paid for at a minimum rate 10 per cent higher than the ordinary rate. Any hours worked between 12 midnight on Saturday and 9 p.m. on Sunday must be paid for at double time. If a worker is employed for less than 24 hours per week in the bakehouse and for the rest of his time on delivery, the overtime rate of time and a quarter is paid only after 54 hours, the ordinary minimum being payable for the hours between 48 and 54.

French employers and workers in wartime collaboration

A far-reaching agreement between employers and workers in France was concluded after two meetings, held on October 2 and 7, 1939, which were attended by Mr. Dautry, Minister of Munitions, Mr. Pomaret, Minister of Labour, Mr. Lambert-Ribot, French Employers' representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Jouhaux, French Workers' representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Lenté, Chairman of the Union of Metal and Mining Industries, and Mr. Chevalme, Secretary of the Metal Workers' Federation. The agreement, reports the November 6 issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* provides for collaboration between employers' and workers' associations and the public authorities in regulating conditions in munition factories.

The object of these meetings was to find a means of developing, in all undertakings and factories in any way concerned in the manufacture of armaments, that spirit of co-operation and trust which was manifest from the first meeting between the Minister of Munitions, employers, supervisory staff and workers.

The employers' and workers' representatives, convinced that they were expressing the opinions of those they represented, gave their unreserved support to a statement which reads as follows:

> The task of supplying the armies of the Republic with the material means of a victory to be won with the least possible suffering for all can be brought to a successful conclusion only by wholehearted and lasting agreement between all those called upon to share in the work.
>
> To-day there is no obstacle to such agreement, and all opposing principles are now obsolete.
>
> There is not a single Frenchman, there is not a single citizen of a free nation throughout the whole world who does not understand and realize that France and England have not embarked on the present struggle for personal motives, but for the future of mankind as a whole.
>
> It is the wish of every Frenchman that not only a better France, but a better world shall emerge from this struggle. And all citizens of free nations expect that it will lead to an era of progress for the whole human race, an era which will be based on liberty, peace and respect for individual and collective rights.
>
> This condition of social and human progress, which can never have an international character if it is not built on national foundations, requires preparation. Mr. Albert Thomas, the first Minister of Munitions during the war of 1914-1918, and subsequently Director of the International Labour Office, gave that institution the following watchword: "If you wish for peace, establish justice." Animated by the same sentiments, the French nation with one voice completes this thought by saying: "If you wish for liberty based on justice, work for victory."

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At the conclusion of the meetings, and with the agreement of the Minister of Labour, it was decided that meetings for the practical application of the above principles should be convened in industrial districts throughout the country between employers' and workers' representatives of the armament industries and the labour inspectors.

The plan will, of course, form part of the general measures which are being taken by the Minister of Labour in regard to national production as a whole.

War-time functions of employment offices in Germany

Quoting a war-time regulation printed in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of September 26, the International Labour Office publication, *Industrial and Labour Information*, indicates the use to be made of war prisoners in Germany under the direction of the employment offices in the Reich as follows:

"Prisoners of war are available for labour. The choice of the work and of the places in which they will be allowed to work will depend on the general labour supply situation and on the special needs of war economy. Consequently, the supply of war prisoners for this purpose is to be undertaken by the employment offices, which will work in close co-operation with the prisoners' camps. Undertakings which desire to receive prisoners must, therefore, apply to the competent employment office. In view of the special importance of agriculture in war-time, prisoners will, in the first place, be employed in agriculture."

Duties of Employment Office Directors.— By a decision of the German Minister of Labour, the directors of employment offices have, since August 1, 1939, become the executive organization of the labour trustees, intervening in such matters as the appointment or removal of members of confidential councils, and the supervision of their work, the regulation and supervision of conditions of employment, and the examination of notices of dismissal, etc.

By an Order of September 14, 1939, measures have been taken to assimilate the operation of private employment agencies in certain areas incorporated in the Reich to that of agencies in the rest of Germany, as defined by the Act of November 5, 1935, concerning employment exchanges, vocational guidance and the placing of apprentices.

The Order provides that bodies in Austria, the Sudentenland and Memel which undertake non-profit-making placing and vocational guidance must terminate their activities not later than March 31, 1940, unless they have received authority from the Minister of Labour to continue those activities.

Agricultural employment for school children in Germany

That Germany experienced a shortage of labour, particularly in agriculture, even in the opening weeks of the war is evidenced by government Orders recently reprinted by the International Labour Office. One of these Orders, issued on September 22, refers to the employment of school children in Germany. It stated:

"Pupils of secondary and intermediate schools who have reached 16 years of age will be employed as auxiliary agricultural workers during the school holidays. In order to meet the needs of agriculture, the main holiday period will be arranged as a rule betwen May and October. For the pupils concerned, the holiday period may be extended up to six months a year. School children will be placed in employment by the employment exchanges. Girls will be employed as helpers in country and town households or in health and social services. Children of 10 to 16 years who attend ordinary schools may be employed locally on light work outside school hours provided that such work does not interfere with their studies."

Also to meet the present situation, the German Minister of Communications has issued an Order lowering the age of admission for employment in agriculture for persons driving tractors with a maximum speed of 20 kilometres an hour from 16 to 14 years.

Company Pension Plans and the U.S. Social Security Act

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc., New York, has issued another Bulletin (No. 16) in its series of studies in personnel policy entitled "Company Pension Plans and the Social Security Act."

This study was undertaken primarily to ascertain the effect of the Social Security Act upon previously established private pension plans and to record the steps taken by industry to adjust its pension program to the federal old-age benefits. The study is based upon information secured in April, May and June, 1939, from 275 companies which have had formal pension plans in operation at one time or another during the past decade. In the aggregate, these companies employed 1,472,000 persons.

The following are a few of the conclusions reached as a result of the study:

1. The enactment of the federal pension plan has caused the abandonment of only about one out of every ten formal pension plans covered. The depression was responsible for the discontinuance of another 10 per cent of these formal plans.

2. Of the 275 pension plans covered, 220, or 80 per cent, are still active. Of these active plans, a quarter have been adopted since August, 1935, while 39 per cent of the plans have been revised to supplement the federal benefits. Approximately 35 per cent of the active pension plans were reported as not having yet been revised because of the Act.

3. The most significant trend revealed in the present study is the shift from a non-funded, non-contributory, company-administered pension plan to a group-annuity plan, supported by joint contributions of employer and employee. Of the 220 active pension plans studied, 169, or 77 per cent, are now underwritten by insurance companies, while only 18 out of the 141 pension plans found to have been adopted or revised since the Social Security Act became effective were administered by the employing company.

4. Of the 169 group-annuity plans included, 123 definitely complement the Social Security Act. There are two types of annuity plans; the definite-benefit type and the money-purchase type. Both ordinarily provide for proportionately lower contributions and annuities on earnings up to $3,000 per year than on earnings in excess of this amount which are excluded from the federal plan. The definite-benefit type outnumber the money-purchase type four to one, but since the Social Security Act became effective, interest in the latter type has been stimulated.

5. In addition to the future-service annuities which are financed through joint contributions of employer and employee, practically all of the companies with group-annuity plans, 93 per cent, furnish past-service annuities free to employees meeting specified requirements. This past-service annuity is ordinarily computed by multiplying a specified percentage of earnings by years of accredited service to the date of the plan's adoption.

6. The age of normal retirement under the group-annuity plan is ordinarily set at sixty-five with provisions for earlier or later retirement. About a third of these plans permit women employees to retire five years earlier than men.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FOUR applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From 310 cartage service employees of the Canadian National Railways at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Brantford, London and Guelph being clerks, foremen, despatchers, auto mechanics, garagemen, painters, farriers, vehicle, tarpaulin and harness repairmen, stablemen, motormen, wagonmen, helpers, watchmen and watchboys, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The request of the employees for improved working conditions and increased rates of pay is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(2) From underground miners, millmen, mechanics, surface workers, steel sharpeners, hoistmen, cage tenders, etc., in the employ of the Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the refusal of the company to recognize the Kirkland Lake Local No. 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers as the barganing representatives of the employees; also the company's refusal to negotiate with a committee of that union in respect to the employees' demand for increased wages to offset any increase in the cost of living.

(3) From approximately 2,435 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union. The dispute arises in connection with the employees' request for a general increase in wage rates.

(4) From employees of the City Engineer's and Waterworks Departments of the City of Edmonton being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 30. Two hundred and sixty-five employees are directly concerned in this dispute and 700 indirectly. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages, payment for legal holidays and certain changes in working conditions; also strict observance of certain clauses in the existing agreement.

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on November 4 to deal with a dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its motormen, polemen, conductors and brakemen engaged in freight service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively, was completed during November by the appointment of Mr. C. V. Langs, K.C., of Hamilton, as board member on the recommendation of the company, and of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of Toronto, as third member and chairman of the board. Mr. Justice McTague's appointment was made on the joint recommendation of Mr. Langs and Mr. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., the board member nominated by the employees.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on December 8 to deal with two applications received from employees of the Canadian National Railways, being (1) sleeping car porters operating from Winnipeg, members of Division 130, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and (2) sleeping car conductors and porters in Ontario and Quebec, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of railway employees. Board members were appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Edward H. Crawford, of Winnipeg, Man.; on the employer's recommendation, Mr. F. C. Dobell, K.C., of Montreal, P.Q. Messrs. Crawford and Dobell will confer looking to a joint recommendation for a third member, who will be chairman of the board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and Various Classes of Its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August to deal with differences between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and various groups of its employees were received in the Department of Labour during November.

Five applications in all were referred to this board. Four of these applications were dealt with by a board constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. J. Donovan of the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Mr. C. V. McArthur, K.C., Winnipeg, nominated by the civic authorities, and Mr. R. B. Russell, Winnipeg, nominated by the employees. All three members signed the Board's report, Mr. R. B. Russell, however, submitting a minority recommendation concerning wages.

When dealing with the fifth application, that received from electrical workers in the employ of the Hydro Electric System at Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba, Mr. Russell was replaced on the board by Mr. Clive K. Tallin, of Winnipeg. The report of the board in this case is signed by the chairman and Mr. McArthur. Mr. Tallin submitted a minority report.

Following are the texts of the various reports:—

Report of Board in Dispute Involving Clerical Forces, Electrical Mechanical Workers, Waterworkers, Operators and Diggers Employed by the City of Winnipeg.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 112; and in the matter of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and various classes of its employees, namely.

(1) Clerical forces and meter readers of the Hydro Electric System and Water Works System of the Civic Employees Clerical Branch;

(2) High pressure pump employees, pumphouse employees, electrical maintenance men, engineers, boiler operators, trimmers and helpers, chauffeurs, and helpers, storekeepers, bath and park board employees, municipal hospital employees and machine shop employees, members of the Electrical Mechanical Workers Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(3) Diggers, air compressormen and joint makers, members of the Water Workers (Diggers) Unit, One Big Union;

(4) Meter repairmen, hydrant repairmen, turnkeys, service testers, valve repairmen, their helpers and apprentices and clerical workers, members of the Water Workers Operators Union.

In addition to the above four original groups, there were other classes of civic employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act who were entitled to Boards under the Provincial Act to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts in Industry, and, as the City and the employees had both agreed to have the disputes of these groups dealt with by this Board rather than have two sets of Boards dealing with the same dispute, the Board also dealt with the dispute of the following groups:—

(1) Clerical Branch, Federation of Civic Employees;

(2) Hospital Commission employees, members of the Mechanical and Electrical Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(3) Public Parks Board employees, members of the Mechanical and Electrical Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(4) Sewer Maintenance Branch, Federation of Civic Employees;

(5) Street Cleaning Employees Unit, O.B.U.;

(6) Engineers Maintenance Employees Unit, O.B.U.;

(7) Scavenger and Incinerator Employees Unit, O.B.U.;

(8) Parks Board Employees Unit, O.B.U.

The employees were represented by:—

(1) Mr. A. Walker, chairman of the Central Council, Federation of Civic Employees and affiliated Unions;

(2) Mr. R. Robbins, secretary of the Central Council, Federation of Civic Employees and affiliated unions;

(3) Mr. G. Hugo, Clerical Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(4) Mr. S. R. Channing, Electrical and Mechanical Unit, Federation of Civic Employees;

(5) Mr. E. W. Masters, and Mr. W. H. Eaton, Water Works Operators Union;

(6) Mr. C. Forrest, Street Cleaners Unit, One Big Union;

(7) Mr. J. H. Patterson, Engineers Unit, One Big Union;

(8) Mr. C. Edinborough, Scavenger and Incinerator Workers Unit, One Big Union;

(9) Mr. G. Fogelberg, Parks Board Employees Unit, One Big Union;

(10) Mr. V. Rudko, Water Workers (Diggers) Unit, One Big Union.

The City, including the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, was represented by,—

(1) Mr. J. Prudhomme, K.C., Solicitor for the City of Winnipeg;

(2) Alderman C. R. Smith;

(3) Mr. W. B. Brown, Deputy City Treasurer;

(4) Mr. J. W. Sanger, Chief Engineer of the Hydro;

(5) Mr. G. F. R. Bond, of the office of City Solicitor.

The main question under investigation was the application of the employees for restoration of cuts or reductions in pay made in the years 1932 (10 per cent) and 1933 (9 per cent).

The written reply of the City filed with the Department of Labour and attached to the form of reference to the Board and further attached to the form of application sets out (in abbreviated form) the following:—

1. (*a*) That a world-wide depression brought the heavy burden of unemployment onto the City and a heavy reduction in revenues;

(*b*) The City in 1932 made a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of its employees and in 1933 made a further reduction of 10 per cent of the then balance of the employees' wages;

(*c*) A restoration of the wages of 3½ per cent was made by the city in 1934;

2. Following the application for a Board of Conciliation by the employees in 1937 the Dysart Board by a majority report recommended an increase of 5 per cent in the then wages of the employees except those of the police department. That Board by unanimous finding recommended a 10 per cent increase to employees of the police department;

3. In the year 1937 the McPherson Board dealing with an application by members of the Pointe du Bois and Slave Fall Units of the Union of Electrical Workers recommended restoration of the balance of the second 10 per cent cut in the wages of those employees. The city as of June 1, 1938, made a restoration of 5 per cent subject to certain modifications in respect of certain employees who had been exempt from the first 10 per cent reduction;

4. In that reply the city refers to recommendations made by the Goldenberg Commission on March 18, 1939, and to the difficulty for the city in balancing its budget for the year 1939;

5. Reference is made to specified items in showing that it was necessary for the city in balancing its budget to resort to some exceptional means of providing monies for the year, such means including the following:—

(*a*) Divert to current expenditures monies from sinking fund instalments;
(*b*) Increase of two mills in mill rate;
(*c*) Contribution from Hydro Electric System;
(*d*) Otherwise as set out in detail in the answer filed.

The city's answer appears to be summarized in the last sentence of their reply as follows:—

"In view of the foregoing however the City submits that it is not now in a position to consent to the restorations which the employees are now seeking."

It seems to follow then from the aforementioned documents that the wage reductions were made to meet what was then considered to be an emergency and that it was clearly understood by both parties that restoration of the reductions in wages would take place when such emergency situation was relieved.

On the briefs submitted by the parties and argument it would appear that the implied promise to restore was not contingent only on removal in whole or in part of the unemployment relief burden but should be fulfilled on it appearing that the city's financial position warrants such fulfilment in whole or in part.

In substantiation of that view is the fact that the two aforementioned restorations were made at times when the unemployment relief burden had not been reduced.

The issue it seems to us may be considered as falling mainly within the following:—

(1) Is the city now in a position financially to further restore the reductions in wages?

This question should be, it seems to us, considered not merely in terms of ability to pay on past or present revenues but also in respect of possible new sources of revenue. Neither party has suggested that there should be any cut in social or other essential services now being rendered.

(2) What are the indications or prospects for a reduction in the unemployment relief burden?

By the briefs submitted reduction may take place from,—

(*i*) A greater share of that burden being taken over by the Dominion or the Province;

Under that heading the possibility was considered whereby the Dominion might take over or cancel some of the indebtedness incurred to date by the city.

(*ii*) A reduction in the number of persons on relief in the city which might take place as a result of,

(*a*) absorption into industry or other employment;
(*b*) enlistment in the military forces of persons now on relief, or their dependents;

(*iii*) Improved general conditions in industry and generally in business as a result of more profit for business, including mining and farming in the Province.

Definite evidence on each of the foregoing was not put before the Board but it appeared to be undisputed that relief may with confidence be expected from one or all of the foregoing ways. It was stated that a reduction of over 500 families in a total of some 3,400 families on relief had taken place in the fall of the present year. The possibility was suggested in answer that some of that reduction was seasonal only.

Since the reductions in question were made respectively the employees have received what we considered were improvements in their working or employment conditions. Those were,—

(1) annual and statutory holidays with pay;
(2) thirty days' sick pay;
(3) improved pension arrangements;
(4) increased workmen's compensation allowances.

It was not contended by the city or admitted by the employees that these improvements were in lieu of wage restorations.

It appears probable that those concessions or improvements might have materialized as being in accord with the times and a better recognition of what was due to those employed on a permanent basis.

That the city granted those benefits should be considered as evidence of good faith and a disposition to consider improvements in the working conditions of its employees.

The financial position of the city appears to have become improved in a number of ways since 1932.

(1) It has secured from the Legislature of the Province the right by taxation to secure new sources of revenue.

(2) The city has been relieved from making a purchase of power from an outside corporation which power its own system is now able to produce.

(3) There has been a reduction in the city's proportion of general unemployment relief costs.

(4) Arrears of taxes are considerably reduced.

(5) The city is now receiving larger contributions from its public utilities.

On the other side it appears that because of war conditions the city will sustain some extra expense and loss. It appears that depreciation in value of securities held by it has taken place and the necessity of paying exchange charges on its securities payable in the United States will require extra payments.

It was pointed out that in the effort to balance its budget for the year 1939 the city made available or secured payment of monies which for the most part will not in like amounts (and in some cases not at all) be available in 1940 or in succeeding years.

Those items have been hereinbefore referred to and are set out in detail in the reply of th city filed with the Department of Labour.

Through the study made during the last year of the city's financial condition by its departmental officials, and especially by its treasury department, it appears that there is now a better understanding of the financial problems confronting it.

It appears to follow that there is more confidence in the financial ability of the city to meet its liabilities.

There appears also to be some grounds for expectation that the city will be relieved by the Dominion of Canada of some of the burden of unemployment relief.

The taxing powers of the city have been increased since the wage reductions were first made and especially the right given to tax

(*a*) electric light and gas bills of city residents;

(*b*) motor vehicles owned by city residents;

(*c*) purchases made of spirituous liquors by city residents;

(*d*) business taxes on an increased scale.

The case as presented to the Board appears to show that the wage reductions in question were made at a time when the city was confronted by an exceptional difficulty in financing which resulted from the heavy new unemployment relief expenses. It appears to be undisputed that both the city officials and the employees in question had a right to and did expect that such exceptional expense would not be a continuing one in such large proportions. It was then as now the expectation that the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba would take the view that unemployment was for the great part not a municipal question.

It appears to the undersigned two members of the Board that the case for at least some further restoration of wage reductions has been made out in the event of either of the following conditions arising:—

(*a*) A reduction of the expense to the municipality of the unemployment relief.

There appears now to be definite evidence of a real decrease in the number of those on relief as a result of,—

(*i*) war enlistments;

(ii) improved industrial and employment conditions.

(*b*) Improvements in the city's financial position. That improvement it appears may arise from,—

(*i*) increase in tax payments;

(*ii*) wider taxation rights;

(*iii*) relief by the Dominion of Canada from a part or all of the outstanding indebtedness incurred for relief payments;

(*iv*) a further decrease in the city's share of unemployment relief, general expense and especially of the cost of administration of that department.

It is our opinion that further restoration of the employees' wage cuts should take place on either:

(1) reduction in the unemployment relief expense to any substantial degree, or

(2) improvement in the city's financial position or in its ability to pay.

On the evidence put before the Board it appears that for the period since the cut in wages was made in 1932 the cut amounted to an average difference between the amount received by the employees and the total amount they would have received of over $420,600 per year.

The two partial restorations in the meantime have tended to reduce the yearly difference.

It appears to us that restorations should be in proportion to the substantial decreases in unemployment expense or in increases in the financial ability to pay. Regard should be had for exceptional and uncontrollable expenditures which the city might be called upon to pay, but in offsetting the right to restoration because of improved financial conditions we do

not think ordinary increases or new controllable liabilities should be considered.

In conferences between the parties at Board meetings it was the hope of the members of the Board that some form of agreement or definite arrangement for future provisional restorations might be made. In the end it appeared to be the wish of the parties that the Board should make a definite finding one way or the other on the various aspects of the question as the facts appeared to warrant.

The members of the Board regret that because of the exceptional circumstances and indefinite financial prospects ahead of the city, arising in part from war conditions, it was found impossible to make a more definite finding but we consider that the contingencies enumerated on which restorations should in our opinion take place should be a definite guide.

We are confident however that the parties to the dispute have each now a better understanding of the claims and attitude of the other party.

If the parties accept the views hereinbefore expressed in respect especially to the right of the employees to get restorations contingent on improvement in the financial position of the city, or on definite and fairly substantial reduction in the city's share of unemployement relief costs, we expect that something definite will be contributed by the work of the Board.

The working conditions of certain employees of the Parks Board were by consent of the parties referred to a committee of the city for further adjustment.

In addition to the employees for whom definite applications to the Department were made and pursuant to approval of Department and consent of the parties, the Board heard the application of common labourers in departments enumerated as numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and, in application number three namely, Water Workers (Diggers), for increase in the hourly rate of wages for common labourers from 42 cents to 45 cents per hour and a minimum of $21.60 a week.

The Board (all members concurring) recommends that there be paid to such labourers a minimum of $21.60 for a 48 hour week.

We each express our thanks for the courteous and efficient manner in which the facts and evidence were presented by the representatives of each of the parties.

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. V. MCARTHUR,
Member.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member.

MINORITY REPORT

Mr. Russell, as a minority member of the Board, recommends further as follows:—

It appears to me that the case for at least some further restoration of wage reductions has been made out. It is my opinion that an immediate 5·12 per cent restoration to the employees should be made.

(Sgd.) R. B. RUSSELL,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute Involving Electrical Workers in the Employ of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System at Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 112; and in the matter of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and various classes of its employees; namely, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions B964, 1037 and B1129, consisting of Foremen Linemen, Linemen, Troublemen, Underground Cable Splicers, Pitmen and Labourers, Journeymen Electricians, Repairmen, Station Maintenance, Journeymen and Helpers, Station and Sub-station Operators, and Assistant Operators and Floormen, Metermen, Journeymen, Class A, B and C and Apprentices, Tramwaymen and all classes as above stated at Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba.

The employees were represented by:—

(1) Fred Keeley, president of Local Union 435, and general representative of the Electrical Workers for this application;

(2) George W. Boorman, president of Local Union B1129.

The city, including the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, was represented by,—

(1) Mr. J. Preudhomme, K.C., solicitor for the city of Winnipeg;

(2) Alderman C. R. Smith;

(3) Mr. W. B. Brown, Deputy City Treasurer;

(4) Mr. J. W. Sanger, Chief Engineer of the Hydro;

(5) Mr. G. F. R. Bond, of the office of City Solicitor.

In the application of the employees for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation their cause of dispute and claims are set out as follows:—

City of Winnipeg and City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System have consistently refused, and still refuse, to complete restorations of wage reductions heretofore imposed on the within applicants. A Wage Schedule was submitted by the applicants on February

6, 1939, and on February 10, 1939, respectively, providing for a restoration of 12·3 per cent.

The reply filed to that application is in the same form as that filed in the case of the Clerical Forces, etc., and as set out in abbreviated form in the report dated November 10, 1939, of the Board of Conciliation consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice Donovan, chairman, C. V. McArthur, K.C., and R. B. Russell, members.

The applicants herein are engaged in the work of the City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System and represent only a section of the employees of that system. Another section was represented by the applicants to the Board of Conciliation hereinbefore mentioned.

The wage reductions referred to in the application herein were a part of the general wage reductions made by the City of Winnipeg, namely,—

(1) Ten per cent. (10 per cent) in the year 1932;

(2) Nine per cent (9 per cent) in the year 1933.

The reply of the city herein is in the same form as that filed in answer to the application by the clerical workers etc., and dealt with by the other Board. It may be summarized as follows:—

(1) (*a*) That a world wide depression brought the heavy burden of unemployment onto the city and a heavy reduction in revenues;

(*b*) The city in 1932 made a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of its employees and in 1933 made a further reduction of 10 per cent of the then balance of the employees' wages;

(*c*) A restoration of the wages of 3⅓ per cent was made by the city in 1934;

(2) Following the application for a Board of Conciliation by the employees in 1937 the Dysart Board by a majority report recommended an increase of 5 per cent in the then wages of the employees except those of the police dpartment. That Board by unanimous finding recommended a 10 per cent increase to employees of the police department;

(3) In the year 1937 the McPherson Board dealing with an application by members of the Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Electrical Workers recommended restoration of the balance of the second 10 per cent cut in the wages of those employees. The city as of June 1, 1938, made a restoration of 5 per cent subject to certain modifications in respect of certain employees who had been exempt from the first 10 per cent reduction;

(4) In that reply the city refers to recommendations made by the Goldenberg Commission on March 18, 1939, and to the difficulty for the city in balancing its budget for the year 1939;

(5) Reference is made to specified items in showing that it was necessary for the city in balancing its budget to resort to some exceptional means of providing monies for the year, such means including the following:—

(*a*) Divert to current expenditures monies from sinking fund instalments;

(*b*) Increase of two mills in mill rate;

(*c*) Contribution from Hydro Electric System;

(*d*) Otherwise as set out in detail in the answer filed.

The city's answer appears to be summarized in the last sentence of their reply as follows:—

> "In view of the foregoing however the city submits that it is not now in a position to consent to the restorations which the employees are now seeking".

It seems to follow then from the aforementioned documents and the exhibits filed herein and statements made that the wage reductions were made to meet what was then considered to be an emergency and that it was clearly understood by both parties that restoration of the reductions in wages would take place when such emergency situation was relieved.

On the briefs submitted by the parties and argument it would appear that the implied promise to restore was not contingent only on removal in whole or in part of the unemployment relief burden but should be fulfilled on it appearing that the city's financial position warrants such fulfilment in whole or in part.

In substantiation of that view is the fact that the two aforementioned restorations were made at times when the unemployment relief burden had not been reduced.

The applicants herein contend that as employees of a self-sustained utility which is now showing a substantial profit it should be held that a part of that profit should go towards restoring the reductions in wages which were made when that utility was not in such a good financial condition. They contend that the question of the general financial condition or general financial inability to restore the amount of cuts in wages of city employees should not stand in the way of their own restorations.

That contention is based mainly on the view that at least so far as the employees are concerned the Hydro Electric System should be considered to be a separate business entity from the municipal corporation (the city of Winnipeg).

The employees' representatives have pointed out that the Hydro Electric System:

(1) was created as a result of special provincial legislation, particularly in respect

of its general operations and of its plant and equipment located outside the city limits;

(2) has separate, accounts, reserves and generally a financial set-up of its own;

(3) is separate in its financing to at least the extent that it should be regarded as a subsidiary rather than a mere department of the city;

(4) did not have its establishment based on levies on city properties or Winnipeg citizens;

(5) has met its own liabilities from its earnings.

On the other side it was contended in reply and on behalf of the city that,

(1) the Hydro Electric System is not in law a separate entity;

(2) its control, general policy and employees are subject to city control;

(3) its financial undertakings originate in city authority and the city has the ultimate financial responsibility the same as in respect of other departments of the government of the city;

(4) its securities are issued under the authority of by-laws passed by the city and these by-laws have been subject to all the provisions of the city charter—by-laws passed authorizing the issue of debentures to borrow money for purposes of the Hydro Electric System have directed the levying of rates for the payment of debts and these by-laws authorize the rates to be levied on the rateable property of the city;

(5) in practice and in law the city is entitled to the profit from the business of the Hydro Electric System—the credit of the Hydro Electric System is based not alone on its assets and undertakings but also on the general credit of the city.

The facts produced by the employees in evidence and our inspection of the electric system plants establish that generally speaking the work of the employees who have made the application herein hold positions requiring skill, trustworthiness and responsibility.

It may be however that such aspects of such employment were taken into consideration when their rates of pay were increased. If not, such a question might well be taken into consideration by the parties.

The application to the department did not in our opinion show that such a question was to be considered as part of the reference to the Board.

On the foregoing and other considerations put before the Board in the form of written briefs and arguments it does not seem to the chairman and Mr. McArthur, one of the members of the Board, that the applicants are entitled to preferential treatment above other city employees in the matter of the restoration of wages claimed merely because the city and the Hydro Electric System should in operation be considered separate entities. It appears to be an established fact that the Hydro Electric System is not a separate legal entity as a corporation or business. It undoubtedly is conducted as a department of the city's business and its citizens and ratepayers have the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of its business.

The undersigned members of the Board are of the opinion that further restoration should be given by the city when and as either,

(1) the expense of unemployment relief in the city has been further reduced in some substantial degree, or

(2) the city's financial ability to restore has become improved in some substantial degree.

We recommend that such contingent restoration should be made in a fair proportion to improvement in either of the aforementioned ways. In this respect reference should be made to the unanimous part of the Board's finding in the report on the application of the city's employees (clerical forces, etc.) submitted a week ago.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. J. DONOVAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. V. MCARTHUR,
Member.

Dated at Winnipeg,
this 15th day of November,
A.D. 1939.

Minority Report

In the matter of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, (Employer); and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions B964, 1037 and B1129, consisting of Foremen Linemen, Linemen, Troublemen, Underground Cable Splicers, Pitmen and Labourers, Journeymen Electricians, Repairmen, Station Maintenance, Journeymen and Helpers, Station and Sub-Station Operators, and Assistant Operators and Floormen, Metermen, Journeymen Class A, B and C and Apprentices, Tramwaymen and all classes as above stated at Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, Manitoba, (Employees).

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
November 13th, 1939.

To:
The Hon. N. A. McLarty,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

I have had the benefit of seeing the opinion of the majority of this Board and regret that I cannot concur in their findings.

They have based their recommendations upon the City Hydro being nothing more than part of the machinery of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and upon the further provision that the employees of the Hydro have no claim to be treated in any way differently from the general body of employees of the City of Winnipeg in the matter of wage restorations.

I have come to the conclusion that there is a great deal of merit in the employees' submission that Hydro has a separate and distinct existence apart from the general functions of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg. Conducting an ordinary commercial enterprise is no part of the customary and recognized functions of a municipal corporation as are the construction and maintenance of streets and sewers, to which the Hydro has been compared by the representatives of the city, and to the provision of police and fire protection. It required exceptional statutory powers to endow the City of Winnipeg with powers sufficient to enable it to inaugurate an undertaking such as Hydro and ever since its inception the City Hydro has been financed on an entirely different footing from any of the other utilities of the city. No citizen of Winnipeg pays or has ever paid taxes to maintain Hydro; in which Hydro differs from the Waterworks Department or the Sewage Disposal System, but, on the other hand, Hydro does what no other utility does, pays taxes on its property situated within the city, and I can see no reason or logic in the City of Winnipeg paying taxes to itself upon its own property if it did not distinguish Hydro in some way from those utilities which have an equal amount of property but which pay no taxes. The City has recognized that the Hydro is something separate and apart and its consistent and commendable practice of keeping Hydro's accounts, reserves, financing and management separate from the city's general business and accounts demonstrates sufficiently its accord with these principles. I would compare the city Hydro to a wholly owned subsidiary whose liabilities are, in fact, underwritten and guaranteed by the City so as to enable the subsidiary to obtain more favourable financial terms and to whose profits the city is entitled. Up to the present time the Hydro has met, and more than met, all its liabilities including bond interest, taxes to the City of Winnipeg and other charges and when it has had deficits has recovered them from its own earnings. Therefore, while it may be conceded that the city is entitled, as the owner of the Hydro, to its profits, those profits should only be computed after the wages of the Hydro's employees have been paid upon the scale which has been agreed upon as reasonable, that is, on the 1931 base rate.

Arguments similar to the above appealed to the majority of the McPherson Board as sound and they concluded that in practice at least Hydro was a separate entity and as such its employees should be treated separately, and with this conclusion I feel bound to agree; but even if I should be wrong upon the issue of Hydro's separate entity, I still cannot entirely agree with the conclusions of the majority of this Board, differing as I do upon the issue of whether or not the city should treat all its employees alike.

It seems to me that the city's expressed desire to treat all its employees alike may be philosophically ideal but suffers from certain practical difficulties because such things as economic necessity and the law of supply and demands, and perhaps even practical politics, might compel deviation from such a policy. The very fact that the city wage scales for different classes of workmen and employees are founded upon different bases is sufficient to show the impossibility of treating different types of workmen, each of whose occupations demands its peculiar education, training, skill and ability, in the same manner. While the city maintains that those factors just mentioned, together with conditions of labour and hours of employment and such special risks and dangers to which the workmen are exposed, are sufficiently provided for in the differences in basic rates, I do not think that this argument should prevail. The necessity and urgency of maintaining certain civic services, coupled with a limited number of men capable of maintaining them might make it expedient and desirable that the city should consider and grant the request of such a group of employees for restoration before the demands of those less essential to the well-being of the community. This is essentially the position adopted by the employees before this Board, who argue that the city has not in the past hesitated to discriminate between various groups, examples of which are the concessions granted the firemen, the machine shop employees, and the linemen, and not only the city but previous Boards of Conciliation have recognized that even restorations must be made to some employees before others; undoubtedly the Dysart Board recognized it in recommending the preferential restorations of 10 per cent to the Police, and the McPherson Board recognized it with the very men in this dispute. Our inspection of the plants at Pointe du Bois, Slave Falls and the Rover Street Substation in Winnipeg, which extended over two days, and our conversations with the various employees convinced me of the considerable skill, knowledge and ability demanded of the Hydro Workers and of the great responsibility which rests upon them.

The importance of maintaining their present high standard of efficiency and their good-will can hardly be overestimated when it is realized that upon Hydro's continuous and proper functioning now depends such essential services as street lighting, water supply, high pressure water for fire-fighting and sewage disposal, to say nothing of the industrial and domestic life of the citizens at large. Upon Hydro and its employees depends public safety, health and convenience, and I can conceive no other factors which would warrant greater concern on the part of a municipal corporation so as to move them to a favourable consideration of the request for restoration.

The men have also submitted evidence to show that in other cities where men employed in similar work had suffered reductions during the years of the depression, full restorations have been made and in one or two cities increases have even been received, although no evidence was offered on the general financial position of the cities or utilities involved.

Had I been able to agree with the majority of this Board upon the other branches of the case I should probably have come to the same conclusion as they upon the issue of the ability of the City of Winnipeg to make restoration to its employees at the present time and I might have concurred with them in their recommendations for future restoration; however, as I have concluded that the Hydro is a separate entity and as an examination of the evidence submitted by both the employees and the City has convinced me that there is plenty of money available from the profits of Hydro to enable the restorations requested by the men to be made, and as there is no dispute whatever about the justness of the basic rates set in 1931, I can see no reason why immediate restoration should not be effected to the employees who are applicants to this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) CLIVE K. TALLIN,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between Malagash Salt Company, Limited, and its Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, and its employees being members of the United Salt Mine Workers, Local Industrial Union No. 323, C.I.O., were received by the Minister of Labour on November 27, The board's report is signed by the chairman, His Honour Judge J. Welsford Macdonald, of Pictou, N.S., and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Forman Waye, of Sydney, N.S. The member of the board nominated by the employer, Mr. George D. Macdougall, of New Glasgow, N.S., submitted a minority report in regard to the matter of wages.

The members were sworn in on November 4, 1939. Sessions were held at the Braeside Hotel, Pictou, and at the mine of the employer, Malagash Mines, N.S.

The employer was represented by:—

(1) Mr. G. W. MacKay, President of the Company.
(2) Mr. J. S. Gillespie, General Manager of the Company, and
(3) Mr. J. L. Cavanagh, Plant Manager of the Company.

The employees were represented by:—

(1) Mr. Lawrence Sutherland, President Local Union, C.I.O. No. 323.
(2) Mr. Robert Farrow, Secretary Local Union, C.I.O. No. 323, and
(3) Mr. Lee MacDonald, Financial Secretary Local Union, C.I.O. No. 323.

Evidence was submitted by thirty-two witnesses, there being twenty-five called by the employees and seven called by the employer.

The board also heard Mr. J. P. Messervey, Inspector of Mines, Province of Nova Scotia, and Mr. F. A. Nightingale, Chartered Accountant. The latter was appointed by the board, at the request of the men, to give an expert opinion on the financial statements of the company.

The board also inspected the company's plant and mine.

The mine is situated at Malagash, Cumberland County, N.S., and produces mined salt to be used for various purposes, such as: ice cream manufacture, railway refrigeration and track purposes, curing hides, beef curing, fish curing, chemical manufacture and highway uses.

In conjunction with those above operations there is an evaporating plant which produces a higher grade of salt for particular uses.

The board states that the ultimate capacity for mined salt is 60,000 tons per year and for evaporated salt 6,000 tons per year, but that these figures have never been realized in operation due to restricted market.

The company employs one hundred and seven men, all members of United Salt Mine Workers, C.I.O., L.I.U. No. 323, which since its inception has been recognized and doing business with the company.

The men's classifications and rates of pay are as follows:—

Surface:

39 at 26 cents—Labourers, bagging, loading cars, etc.
1 at 27 cents—Hostler.
1 at 28 cents—Shipper.
6 at 30 cents—Diesel operators and repairmen.
7 at 32 cents—Locomotive firemen, diesel repairmen, blacksmith, electrician, carpenter, truckman, millman.
4 at 35 cents—Two machinists, one electrician, one welder.
1 at 36 cents—Horse and cart.
1 at 40 cents—Locomotive driver.

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Underground:

21 at 26 cents—Muckers and trammers.
1 at 28 cents—Pump man.
11 at 30 cents—Drill helpers and main hoistmen.
8 at 32 cents—Drillers and cutter helpers.
3 at 36 cents—Timbermen—core drill.
1 at 38 cents—Shaftsman.
2 at 45 cents—Cutter operators.

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In the formal application for a board the employees set forth their claims as follows:

(1) An eight-hour day for all employees.
(2) An increase in daily wages generally of 25 per cent with a minimum wage of $3.75 per day and with special wage adjustments in certain individual cases.
(3) Free lamps for underground workers.
(4) The elimination of existing hazards to the safety of employees and the elimination of conditions and practices which are detrimental to the health and welfare of employees.

In its report the board deals with these claims separately.

Eight-Hour Day

Evidence was submitted by both sides in regard to this question. The board states that after due consideration it "is of the opinion that the eight-hour day system should be put into effect as soon as it is practical without disrupting the industry."

Wage Increase

With respect to the matter of wages the board recommends "that the wages of all men now receiving less than $3 per day be increased to that amount; this increase to take effect December 1, 1939."

Mr. Macdougall in a minority report dissents from the recommendation that wages should be increased at the present time.

Free Lamps for Underground Workers

The report contains the following remarks on this subject:—

The matter of free lamps for underground miners was not stressed. The lamps now in use are electric lamps, leased from the Mine Safety Appliance Co. These replaced carbide lamps formerly in use, which lamps were owned by the men but the carbide for same was furnished by the company. The present lamps are much superior to the carbide lamps. There are 60 lamps in use. A statement furnished us shows that when using the carbide lamps the cost to the company for carbide per month was $36. The present cost to the company for operation of the electric lamps, being rental plus care of lamps, less the 50 cents per month per man paid by the men, is $45.36.

Your board in view of the above facts feels it cannot make any recommendation.

Hazards

Concerning hazards, the board reports as follows:—

In reference to elimination of existing hazards to the safety of employees and the elimination of conditions and practices which are detrimental to the health and welfare of employees, the board examined a large number of witnesses from the men and company officials, and also Mr. Messervey, the Mine Inspector for the Provincial Government. The board found that some of the outstanding hazards had been removed by advice of Safety Committee and Mine Inspector, and the board was advised by the company officials that other matters of this nature would be attended to at once. The board inspected the workings of the mine and while underground found that in dead ends where explosives had been used the fumes would remain in the places for some time, causing severe headaches in some instances. The board recommend that some measures be taken to supply the men with pure air, either by the installation of booster fans or other means.

The evidence of the Inspector of Metalliferrous Mines and Quarries for the Province of Nova Scotia revealed a confused situation as to proper inspection of surface plants such as evaporator, power house, etc. This should not be, and either the Inspector above referred to should inspect the entire plant, or the Nova Scotia Government Factory Inspector should be instructed to inspect certain sections of the plant. Some definite arrangement as to jurisdiction should be established so that competent inspection of entire operations be provided.

General

The following general comments are contained in the board's report:—

Your board believes it necessary to call attention to the general salt situation insofar as it affects the Malagash operations, influencing as it does both the finances of the Company and the earning possibilities of the employees.

The greatest production of mined salt was during the fiscal year 1938, being 48,425 tons in 243 days. The shipments of mined salt were, for this year, 44,492 tons. For the fiscal year 1939 the amounts were slightly lower, being 42,888 tons and 39,208 tons, respectively, representing 225 working days.

We are informed that the salt used each year for fishery purposes in Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Prince Edward Island, New Bruns-

wick, Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia is in the vicinity of 150,000 tons.

Insofar as mine production capacity is concerned, we can expect under favourable conditions an output of about 60,000 tons on full-time operations. Such salt as is now sold, is sold in three principal grades:

A.—No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 mesh.
B.—No. 5 and No. 8 mesh.
C.—Finer grade.

The proportion of the present production is roughly one-third to each grade.

The "A" grade is sold for ice cream manufacture; for use by railways for refrigeration and for track purposes; for curing hides; for beef curing, etc. The "B" grade is the size usually used in fish curing. The "C" grade is used for chemical purposes in the newsprint trade and for highway treatments.

The prices obtained for the above grades vary as to sizes and the use of the larger grained salt is being to some extent replaced by mechanical refrigeration.

To correct a situation in which the gainful employment of over 100 men is concerned and in which the safety of a considerable invested capital is also involved, and also adversely affecting what should be a thriving community, your board believes a solution should be sought. This solution should be such as will give Malagash salt a rightful place in the "Atlantic Coast of Canada" salt market.

At the present time this market is practically closed to Malagash salt, due to the importation of "solar" salt from the West Indies and the Mediterranean at very low prices; these low prices being due largely to the lower labour rates and standard of living in those districts.

On a production of 60,000 tons of Malagash salt per year, some 30,000 to 40,000 tons would be available as fishery salt. As this is only 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the potential market it seems a tragedy that, with this market at the door, foreign cheap salt gluts the market, so that both our capital and our labour cannot expect reasonable returns.

And it should not be forgotten that mined salt is free from bacteria and that the cost of the salt used in a quintal of dry fish costing say $4.50 is less than 50 cents.

Unquestionably the Federal Department of Fisheries can provide the answer.

While the "evaporated salt" situation is not exactly the same, yet the Malagash plant has a capacity of some 6,000 tons per annum, while the yearly sales have been usually less than 3,000 tons, and in only one year exceeded this figure and then only slightly.

A series of suggestions for assisting the Malagash Company and employes is included in the report relating to remission of royalties, past, present and future for ten years; favourable consideration of cancellation of indebtedness to the Canadian National Railways; consideration of a rebate by the Canadian National Railways of 50 cents per ton, or, if this cannot be achieved, some application of subventions. In submitting these suggestions the board states that it is prompted by a desire to discover some "effective and immediate aid to an industry which is of considerable importance." The suggestion is made that the Halifax station of the Fisheries Bureau be charged with the task of carrying out the necessary investigation and instruction to fish curers so that Nova Scotia salt will be used to cure Nova Scotia fish and similar efforts be directed elsewhere in Canada. "This," the board states, "is of great importance," and adds "in fact all these suggestions are made in the hope they will lead to some solution of the present low wage scale now paid in the mined salt industry."

Report of Board in Dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its Street Railway Employees

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on December 12th from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

The personnel of the board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, Quebec, P.Q., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members; Mr. H. P. Hill, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the company, and Mr. Alexandre Tache, K.C., Hull, P.Q., nominated by the men.

The text of the report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

To the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear SIR,

Under the provisions of Chap. 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the Board sat in Ottawa in the offices of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The company was represented by Mr. A. V. Gale, Vice President, and the employees by Mr. Magnus Sinclair.

An exhaustive survey of the matter in dispute was carried out.

Messrs. J. R. Beaudry and A. C. Brittain on behalf of the company, and Messrs. J. H. Noel, G. Proulx and W. A. Sullivan on behalf of the employees, were heard as witnesses and gave verbal and documentary evidence of considerable usefulness.

At the chairman's suggestion a meeting of the interested parties took place during the reference in an endeavour to reach a settlement of the dispute, but no such settlement was then arrived at.

Throughout the proceedings the parties showed a spirit of friendliness and fair-mindedness which the Board cannot too highly commend.

Having carefully inquired into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits and right settlement thereof, the Board unanimously recommend that the wages of the employees be increased to the extent of three cents per hour. The said earnings to be effective from 15th October, 1939.

The Board has been informed and has every reason to believe that this unanimous recommendation will be accepted by both parties to the dispute.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) LUCIEN CANNON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,
Member.

(Sgd.) ALEXANDRE TACHE,
Member.

December 9th, 1939.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Nov. 1939	15	5,088	37,381
*Oct. 1939	25	6,630	35,201
Nov. 1938	9	675	6,409

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts was considerably less in November than in October and the number of workers involved showed a slight reduction, there was an appreciable increase in time loss. There was a substantial amount of time loss in both months due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gold miners in British Columbia, fish handlers in Nova Scotia, textile workers in St. Jerome, P.Q., and sheet metal workers in Toronto, Ont. In November, 1938, the only disputes of importance were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C.

Six disputes, involving 2,093 workers, were carried over from October and nine disputes commenced during November. Of these fifteen disputes, nine were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were six strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C., coal miners, Estevan, Sask., coal miners, Port Hood, N.S., men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont., and fish handlers, Lockport, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer; and fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939, one employer.

The dispute involving dressmakers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., commencing January 20, 1939, and listed in the above paragraph for some months, is reported by the union to have terminated on November 21, many of the strikers having secured work in other establishments and the remainder returning to work under the same conditions as

prior to the cessation. The dispute has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A strike of ten pin boys in one bowling alley in Montreal, P.Q., occurred on October 29, the strikers demanding an increase in piece rates from two cents per string to two and one-half cents. The management agreed to raise the rate if other bowling alleys did also and work was resumed on the next day. A strike in another alley from November 6 to November 14 is recorded in the statistical table. This strike was unsuccessful.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to November

GOLD MINERS, PIONEER MINES, B.C.—Following proceedings under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, during which the strike had been called, the president of the local union was fined $150 on November 2 for calling the strike contrary to the statute and five other members of the union executive were charged with violation of the statute in bringing on the cessation. On November 14 these were fined also. In the meantime the union had taken action before a supreme court judge to quash the proceedings on various grounds. On November 16 a number of workers, not members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, having requested the management to re-open the mine, twenty-five repair and maintenance men were put to work but these were withdrawn about November 21 owing to picketing by numbers of strikers and other miners from the district. At the end of the month the mine was still closed and the union declaring the strike in effect.

COAL MINERS, ESTEVAN, SASK.—At the end of October, following the issue of a court order restraining the pickets from watching and besetting the property of one of the operators, intimidating workmen, etc., one of the principal mines involved, a stripping mine operated by steam shovels, resumed operations on a substantial scale. On November 2, on application of counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, the injunction was altered to clearly permit peaceful picketing. On November 4 and November 6 two miners charged with violating the Vehicles Act, were convicted and sentenced to a fine of $25 and thirty days' imprisonment. A charge of assault was dismissed. On November 6 pickets dissuaded men from working when two mines were to be re-opened. On November 9 the provincial government issued a statement urging the parties to the dispute to reach a settlement. On November 15 charges against two pickets for violation of the Vehicles Act were reported to have been withdrawn. One man was found guilty of assault on November 17, fined $15 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for six months under bonds. Another man charged with watching and besetting elected trial by jury. Toward the end of the month it was reported that small numbers of miners were at work in some of the mines but the pickets had persuaded some to quit. On November 30 the provincial government held a conference of the parties involved in the dispute. On December 8 it was announced that a settlement had been reached, both unions involved, the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, having agreed to withdraw from the field for the duration of the war and one year later. A new union is to be organized including all the miners. A minimum wage rate of 40 cents per hour for labourers is to be recognized; also the principles of collective bargaining, the closed shop and seniority.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, this dispute was settled early in November as a result of conciliaton by the Ontario Department of Labour and work was resumed on November 2. An agreement with the United Shoe Workers of America was signed providing for increases in wages to some employees. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (SPINNING, KNITTING AND WEAVING), ST. JEROME, P.Q.—Work was resumed on November 9 as a result of negotiations, it having been agreed that the management would recognize a local union representing its own employees and within three months reach an agreement as to wages and working conditions.

SHEET METAL AND STEEL WARE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The settlement resulting in resumption of work on November 3, providing for increases in wages and union agreement, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November on pages 1098 and 1179.

FISH HANDLERS, LOCKEPORT, N.S.—The fishermen and fish-handlers involved in this dispute took over an establishment not in use for some time and set up a co-operative fish handling business early in November. Shipments of fish by the establishments involved

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to November, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	3,500	Commenced Oct. 8, 1939; for recognition of union, check-off for union dues and increased wages; unterminated.
Coal miners, Estevan, Sask.	1	350	7,500	Commenced Oct. 16, 1939; for employment of members of one union only and for signed agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	16	16	Commenced Oct. 27, 1939; for union agreement with increased wages; terminated Nov. 1, 1939; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting factory workers, St. Jerome, P.Q.	1	600	4,200	Commenced Oct. 24, 1939; for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 8, 1939; negotiations; compromise.
Metal Products—				
Sheet metal and steel ware factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	585	1,170	Commenced Oct. 27, 1939; for closed union shop agreement providing for increased wages, improved conditions, etc.; terminated Nov. 2, 1939; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers, Lockeport, N.S.	2	400	10,000	Commenced Oct. 23, 1939; alleged lockout *re* union recognition; unterminated.
Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1939				
LOGGING, ETC.—				
Loggers, Gogama, Ont.	1	75	150	Commenced Nov. 10; for increased wages (piece rates) and removal of charge for use of horses; terminated Nov. 13; negotiations; compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	1,400	7,500	Commenced Nov. 6; against removal of four miners from bankhead; terminated Nov. 13; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Coal miners, East Coulee, Alta.	1	150	600	Commenced Nov. 21; against transfer of two miners to poorer section of mine; terminated Nov. 24; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S.	1	25	150	Commenced Nov. 23; for increased wages unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers (woollens), Grand Mère, P.Q.	1	100	300	Commenced Nov. 7; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 9; conciliation (provincial and municipal); compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1939*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1939—*Continued*				
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	45	1,200	2,000	Commenced Nov. 22; *re* increase in rates to contractors in accordance with increase in wages; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	22	180	Commenced Nov. 21; *re* alleged lockout of workers because of union membership and for union recognition, increased wages, etc.; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Miscellaneous—				
Truck drivers, Fergus, Ont.	1	7	15	Commenced Nov. 4; for increased wages and guaranteed 8 hour day; terminated Nov. 7; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Recreational—				
Pin boys (bowling), Montreal, P.Q.	1	16	100	Commenced Nov. 6; for increased wage rates; terminated Nov. 13; return of workers; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

were prevented by the picket and it was reported that the names of certain persons were taken and the facts reported to the provincial Attorney General. On November 16 the unions made inquiries as to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and later a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour proceeded to the locality.

Disputes Commencing During November

LOGGERS, GOGAMA, ONT.— Employees in two camps out of three operated by one employer ceased work on November 10 to secure increases in rates of pay per log and removal of the charge for horses, claiming that no payment was made for logs culled by the management but used for low grade lumber. As a result of negotiations the employer reported that the charge for horses was eliminated, wages and piece rates being unchanged.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Miners in two collieries operated by one company ceased work on November 6 in protest against the removal of certain men from the bankhead on the ground that owing to decreased output they were not required. It was reported the men were offered a transfer to the yard staff. The union alleged that under the agreement the change should have been negotiated with the union executive instead of their merely being notified. The district officers advised the miners to resume work pending negotiations but the members voted to continue the strike. A proposal from the Nova Scotia Minister of Mines that the men be reinstated and work resumed pending an inquiry by a judge was accepted and work was resumed on November 14.

COAL MINERS, EAST COULEE, ALTA.—Miners ceased work on November 21 when two men were transferred to another part of the mine alleged to be less favourable, on the ground that their output was insufficient. Work was resumed on November 25 when the management agreed to reinstate the men.

COAL MINERS, PORT HOOD, N.S.—A dispute involving about twenty-five miners engaged to produce coal in one shaft in connection with preparing an abandoned mine for reopening has been reported in the press. It appears that the men ceased work on November 23 demanding an increase in the rate per ton from 85 cents to $1.25 with a minimum of $3 per day instead of $2.75. Detailed reports on the dispute have not been received and a settlement by the end of the month has not been reported.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (WOOLLEN), GRAND MERE, P.Q.—The weavers in one establishment ceased work on November 7, being joined by other workers, demanding an increase in wages of twenty per cent. As a result of negotiations with the assistance of

the local member of the legislature and the Mayor a settlement was reached providing for an increase of fifteen per cent to the weavers and ten per cent to other classes, the increase for the weavers being subject to a finding by the local member as to labour conditions in other woollen mills in the province. Work was resumed on November 10.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CONTRACTORS' SHOPS), MONTREAL, P.Q.—A cessation of work by upwards of 1,000 employees in the shops of about forty-five clothing contractors occurred on November 22 as a result of a dispute between the contractors and the manufacturers from whom they receive contracts. An increase in wages of ten per cent, effective December 4, was agreed upon between the various employers' associations and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and approved by an Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Act on November 16. The contractors employing about 2,000 workers desired an increase in the prices paid by the manufacturers and this was conceded by several of the large establishments, affecting about 1,000 workers in fifteen contractors' shops. The other contractors, with the support of the union, closed down their shops on November 22 to enforce their demand. From time to time various contractors made a settlement but at the end of the month about twenty per cent of those involved were reported to be still on strike.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A strike was called on November 21 in an establishment manufacturing heating equipment by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, when twelve union members and two others were laid off and eight other employees also ceased work. Union recognition was demanded. On the previous day the management had met a union committee and the union organizer and stated that a vote of the employees had been taken, a majority being against the union. The union claimed the vote was not fair in certain respects. The union requested the Toronto representative of the Department to inquire into the dispute and he interviewed the management on the following day. It was stated that the lay-off was due to shortage of material, not union membership, and that most of them would be taken back when work increased; also that a committee of employees had been elected to deal with grievances. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

TRUCK DRIVERS, FERGUS, ONT.—Employees of a contractor on a dam in connection with the Grand River Conservation Project ceased work on November 4 demanding an increase in wages from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour and a guaranteed minimum eight hour day owing to weather conditions. This was refused and after three days, the work for which trucks were required having been completed by other truck drivers and the use of other equipment, the truck drivers were re-employed as labourers at 40 cents per hour.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of disputes which began during October was 80 and 10 were unterminated at the end of September, making a total of 90 in progress during the month; involving 37,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 102,000 man working days.

Of the 80 which began during October, 29 arose out of demands for increases in wages and 11 were over other wage questions. Questions regarding working hours lead to 4 disputes, 16 were over the employment of particular classes or persons, 11 were over questions regarding working conditions, and questions of trade union principle led to 7 strikes. Two disputes were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during the month numbered 72. Of these, 17 were settled in favour of the workers, 44 were settled in favour of the employers and 11 resulted in compro-

mises. In the case of 10 disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during October occurred in South Wales and Monmouthshire when 7,000 tinplate workers ceased work in support of certain classes who demanded wage increases. The strike began on October 30. Work was resumed unconditionally on November 4.

On October 12 the refusal of the management of a coal mine at Shotts, Lancashire, to take over "hole-boring" from the workers led to a strike of 415 miners; 65 workers were indirectly involved. The next day 2,200 miners in other collieries in the same locality went out in sympathy with the strikers but work was resumed the same day in all these collieries without any change in conditions.

Dissatisfaction with the amount of a proposed increase in wages led to a strike of 2,080 colliery work people near Prestwick, Ayrshire, on October 20. The result of this strike was not reported but work was resumed the next day.

The suspension of a workmen's inspector for a breach of the Coal Mines Act lead to a strike of 1,718 underground and surface workers at a colliery at Pontefact, Yorkshire, on October 11. Workers indirectly involved numbered 217. On October 14 work was resumed on the advice of trade union officials.

At Bishopton, Renfrewshire, 1,500 building labourers and bricklayers employed by several firms struck on October 12 for increased wages and a guaranteed week. They resumed work the next day without having gained any of their demands.

A strike of 1,302 employees of a linoleum factory at Kirkcaldy, Fife, for recognition of their trade union began on October 9. Work was resumed on October 14 when the employers agreed to meet representatives of the union.

In London, 492 carmen and other employees of a road transport firm went on strike on October 3, as the result of a dispute respecting working hours following the introduction of lighting restrictions. Other workers numbering 808 were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on October 6 after an amicable settlement had been reached.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during the first six months of 1939. During the period there were 44 strikes, which involved 11,256 employees of 608 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 29,160 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was £33,472. During the corresponding six months of 1938, there were 39 strikes, involving 5,078 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,796 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in September, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," show 175 strikes as beginning during the month which with 155 unterminated at the end of August made a total of 330 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 90,000 with a resultant time loss of 750,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 371 strikes in progress involving about 95,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 900,000 man working days.

The strike of automobile workers employed by Chrysler Corporation which began when efforts to negotiate a new contract between the employer and the United Automobile Workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, broke down about October 6, was settled on November 29 and work was resumed about December 1.

The commencement of this strike was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1099. The union demanded: wage increases, a union shop, a system of arbitration and a voice in fixing production schedules. The number of workers directly involved numbered between 50,000 and 70,000 and it was estimated that upwards of 100,000 employees of sales forces and in allied plants were indirectly affected. The strike ran for 54 days, ten days longer than the strike of General Motors employees in 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 22 and February, 1937, page 164). Unofficial estimates place the loss to workers' wages at approximately $15,000,000 and the loss in sales in excess of $100,000,000.

By the terms of the settlement the company, granted a general wage increase of three cents an hour instead of ten cents as originally demanded by the union and agreed to set up arbitration machinery which would deal with the workers' complaints especially in regard to alleged "speed up" of production. The company did not grant the union a closed shop nor a voice in fixing production schedules. On its part, the union agreed to ban "sit-down," "stay-in" or "slow-down" tactics.

While there was no strike of the Chrysler Corporation's employees in Canada, shortage of materials manufactured in their United States plants made it necessary for the Canadian plants to curtail their operations.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Functions and Objectives Reviewed by Minister of Labour in National Broadcast

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, in a nation-wide radio broadcast on December 10, gave a comprehensive review of the functioning of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in its objective, which, as the Minister stated in commencing, "is designed to serve in the prosecution of the war effort of the Canadian people."

Since the subject matter of the address concerns a phase of operations on the "home front" of vital importance in the national effort, the text is reproduced herewith as a part of the record of Canadian achievement:

On Sunday, the 3rd September, Great Britain declared a state of war existed with Germany. Four hours later there was appointed in Canada the "Wartime Prices and Trade Board." That Board was composed of five men generally recognized as among the very ablest in the Government Service. The Board's function was to insure that when our energies were being exerted in the prosecution of war there would be no profiteering, no hoarding and no undue enhancement of price of the necessaries of life.

The powers conferred on this Board originally quite broad, have just been widened by an Order in Council as a consequence of conferences in Ottawa participated in by the Board itself, the Department of Justice and the Attorneys-General of the various Provinces. I would like to pay tribute to those provincial officers charged with the administration of justice in each of the Provinces for the generous manner in which they have co-operated with the Board in respect of the enforcement of its Regulations; which Regulations, in their newly amended form, owe much to the contributions made by those gentlemen at the recent conference.

This Board is empowered to investigate costs, prices and profits; to license persons who deal in any way in necessaries of life; to fix maximum prices and markups; to regulate the sale and distribution of any commodity; to take possession of stocks being withheld; to buy and sell goods, as has been done in the case of sugar; to recommend embargoes on exports.

The power to enforce licensing, to fix maximum prices or markups, to prohibit exports, to buy and sell, and to take possession of necessaries of life are exercisable only with the consent and approval of the Governor General in Council.

Meeting the Sugar Problem

The Board met first on the day of its appointment. It has now been functioning—usually far into the night—for three months.

In that time it has maintained the distribution of the necessaries of life at fair and reasonable prices. It has so far successfully checked hoarding and profiteering and has effectively curbed those who might have been tempted to turn national needs and perils into profits.

In the three months too it has dealt with many thousands of complaints respecting half a hundred necessaries of life, and has investigated the proper distribution of a great many commodities, a few of the more important ones, by way of illustration, being wool, leather, coal, beans and sugar.

It will be impossible in the time at my disposal to-night to deal with each of these commodities; but the work which this Board has performed can perhaps be best illustrated by the action taken in the case of two of these commodities—sugar and wool.

Let us deal briefly with sugar—a commodity of which every man, woman and child in Canada consumes, on an average, one hundred pounds per year. Before the Board had been appointed the run on sugar had commenced. Remembering the experience of the last war—and the then rapid climb of sugar prices—housewives throughout Canada quite naturally wished to protect themselves against the anticipated rise, and, where ordinarily they had bought but five pounds, they bought one hundred pounds. In addition, the canning season was at hand; and the advent of war made the prudent housewife believe that more canning should be done this year than ever in the past.

They were not hoarders or profiteers; but when I tell you that between twenty-five and thirty million pounds of sugar were removed from circulation as a result, you will realize something of the magnitude of the problem with which the Board was immediately confronted in dealing with this essential commodity. Complaints came pouring in by the hundreds—yes by the thousands—that there was a shortage of sugar and that the price was soaring in each locality.

That was the problem. How did the Board meet it? Within three days of its appointment it summoned the sugar refiners to Ottawa and arranged that they would release

twenty-five per cent more sugar than their normal release in September, and that they would do so without any increase in price. On the very day the refiners agreed to do this, and agreed to do it with no price increase in face of the unprecedented demand, sugar prices in New York were pushed up one dollar and thirty-five cents per hundred pounds.

Response of Refiners

The refiners responded nobly. Not only did they release the twenty-five per cent additional at no price increase despite the enormous demand; but in some instances they released more than the additional twenty-five per cent and emptied their bins in an effort to meet the situation; and they maintained their price at the pre war level for the entire month of September.

Within the next few days the Board arranged a coast to coast inspection; and by September 11 every wholesale house in Canada had been inspected to see that there had been no stoppage of the flow of sugar to the consumer at these distributing points. It was found that there was no stoppage.

It immediately made a wide inspection of the retail stores to ascertain that a free flow was there being maintained; and it found with very few exceptions—and in those cases prosecutions naturally followed—that the retailers were selling the sugar as rapidly as they could receive it.

So the Board was forced to the conclusion, that while some of the sugar was being used to meet additional canning requirements incident to the war, that the vast bulk of it was finding its way into the bins of apprehensive housewives.

And the demand still continued with unabated vigour. From the Okanagan Valley came the message that unless they got sugar immediately two thousand cars of fruit would rot. They got the sugar! Then again messages came from different sections of the country that unless the necessary sugar was supplied two thousand beekeepers would have to destroy their colonies. They too get the sugar. From many manufacturers—large and small—came the message that unless they got sugar they would require to close their doors.

The Board again appealed to the refiners and once again the refiners responded; but their bins were practically empty. The Board was then forced to draw on the stocks of several large industrial users of sugar. This sugar was the private property of the owners, and in nearly all instances had been purchased months previously. The owners made a generous response; and within a week the Board secured from this source an additional six million pounds.

All in all—as a result of the efforts of the Board there was made available to the Canadian consumer in September alone forty million more pounds of sugar than normal consumption; and September last ranks as by far the greatest sugar purchasing month in the history of Canada.

Refilling Depleted Bins

September passed. The refiners had maintained their agreement not to raise their price; but by the 1st of October it became apparent that there would be difficulty in obtaining raw sugar and the refiners raised their price a half a cent a pound. This increase was justified by the refiners on the ground that it was necessitated by, and went no further than, the increase which had occurred in war freight rates and war insurance on supplies of raw sugar.

But the situation was still critical. The Board still felt that there was danger of a sugar panic; and the refiners had practically emptied their bins. Their stocks of raw sugar were running extremely low; and, more important, there was no more raw sugar in sight. The situation was indeed a critical one.

On October 3 the Board appointed Mr. S. R. Noble as Sugar Administrator; and to prevent the possibility of a sugar panic early in October the Sugar Administrator and the Board recommended that the dumping duty on refined sugar be temporarily suspended. The Minister of National Revenue approved this recommendation and acted on it immediately.

But the problem still remained—to obtain the supplies of raw sugar to enable the refilling of the depleted bins. The British Sugar Controller was then negotiating an agreement with all the sugar producing countries of the British Empire to purchase all the raw sugar grown in that wide area of production. The Board immediately contacted the British Sugar Controller and suggested that we participate in the purchase of our raw sugar requirements, amounting to approximately four hundred and fifty thousand tons a year, and that we do so through the British Sugar Controller. The Government accepted this recommendation and on September 18 we entered into an agreement with the British Sugar Controller that we would purchase our current year's raw sugar supply from him at cost.

Assured Supply

The effect of this arrangement is that we will purchase raw sugar at practically prewar prices. The advantage of this trans-

action will be obvious to those who are familiar with the rapid advance of world raw sugar prices that immediately followed the outbreak and continued throughout the last war; and which had already shown definite signs of being repeated in the present one.

But the Board felt we should go even further and extend the period of our agreement, subject to an annual readjustment as to the price, for the duration of the war. The agreement to do so entered into between the Canadian and the British Sugar Controller was concluded yesterday (December 9), and we can therefore now look forward to a reasonable stabilization of sugar prices during the period of the war.

I believe complete frankness about the effect of this sugar agreement with the British Sugar Controller is desirable. At the time we entered into the agreement and to-day we are buying this raw sugar at below the world open market price. It is, of course, possible that this will not always be so. The Board and the Government have obtained the most expert and competent advice on the subject it is possible to obtain; and that advice is that if the world price sinks below the level of the price we pay, it will be for a temporary period only—and such recession in world prices will only be consequent upon, and the result of, the adoption of this Sugar Control Scheme which has undoubtedly the effect of largely closing Empire markets to non-Empire sugar. Certain it is that if it were not for this agreement the world price of raw sugar would have continued to mount and be substantially higher than it is to-day.

To summarize—the action of the Board averted what appeared to be a serious sugar panic—its action resulted, in the first three months of the war, in a rise in price of only a half a cent per pound as against a rise of two and a half cents per pound in the same period of the last war; it has provided a sure and stable supply of raw sugar which should and will ensure against any undue inflation of the price of this commodity during the period of the war.

So much for sugar!

Wool Situation

But at the same time as it was dealing with the sugar problem the Board had to deal with other commodities—one of the most important of which was wool.

Canada imports approximately eighty per cent of its wool. At the outbreak of war the United Kingdom had purchased the entire Australasian wool clip for the duration of the war; and exports of wool from Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain were prohibited; in brief, the door was locked on the source of eighty per cent of Canada's wool supply.

But this was not all. Prior to the outbreak of war many dealers and manufacturers in Canada had not been buying in normal quantities. Consequently Canada entered the war with low stocks of wool.

During the very weeks in which the sugar crisis was at its height, this Board was faced with an equally important and equally difficult wool problem. In the realization that it was facing this extremely difficult problem the Board recommended in the early days of the war, and the Government appointed Mr. David C. Dick as Wool Administrator.

Immediately steps were taken to allocate the available wool supply in accordance with the need—and, to conserve our domestic supply, an embargo was placed on the export of wool, rags and waste. All cars containing wool were immediately turned back at the international border.

Within two days of his appointment the Wool Administrator was able to advise that he had secured seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool urgently required in Canada, which the United Kingdom had agreed to release. Subsequently the Wool Administrator was able to secure the shipment to Canada of more than double this amount.

But action was taken also to augment the available supply of wool in the domestic market. Manufacturers were advised against using wool for civilian purposes where such wool was required for military needs. Even the co-operation of the rag and shoddy trade was requisitioned to augment the necessary supply.

The Board enjoys the right, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, to fix the price of any commodity which is a necessary of life. The woollen trade affords the first and up to the present the only illustration of how this power can be appropriately used. Wool is a commodity which under war conditions would naturally enhance in value very rapidly.

At the outbreak of war, bearing in mind Canada's requirements as compared with our production, there were not substantial quantities on hand; but some quantities of wool were in the hands of the Co-Operatives—representing the farmers—on the one hand; and some—perhaps three-quarters of a million pounds—in the hands of the wool dealers or middlemen on the other. The Board and the Wool Administrator dealt first with the Co-Operatives; and after some discussion a mutually satisfactory agreement was arrived at, namely; that the price of forty-five cents

a pound (clean basis) for a certain quality of wool was fair and reasonable. This price was somewhat more than the pre-war price; but on the other hand somewhat less than the producers might have anticipated in war time. This price was agreed to as well by many of of the dealers. It was regarded as fair, both by the Co-Operatives and by many of the dealers, as well as by the Board itself, and substantial quantities of wool were delivered at this agreed price.

The dealers and the middlemen—with one possible exception—had all purchased their wool below this price; and forty-five cents would show a fair and reasonable profit. But some dealers thought that the advent of war justified a demand for a much higher price and suggested sixty, sixty-five and seventy cents a pound. One rather interesting and illuminating fact is that one particular company, which might at best break even and would probably absorb some small loss at this price, was prepared to take it, if it was assured that no higher price would be paid to others.

This then was the situation—the Co-Operatives, anxious to assist in the national emergency, had sold and delivered their wool at forty-five cents. Certain middlemen to whom that price would represent a reasonable profit were holding back their delivery because they hoped for much higher prices. Would it be fair to ask the Co-Operatives, with their desire to co-operate, to accept the lower price and then pay the middlemen more? To ask that question is to answer it.

Board Utilized Its Power In Fixing Price

The Board consequently recommended to the Government that the price of that particular quality of wool be fixed at forty-five cents per pound and the Government immediately accepted the recommendation and by Order in Council dated the 22nd day of November it was so fixed.

The results have already manifested themselves. Substantial quantities of these wools, which had been held in stock for some months, are now moving to the woollen mills where they will be used in the manufacture of socks, clothing and other military woollens.

This was the first occasion on which the Board was required to use the teeth with which the Government has furnished it. But as the occasion arose it did so unflinchingly and without hesitation—in the interest of course of the people of Canada.

Let me make this clear. This price fixing order relating to wool does not apply to the price at which any farmer or sheep-raiser may sell the wool produced by his own sheep, since the farmers and sheep-raisers had already sold their wool stock. Like a number of the largest dealers who held a large quantity of wool, the Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers, representing a large number of wool producing farmers, promptly released their holdings of several hundred thousand pounds on the basis suggested by the Wool Administrator.

I have endeavoured to point out that the normal flow of wool to Canada was interrupted by the British purchase of Australasian wool supplies at the outbreak of the war.

It necessarily took some little time to overcome this dislocation of our normal supply. And while it is naturally impossible to announce any details, I believe that the Canadian people may feel assured that not only is everything being done to avoid a shortage of wool, but that shortly largely augmented supplies will be available in Canada.

Nevertheless I must emphasize at this point that we still continue to be gravely concerned over the scarcity of cross-bred wools. While this situation is receiving the closest attention, for some time to come wools of these grades must be used with the strictest economy. However I can say, quite frankly, that due to the efforts of the Board, we have every hope and expectation that the wool problem will shortly be solved.

Might I suggest that if it had not been for the prompt action taken by the Board—bearing in mind the inevitable and widespread demand which would have undoubtedly followed the outbreak of war—that the price would necessarily have risen to unwarranted and unprecedented heights.

To-day the Wool Administrator is engaged in making a study—among other things—as to whether the many thousands of Canadian women, who are daily contributing their splendid effort to render more happy the lot of our soldiers by knitting socks and sweaters, are not paying too much for their yarn, based upon the price of wool which has been recommended by the Board and which the Government has fixed.

I have chosen sugar and wool to illustrate to you the effective functioning of the War-time Prices and Trade Board. I might have given other illustrations. I might, for example, have selected coal. It is a commodity for which, in this northern climate, there is a great demand. It was naturally anticipated that war needs would increase the industrial requirements, and domestic users were beginning to apprehend the effect of this increased demand upon prices. The Board appointed Mr. J. McGregor Stewart of Halifax as Coal

Administrator; and already four thousand five hundred coal dealers throughout Canada have been placed under licence. Current supplies have been arranged for; and provision made that no undue enhancement of the price of this commodity will occur for the duration of the war.

I might also refer you to the appointment by the Board of Mr. Maurice Samson of Quebec as Hides and Leather Administrator. That commodity is one which will probably not make the same appeal to the popular imagination as sugar, as wool, or as coal but it is, nevertheless, extremely important in the prosecution of a war.

And may I say one thing more. These Administrators are all serving at a salary of One Dollar per year. It is, I believe, a splendid commentary on the unselfishness of Canada's effort in this war that we are able to find and enlist the services of those who without remuneration are willing to give their high ability to this country in our hour of need. May I say too that it is some tribute to the high regard in which the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is held that it has been able, in this hour of national emergency, to elicit such services, and to obtain for Canada the advantage of having men who are most competent and public spirited and have outstanding qualifications that fit them for the task in which they are engaged.

I have endeavoured to give you a necessarily sketchy outline of a few of the matters with which the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has dealt during the three months Canada has been at war. No one realizes more than I do how incomplete the picture is. But it will, I trust, illustrate the important functions which this Board is asked to perform, and indicate the problems which the Board is daily called upon to face—as well as, I hope, the general principles which it has adopted in performing those functions and in facing those problems.

That it will play an important part during the war in preventing the development of exorbitant prices and preventing undue profits in the necessaries of life is, I believe, quite obvious.

In The Aftermath Of War

It may be regarded by some as premature to consider the aftermath of the war. The first and all compelling purpose of the people of Canada is to win this war. That purpose is one which must run through all our national action and govern all our national life.

But without detracting one jot or tittle from our dedication to this high purpose, it is essential that we give some consideration to the aftermath of war—to the time when our soldiers, whether of the land, the sea, or the air are demobilized; when our industrial workers are no longer required for the production of implements of war; when finally we are released from the scourge of war and we have to return to the more normal conditions of our economic life.

It is with this in view that I suggest that what is not so obvious about the Board's work is the important part which it will inevitably play "when the war drums beat no longer and the battle flags are furled." For the experience of the last war clearly demonstrates that high prices, high wages, high costs—produced by the artificial stimulus of war—have a very definite and a very painful reaction when we return to the normal and unstimulated economic levels.

One of the main purposes which this Board will serve is this; by maintenance of fair and reasonable prices during the war time period, we will not wear the false face of false prosperity during that period on the one hand; but, on the other hand, we will not have to endure the severe pains of economic contraction.

While the Board may be fairly regarded as a Board to protect consumers, its influence should be much wider than that. It will be of advantage to our wage earners in maintaining a sound basis of the cost of living and in maintaining real as against nominal wages. It will be of advantage to our producers in the stabilizing of the prices of their products and in eliminating the unfortunate and precipitate fall which inevitably follows an unregulated advance. It will be of advantage to all our citizens in that its tendency is to bring order out of chaos and stability out of confusion.

Such interferences with normal life as have been set up are to the end that all of our resources may be marshalled and ordered and made available where and when they are needed the most, and such control is also for this purpose and to this end—that at a time when our enemies who have sworn our destruction stand in arms against us no one within our own gates shall be allowed to wax fat on his country's necessity—no one shall be permitted to make greedy gain out of our common need.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Dismissal of Motion to Quash Charges Against Members of Alleged Tobacco Combine

Judgment was handed down by Mr. Justice Ewing in the Supreme Court of Alberta on November 18, refusing a motion to quash the indictment preferred by the Attorney-General of Alberta against the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, and forty-two other corporations and individuals under section 498 of the Criminal Code. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, p. 586).

Counsel for the accused argued that the counts were all bad in that none of them contained an indictable offence stated with the reasonable precision required by the Criminal Code; that several of the counts were bad for duplicity in that each count charged several offences, while the count charging a conspiracy in restraint of trade was defective in that it failed to specify the actual offence.

Mr. Justice Ewing, in refusing the motion, held that each offence charged was sufficiently specified and sufficiently stated in substance, and that the counts of the charge were not bad for duplicity in the light of the relevant sections of the code. He also held that the count charging a criminal conspiracy was in proper form.

Permission to appeal his judgment was given by Mr. Justice Ewing on November 29, and the case was heard by the Alberta Court of Appeal on December 11. On December 12 the Court dismissed the appeal without hearing argument from the Crown. The court found that the trial judge had no jurisdiction in referring the case to the Appeal Court and the Appeal Court had no jurisdiction in hearing the appeal.

Application for hearing of a motion asking for particulars of the charges, suspended pending the appeal, was later set for January 8.

Prosecution of Members of British Columbia Fruit Combine Announced

It was announced on November 19 that the Attorney-General of British Columbia had instructed that indictments be preferred without delay against certain companies alleged to be parties to a combine of wholesalers and shippers of fruits and vegetables in British Columbia and the prairie provinces. This decision resulted from the recent report of the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act which was summarized in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 1104-1106.

H. I. Bird, Vancouver solicitor, has been instructed by the Attorney-General to study the report with a view to the nature of the proposed prosecutions. In his report the Commissioner found that the control which Western Grocers, Limited, of Winnipeg and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dominion Fruit Limited, secured over certain shipping agencies representing British Columbia fruit growers was in violation of the Combines Investigation Act.

Industrial Home Work Hearings in New York

Public hearings were held on October 23 by New York State Department of Labor on the question of re-opening industrial home work in the artificial-flower industry. In 1938 home work in this industry was barred for one year, with provision for review of the order at the end of that time. The order is known as Homework Order No. 3. Order No. 1 barred home work on men's and boys' outer clothing; Order No. 2, on men's and boys' neckwear. Special certificates are issued, however, to home workers if they are unable to adjust to factory conditions because of age, or physical or mental disability, or the necessity of staying at home to care for an invalid.

"The artificial-flower industry," said State Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller in opening the public hearing, "is a $14,000,000 industry. Sixty per cent of its production is centered in the city of New York."

Factual background for the hearing was a report by the Division of Women and Children in Industry, based on experience in administering Order No. 3, and on a special survey of the industry made just before the hearing. Chief conclusions of the report, which was in the hands of interested persons some days before the hearings, were as follows:

1. A considerable number of manufacturers in the industry have shifted to factory production exclusively.
2. The survey indicates that the order has increased by one-third the employment of women in factories.
3. The order has curtailed homework in the artificial flower and feather industry without placing an undue burden upon employers or workers in the industry.
4. Most employers have been able to adjust to the increase in factory employment resulting from Homework Order No. 3, even without the expense of obtaining additional factory space.
5. A majority of the employers who expressed their views regarding the order are in favour of it.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Old Age Pensions—Price Control and Teachers' Pensions in Alberta—Minimum Wages in British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan—Regulation of Saskatchewan Trade Schools

THE residence requirements under federal old age pensions regulations have been relaxed to allow three years instead of two within which to complete the 700 days' residence required immediately before application for a pension. Regulations under other statutes include rules for the pension scheme for Alberta teachers, orders relating to hours and wages in resort hotels in British Columbia during the slack season and special provision in the same province for longer hours in shops in small places on Saturdays and on days preceding a statutory holiday which falls on a Saturday.

Under the Quebec Fair Wage Act three new orders cover tailoring and dressmaking in Quebec City, the mattress and upholstery industry in Quebec City, Levis and Quebec West and the ice industry in Quebec City and district. The orders governing stationary engineers and silk manufacture have been extended to April 1 and April 15, respectively, and that relating to the manufacture of brick, tile and building products was further suspended to December 1, 1939. Rates of pay have been fixed for special constables on duty during the war in cotton textile plants and new provisions govern learners in full-fashioned hosiery mills.

A wage order has been issued covering lumber workers in Quebec for the 1939-40 season. In Saskatchewan there are minimum wage orders for the towns of Estevan and Melville dealing with the same classes as are covered by the City orders. A number of trades have been brought under the Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act.

Canada Old Age Pensions Act

An amendment has been made in the regulations laid down in an order in council of December 9, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 287) concerning qualifications in respect to residence of an applicant for an old age pension.

The Act provides that no regulation by reference to which any agreement with a province has been made is to be altered except with the consent of such province or in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to which it has agreed. This amending order was made on July 27 and having been approved by all the provinces came into force when it was gazetted on December 2. It extends from two to three years the period immediately preceding the application during which the applicant must have lodged in Canada for 700 days. The other residence requirements which remain unchanged, stipulate that in addition to the above an applicant at least twenty years prior to making application must have lodged in Canada at sometime and also for a total of at least 5,844 days within the twenty years immediately preceding application.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act

The code of fair competition for the retail trade which prohibits a retailer selling goods at a price less than 5 per cent above the price at which he bought or above the lowest wholesale price (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, p. 1110) was amended to stipulate that where the selling price of goods is fixed by order of the Price Spreads Board this prohibition does not apply.

Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act, 1939

The first by-laws under this Act were passed by the board of administrators on October 31. The board of four members, two of whom are teachers, is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and charged with management of the fund set up by the Act.

Two types of pension are provided, one being for life and the other for such period as the board considers that by reason of ill health the teacher is unable to follow any gainful occupation. The former scheme applies to a teacher who retires on or after December 1, 1939, and who has taught in Alberta for at least 20 school years and has reached the age of 65 or has reached 60 and after retirement contributes annually until he reaches 65, 30 per cent of the amount of salary provided for under his last teaching contract.

The disability pension is payable to a teacher who after teaching in Alberta for 15 school years discontinues on or after December 1, 1939. A teacher applying for or in receipt of such a pension must if, required by the board, be examined by a medical practitioner named by the board. No application.

for a pension is to be considered after the expiration of two years from the termination of service under the teacher's last employment contract.

Time spent in active war service including nursing is to count as service provided the teacher was teaching in the public schools of Alberta immediately prior to enlistment and resumed his profession within a year from the date of discharge.

Until December 31, 1943, the amount of pension to which a person is to be entitled is not to exceed $12.50 a month exclusive of the similar sum which the Act entitles him to receive out of money appropriated by the legislature.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

Order 52E of November 8, dealing with women employed in resort hotels varies Order 52 for the slack season in the same way as last year, by permitting longer hours. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1095.) The new order is effective from November 9, 1939, to June 12, 1940. It raises the maximum number of hours that may be worked from 48 to 54 in a week and from 8 to 10 in a day but time worked in excess of 48 hours a week is still required to be paid for at one and one-half times the regular rate. The overtime rate does not apply to work in excess of eight hours in a day where the work week does not exceed 48 hours. The limits now fixed are absolute, whereas Order 52 allowed up to 10 hours work a day and 52 a week in emergency.

The provision of Order 52 requiring that employees working on split shifts must complete both shifts within 14 hours is suspended for this type of establishment. For the rest period of 24 consecutive hours in each week which is provided by Order 52 another arrangement may be made by an employer and his employees with the approval of the Board. The employers and employees may apply for the Board's approval of an arrangement for hiring by the month, the wage to be not less than $25 with board and lodging.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Regulation 29 of November 8, 1939, dealing with persons employed in retail and wholesale stores except in Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, makes identical provision with respect to hours of work as was made by several earlier orders each for a limited time but together covering practically the whole period since September, 1934. The new regulation fixes no time limit for its operation.

The maximum hours per week for such workers remain at 48, but the regulation allows three hours' work a day in excess of the eight fixed by the Act on Saturdays and on days preceding a statutory holiday when the holiday occurs on a Saturday.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

From November 25 several amendments are made in the provisions of Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 512) dealing with drivers of motor and horse-drawn vehicles. The exception formerly made in the case of domestic servants is removed. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles employed by an industrial or commercial establishment whose cartage business is incidental continue to be subject to the same rates and conditions as those employed in the establishments. These conditions are also to apply to carters' helpers working with such drivers.

But motor vehicle drivers employed by such establishments or by employers in any business are now subject to the same conditions as drivers of horse-vehicles employed by employers whose business is chiefly, if not exclusively, one of transportation but the rates vary according to the type of vehicle. All rates for these drivers apply to a 60-hour week. Where the chief business of the employer is transportation, carters' helpers and truck drivers are entitled to a minimum hourly rate of 20, 18, 16 and 14 cents in Zones I, II, III and IV, respectively. For drivers of autobuses and trucks of over 6,000 pounds the minimum hourly rates are 30, 25, 23 and 20 cents in Zones I, II, III and IV, respectively. For men driving all other types of vehicles the minima are 25, 20, 18 and 15 cents an hour according to the zone. The last-named rates were formerly fixed for drivers of taxis, trucks and vehicles in general with a capacity of less than 5,500 pounds. Weekly, monthly and yearly rates of pay are no longer specified.

Revised Order 5, covering silk manufacture, and *Order 6,* governing stationary engineers (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 985, 624) are to remain in effect until April 1 and April 15, 1940, respectively unless the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides otherwise. The resolution of October 17 placing restrictions on the number of looms to be handled by each operator in the silk industry which was noted in The LABOUR GAZETTE, November, p. 1114, was repealed on November 16.

To *Order 8* (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 625), relating to the cotton textile industry a provision has been added retroactive to September 1 fixing rates of pay for special constables

and sergeants on duty during the war. They are to be paid a minimum of $25 and $28 a week respectively with no limit on working hours. The provision in Order 4 for a weekly rest does not apply.

Order 19 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1352) governing full-fashioned hosiery mills was amended on November 14 to stipulate that new operatives for the first six months of their employment are not to be included in the workers who are classified for the purpose of determining the number entitled, respectively, to the four minimum rates payable to a specified percentage of the operatives. New male operatives are to receive at least 18 cents an hour in the zone comprising Montreal and district and 15 cents elsewhere in the province. The rates for female learners are 14½ cents and 13½ cents. An employer may not treat as "new" operatives more than 10 per cent of the total number in the same zone of male or female operatives as the case may be.

Order 22 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 157) relating to the manufacture of brick, tile and building blocks which has been suspended since June 17 is further suspended to December 1, 1939, by an order made on November 14.

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING

Order 31 of October 2 governs tailors and dressmakers in Quebec City workshops where men's suits, overcoats and other garments and women's or children's dresses, coats, suits, etc., are made to measure or mended but persons employed on factory-made clothing and garments or in religious or teaching institutions or in establishments where the principal undertaking is not that of tailoring or dressmaking but where such work is performed for the purposes of the main undertaking are excluded from this Order.

Part-time workers are defined as those with three years' experience employed for less than the regular working hours and for not more than 20 hours a week or any other period determined by the Board. Part-time male workers have a minimum of 30 cents and females a minimum of 20 cents an hour. The work-week to which the minimum rates apply is 50 hours and an overtime rate of time and a half is payable thereafter except under the conditions allowed by *Order 4* and with the exception of the experienced male operatives who have a minimum hourly rate of 50 cents. The latter may be paid the regular hourly rate for overtime.

Of the male employees with three years' experience at least 20 per cent are to receive 50 cents an hour, not more than 20 per cent, 40 cents, not more than 30 per cent, 30 cents and not more than 30 per cent, 24 cents an hour. For females with three years' experience the rates for the same proportions are 24, 22, 20 and 18 cents an hour.

Male workers with less than three but more than two years' experience are to receive 20 cents an hour; those with between one and two years' experience 15 cents, between six months' and one year's experience 10 cents and with less than six months' experience 6 cents an hour. Somewhat higher rates are fixed for women learners who are working on men's custom clothing than for other inexperienced female employees. When the former have less than six months' experience they are to be paid 10 cents an hour, the rate then rising to 12 cents, to 14 cents after a year and to 16 cents when two years' experience is gained. This rate is payable until three years' experience entitles the worker to the full minimum. Women employed on other clothing receive 6 cents an hour for the first six months, the rate increasing by 2 cents every six months until the employee has three years' experience.

Experience is determined by the total number of days or parts of days worked, whether consecutive or not, at paid work in any establishment covered by the Order or in any similar establishment and a month is deemed to mean 26 working days.

MATTRESS AND UPHOLSTERING INDUSTRY

Order 32 made on October 2 and in effect for one year, renewable for another, applies to Quebec City, Levis and Quebec West, and deals with the mattress and upholstering industry, *i.e.*, establishments where mattresses are manufactured or repaired and furniture is upholstered but not where this work is incidental to the main undertaking. Part-time employees are defined as in *Order 31*.

The rates apply to a 48-hour week except in the case of travelling salesmen and for carters and drivers and their helpers who have a regular work-week of 54 hours and for watchmen whose rates apply to a week of 84 hours. Overtime beyond the regular work week must be paid for at the rate of time and a half except under the conditions as to time-off, etc., provided in *Order 4*. Part-time employees must be paid 20 cents an hour.

All permanent male employees, except travelling salesmen, are divided into five classes with not less than 10 per cent to receive 50 cents an hour, not more than 10 per cent, 40 cents and not more than 35 per cent, 30 cents, not more than 30 per cent, 20 cents and not more than 15 per cent, 15 cents. Female permanent employees are to be in three classes with at least 60 per cent re-

ceiving 25 cents an hour, not more than 25 per cent, 20 cents and not more than 15 per cent, 15 cents.

Workers with less than six months' experience may be excluded from the number classified provided they are paid at least 15 cents an hour but not more than 10 per cent of the male and 10 per cent of the female employees, other than part-time workers and travelling salesmen, may be classified as new employes. Travelling salesmen have a weekly minimum of $15.

Ice Industry

Order 34 of October 2, 1939, to remain in force until January 1, 1941, and be then renewable for a year, deals with the ice industry and trading in Quebec City and district, but only when it is the principal business of an undertaking. One part of the order regulates conditions of workmen, except carters, engaged in harvesting and storing ice in the Quebec judicial district, except New Quebec, together with the lakes and rivers in that area. Persons employed in cutting ice or working at the place where ice is cut are to receive 30 cents an hour in Quebec Harbour and 20 cents an hour in the remaining territory. Those engaged in storing ice are entitled to 30 cents an hour in ice-houses in Quebec Harbour as well as in Quebec City, Quebec West and Sillery and to 20 cents elsewhere. The rates apply to a 54-hour week.

Overtime beyond the hours specified in the order and on Sundays must be paid for at the rate of time and a half subject to the provisions of Order 4.

The part of the order dealing with retail and wholesale trading in ice covers Quebec City and a number of surrounding towns, villages, municipalities and parishes. It also specifies a 54-hour week, except from May 15 to October 1 when the week to which the rates apply is 66 hours. Higher rates of pay are fixed for Quebec City and Quebec West than for the other territory and employees delivering ice in these places are entitled to the higher rates although the employer's establishment may be in an outlying district. Accountants and administrative employees in Quebec and Quebec West (Zone I) receive 25 cents an hour and 22½ cents elsewhere (Zone II). Office employees and collectors in the first-mentioned district receive 15 cents an hour for the first year the rate then rising to 18 cents. The rate for telephone operators and messengers is 10 cents an hour in both districts. When there is only one man on a truck or vehicle used for delivering ice he is to be paid 30 cents an hour in Zone I and 25 cents in Zone II. If there is a helper, he is to receive 25 cents or 20 cents an hour according to the zone. Any additional employees receive 20 cents in Zone I and 15 cents in Zone II. For all other workers hourly rates of 25 cents and 20 cents are payable. Where the employer himself works on a truck or vehicle delivering ice he may be considered an employee for the purpose of determining the rates.

The manufacture of artificial ice is dealt with separately. The same territorial division is made as for ice trading. There is a regular work-week of 66 hours and throughout the area covered accountants and administrative employees are to be paid 25 cents an hour, office employees and collectors 15 cents for the first year and then 20 cents an hour. Telephone operators and messengers receive 10 cents an hour. All other employees including drivers, carters and their helpers are divided into three classes, not less than 25 per cent to receive 30 cents an hour, not more than 25 per cent, 25 cents and not more than 50 per cent, 20 cents.

Except for employees in artificial ice establishments other than office employees, collectors, telephone operators, messengers and administrative employees, the provision in Order 4 for a 24-hour weekly rest is to govern all branches of the industry. No person may be employed more than 85 hours in a week.

Tables of Percentages

In order to carry out the above orders which provide for minimum rates for certain percentages of the employees, four new tables of percentages were gazetted on November 25. They indicate the number to be assigned to each class when the wage order calls for four classes of 20 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 30 per cent, five classes of 10 per cent, 10 per cent, 35 per cent, 30 per cent and 15 per cent, four of 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 25 per cent and 25 per cent and three of 25 per cent, 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

Quebec Forest Operations Act

The third annual order under this Act came into force on July 1 last, and was approved by order in council September 13. It is generally similar to the orders in effect during 1937 and 1938 and applies to all persons engaged in forest operations except on private lands belonging to farmers or settlers.

A minimum wage of $45 per month of 26 days is fixed for all workers except inexperienced youths from 18 to 20 years of age, handicapped persons and men of 60 years or over, who have a minimum of $30 for a month of 26 days. The number of workers in these excepted classes is limited to 12½ per cent of the total number employed. No person under 18 years may be employed.

Special rates established for piece-workers range from 80 cents per hundred cubic feet for wood cut in 16 foot-lengths to $2 per hundred for four-foot foot lengths.

Board and lodging must be supplied to the workers free of charge but piece-workers may be required to pay not more than 60 cents a day for board and lodging. No deductions may be made from wages for medical service, hospital fees, board, lodging or insurance premiums and the prices for goods sold to workers must be reasonable. Except for cooks, chore boys, stablemen and teamsters, the maximum hours are 60 per week with time and a quarter for overtime and time and a half for work on Sunday.

Provisions requiring the posting of the order and the furnishing of information to the Department of Lands and Forests are the same as in earlier orders.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

In line with the order in council of September 26 declaring this Act to apply from October 6 to the towns of Estevan and Melville and within a five-mile radius as well as to the cities of the Province, Orders 7 and 8, effective from November 20, have been issued for these towns.

Order 7 covers the same classes of workers as Orders 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, p. 1114), that is all classes employed in factories; retail and wholesale stores and mail order houses; fuel yards, lumber yards and building supply yards; beauty parlours and barber shops; in warehousing, draying, cartage, transfer and delivery work; and in theatres and dance halls. Order 8 applies to the same classes as are covered for cities by Order 4, that is persons employed in hotels, including rooming houses in which there are more than five beds set apart for the use of lodgers, restaurants, including places in which meals are supplied daily for a consideration to more than five persons, and refreshment rooms.

As under the city orders, the normal work-week to which the minimum wage applies under Orders 7 and 8 is not to exceed 48 hours, except in the case of elevator operators, bell boys and porters in hotels and restaurants for whom the normal work-week is 60 hours. Time worked in excess of 48 hours, or of 60 hours in the case of the specified classes, is to be paid at overtime rates. Under the Factories Act, no women or boys under 16 may be employed in a factory for more than 48 hours in a week or after 6.30 p.m. unless the inspector has granted a special permit. Part-time rates, except in hotels and restaurants, apply when the hours of work are at least six less than the normal work-week and in hotels and restaurants part-time workers are those employed for less than 43 hours a week. In all cases they must be paid for at least two consecutive hours on any day they are required to report for duty and their number may not exceed one-third of the number of full-time workers except that under Order 7 a permit for a larger proportion may be obtained from the Secretary of the Bureau of Labour.

The rates fixed by Orders 7 and 8 are generally lower than those for cities. Orders for cities fix a minimum of $13 or $14 for experienced workers in all work-places covered except hotels and restaurants and theatres and dance-halls where the minimum is $12. The minimum weekly rate established by Order 7 for experienced workers, except those delivering goods on foot or bicycle, is $12 and for inexperienced workers $7 for the first six months, $9 for the second six months, $11 for the third six months and $12 thereafter. Messengers and errand boys in the two towns have a weekly minimum of $5 and if a messenger or errand boy with a year's experience is given work of any other kind he is to be paid as if he had six months' experience in that work. Drivers of horse-drawn or motor vehicles have a minimum of $11 a week for three months, then $12.

Order 8, applying to hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, fixes a weekly minimum of $10 for workers with one year's experience except dish washers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters who must be paid at least $8 weekly regardless of experience. Inexperienced workers of other classes have a minimum of $6 for the first six months and $8 for the second. Where the employer furnishes meals or lodging, not more than $4 may be deducted from wages for 21 meals in a week or $1.50 for a week's lodging. The maximum deduction for a single meal is 20 cents and for a single night's lodging, 25 cents. No deductions may be made for civic or statutory holidays.

Under Order 7 the proportion of inexperienced workers, not including apprentices, that may be employed is limited to one-third of the total number of employees in any work-place and under Order 8 the proportion may not be greater than 25 per cent. One inexperienced worker is permitted where the total number employed is less than three under Order 7 or less than four under Order 8.

As under the city orders, wages fixed in an indenture of apprenticeship approved by the Minimum Wage Board or in an apprenticeship agreement registered under a collective agreement which is approved by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare may supersede the rates for inexperienced workers fixed in Orders 7 and 8.

Overtime and part-time work under both orders must be paid at the rate of 25 cents an hour in the case of experienced and 20 cents for inexperienced workers but messengers and errand boys may be paid a minimum of 15 cents an hour and dish washers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters in hotels and restaurants have a minimum hourly rate of 20 cents for overtime or part-time.

Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act

By order in council of November 21 to the list of callings and vocations defined as a trade within the meaning of the Trade Schools Regulation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, p. 580) have been added the following: radio and wireless communications; television; sound projection and motion picture operation; air conditioning and refrigeration; electric and acetylene welding; sheet metal work; steam fitting; printing and bookbinding; photography; mechanical dentistry; painting and interior decorating; commercial and industrial art; industrial and business management; theoretical and industrial chemistry; theoretical and industrial engineering; broadcasting instruction; hand, machine and power sewing; detective and secret service courses; civil service preparation; business courses by correspondence; advertising; salesmanship; journalism and story writing; speech and oratory courses; landscape gardening; hotel management and hostess training courses.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

Changes in Working Hours in Great Britain—Railway Schedules in France—Suspension of Labour Regulations in Germany

A Review was given in last month's issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of the early effects of the war on labour standards in the belligerent countries, this summary being based on material gathered from various sources by the International Labour Office and published in its weekly periodical, *Industrial and Labour Information*. Continuing its informative service in this direction, recent weekly issues of the I.L.O. publication contain further reports of the results of the war on labour legislation and regulations in Great Britain, France, Germany and also in neutral countries. Extracts from these surveys are presented herewith:

Hours of Work in Great Britain

EFFECT OF BLACK-OUTS ON WORKING HOURS

The problem of operating factories and commercial establishments as far as possible during the hours of day-light is the subject of considerable discussion at present in Great Britain, owing to the lighting restrictions, which require a black-out at night. Details of arrangements made in certain branches of industry and commerce are as follows:

Textile Industry.—In the weaving section of the cotton industry, the starting time in many districts is 7.45 a.m., and in others 7 a.m. The weavers' associations in the districts in which work at present starts at 7 a.m. agreed to start at 7.45 a.m. until "Summer Time," which was prolonged until November 18, 1939, came to an end. The break of half-an-hour for breakfast was abolished. An hour's break is allowed for dinner at 12.15 p.m., and work continues until 5.30 p.m., instead of 5.15 p.m., on the first five days of the week, in order to complete the regular 8¾ hours for those days.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In Leicester, efforts are being made to alter hours of work so that workers can reach home before the black-out. At one factory, employees are to start earlier, reduce the mid-day break to 45 minutes, and finish at 4.30 p.m., instead of 6 p.m.

On the other hand, the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives is opposing the suggestion that operatives' hours should be altered to allow week-end work, thus avoiding the necessity of darkening the factories during normal hours. The delegates of the Union consider that week-end leisure is essential in the interests of the operatives health and productive capacity.

Shops.—Sir John Anderson stated in the House of Commons on October 12, 1939, that he proposed to issue an Order advancing the hour of closing shops to 7.30 p.m. on the late night and 6 p.m. on other evenings. Where local conditions make some variation desirable for the convenience of the public, local authorities would be empowered to substitute the hour of 8 p.m. on the late night and an hour not later than 7 p.m. on one or more evenings in any part of their district, for any class of trade or business. Existing exemptions would not be affected. The existing shop closing hours are 9 p.m. on the late night and 8 p.m. on other nights. Local authorities may fix an earlier hour, provided it is not earlier than 7 p.m.

HOURS AND PRODUCTION IN COAL MINES

At a meeting, held on September 28, of the Joint Standing Consultative Committee of the Coal-Mining Industry, on which the employers' and workers' organizations are represented, various questions arising out of war conditions were discussed, and a certain amount of progress made towards their solution.

While agreeing as to the importance not only of providing all the coal required by the country for its own needs, but also of meeting, as far as possible, the requirements of overseas markets, the miners considered that at present there was no need to lengthen the working day. They stated that they were making an enquiry into the number of unemployed miners available in each mining area, and into the amount of short time being worked.

TIME LOST IN BUILDING INDUSTRY THROUGH AIR RAID WARNINGS

The National Joint Council for the Building Industry has decided that employers should as far as possible enable their operatives to make up time lost through air raid warnings by working before or after the normal hours. This extra time will be paid for at overtime rates.

A worker will not be penalized if an air raid warning makes him late, provided he arrives within a reasonable time after the "all-clear" signal has been given.

If it is not possible to bring the total number of hours worked in a week up to normal, the employer will pay for half the time lost, provided it is not more than 8 hours. If, however, it is found that over a considerable area of the country workers have lost more than 8 hours in the week and cannot make them up, the Council will consider the position within seven days.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS IN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SERVICES

The British Government has decided that boys under 16 are to be withdrawn from the Air Raid Precautions Messenger Services. They are not in future to be enrolled in any Air Raid Precautions service, as it is considered that they should not be exposed to the strain and long hours of war conditions.

Before the declaration of war, boys under 16 were allowed to train at A.R.P. centres. It is now thought better that they should be trained to take their part in civil defence by the organizations to which they belong.

Hours of Work on Railways in France

A Decree of October 6, 1939, regulates the working time-table of staff of the National Company of French Railways for the duration of hostilities.

The report to the President of the Republic which appears at the head of the Decree states that the provisions governing hours of work meet the imperative needs of a state of war, which require all citizens to make a supreme effort in the service of their country. The provisions have also been drafted with a view to avoiding any overstrain likely to prejudice the output of staff or the safety of transport.

The only hours to be considered as overtime, and paid at a special rate, will be those worked in excess of the statutory maximum limits, and for which no equivalent time off is given. The saving thus made will facilitate the financing of the measures taken by the National Company for its mobilized staff, on the lines of those introduced by the State for its mobilized officials. In this way the necessary collaboration will be established between railwaymen who have been called up for active service and those who remain in the employment of the Company.

In view of the difficulty of arranging the details of the shifts and working timetables for the railway staff, it has been necessary to empower the Ministry of Public Works to issue Orders to regulate the conditions for the application of the provisions of the Decree.

The Decree then sets forth the schedules of working hours for all trades on the railways.

Effects of War on Social Insurance in France

The legislation on social insurance in France has been amended by a Decree of September 26, 1939, published in the Official Journal on September 27, which is designed to simplify the working of social insurance in time of war.

The Decree facilitates rapid payment of benefits to persons entitled to them, and provides for the allocation of certain social insurance funds to prophylactic and health purposes. It applies both to the social insurance funds for industry and commerce and also to those for agriculture.

Sickness and Maternity Insurance.—Wives and children dependent on insured persons who have been called to the Colours retain their right to sickness and maternity benefit without any condition as to payment of premium, throughout the period for which the person concerned is on active service. When the insured persons return home they are considered as having regularly paid, throughout the period of their army service, the minimum statutory sum entitling them and their wives and children to sickness and maternity benefit.

Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.—The provisions with regard to pension

insurance concern the maintenance and increase of rights in course of acquisition throughout the period of mobilization and the rules for payment of old-age and invalidity pensions due either before or after the opening of hostilities.

Suspension of Protective Labour Legislation in Germany

The official bulletin of the German Ministry of Labour published a semi-official explanatory note on the provisions of the Emergency Measures Order of September 4, 1939, and of the Order of September 1, 1939, amending and increasing the restrictions introduced in labour law.

Hours of Work.—It is pointed out that while the head of an undertaking is no longer bound by any legal restrictions when establishing hours of work for his adult male staff, the freedom of action thus conferred on him must not lead to any improper use being made of labour. The strain of work and the worker's power of resistance must be taken into account by the head of the undertaking in fixing hours of work. The labour inspectorate is entitled to intervene, and if, for example, a high sickness rate in a given undertaking can be attributed to excessive strain imposed on the staff, the inspector may order a reduction in hours of work.

Breaks and Rest Periods.—It is further pointed out that the provisions of the Hours of Work Order referring to daily rest and breaks have not been suspended. Wage earners are therefore still entitled to a daily rest period of at least 11 consecutive hours (10 hours in certain branches of industry). In addition, the management must grant a break of at least half-an-hour or two breaks of at least a quarter-of-an-hour each after every spell of six hours' work.

Unhealthy Trades.—Workers engaged in unhealthy work remain covered by the hours of work prescriptions of the Industrial Order. This rule applies to workers employed in accumulator works, factories making lead paints, lead-working, underground stone quarries and works, vulcanizing shops, ship-painting and compressed air work.

Holidays.—The explanatory note goes on to state that the suspension of holiday provisions of all kinds does not exclude the possibility that certain heads of undertakings may grant holidays to staff whenever output requirements permit. At the same time, a note published in the daily press emphasizes the fact that the grant of holidays is forbidden in principle for the time being. An exception to this rule may be made only if a doctor prescribes a holiday as a result of a serious illness or if important family circumstances justify a short holiday. Holidays may also be granted during a temporary suspension of work in an undertaking, such as may be required by the transformation of the undertaking, provided that the staff is without work as a result of such circumstances.

Exemptions.—Finally, the explanatory note states that the labour inspectorate may authorize exemptions from any labour protection prescriptions still in force, but only in special cases. Recently isued Orders give no details of the conditions under which such exemptions are permitted. In considering applications for exemptions, the Order states that it will be essential in all cases to take account of "the condition indispensable for the safety of the armed forces, namely, that the suppression of the last barriers protecting labour should not result in undermining the health of the working classes."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1938

Twenty-Second Annual Report of Workmen's Compensation Board

THE twenty-second annual report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board covering the year ending December 31, 1938, gives an estimated payroll of industries within the scope of the Act of $165,000,000 compared with the audited payroll of $172,147,299 in 1937. It is explained in the report that the figures for 1938 are necessarily an estimate only, as an audit of the payroll will not be completed until later in the year.

The report shows that the number of employers engaged in industries under the Act has increased from 8,619 in 1937 to 8,886 in 1938.

Accidents and Claims.—Accidents reported during 1938 were approximately 10 per cent lower than the number reported in 1937, a total of 31,505 accidents, including 159 fatalities, having occurred in 1938.

In addition, nearly 2,000 minor injuries were also reported but were treated with first aid only and resulted in no expenditure for time-loss compensation or medical attention. The time-loss accidents were distributed amongst the various industries as follows: Lumber in-

dustry, 43 per cent; metal-mining, 13 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 11 per cent; construction, 6 per cent; navigation, 5 per cent; coal-mining, 4 per cent; railroading groups, 4 per cent; and all other classes, 14 per cent.

The fatalities ocurred in the following industries: Lumber industry, 44 per cent; metal-mining, 13 per cent; coal-mining, 10 per cent; railroading groups, 6 per cent; construction-work, 6 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 6 per cent; and all other classes, 15 per cent.

Revenue and Disbursements.—Revenue for 1938 totalled $7,720,869.67, of which $4,833,541.15 represented collections made during 1938 as follows: From employers, assessments and interest, $3,355,879.29; from employers, medical aid, $410,699.62; from employers, silicosis, $169,049.03; from workmen, medical-aid dues, $286,686.59; from interest on investments, $533,784.60; from appreciation on investments sold $22,089.91 and transferred to contingent fund $55,352.81. The remainder ($2,887,328.52) of the total revenue was listed as balance on hand, January 1, 1938.

Disbursements made during 1938 included $154,907.17 in compensation to workmen; $701,953.85 in medical aid; compensation and medical aid, silicosis fund, $3,166.21. From the reserve account $1,303.679.08 was paid in pensions during 1938, $26,563.90 was paid out by way of silicosis pensions, $853.704.19 was invested for pensions, leaving a cash balance available for pensions of $21,926.09. The balance at December 31, 1938, to the credit of the various classes under the Act was $2,585,-719.37; the balance to the credit of medical aid at the same date was $166,046.55, while the balance to the credit of silicosis was $370,029.46.

At the end of 1938 there were on the pension list as a result of the fatal cases during the twenty-two years the Act has been in operation, 981 widows, 842 children, 127 dependent mothers, 33 dependent fathers, and 17 other dependents.

Permanent partial or total disability resulted in 13,239 cases during the past twenty-two years and at the end of 1938, 2,130 workmen were in receipt of pensions for such disabilities.

Including permanently disabled workmen and the dependents of deceased workmen, there was a total of 4,130 persons on the pension list at the end of the last calendar year. Nearly 2,000 workmen were in receipt of time-loss compensation at any one time. They with their dependents and the pensioners make a total of more than 12,000 persons who relied on compensation in whole or in part for their maintenance.

Silicosis.—During 1938 awards were made for permanent partial or permanent total disability to thirty-three workmen suffering from silicosis. Commenting on this phase of workmen's compensation the report states: "The amendment to the 'Workmen's Compensation Act' passed at the second session of the Legislature in 1936 made silicosis in the metalliferous mining industry an industrial disease under the Act. Workmen who became disabled on or after January 1, 1936, are, subject to the provisions of the Act, entitled to compensation. Silicosis cases under the Act resulted in eight deaths and awards with respect to fifty-four cases where the disease had reached a stage which permanently disabled the workmen. While those awards were made for cases which became disabling during the past three years, we know that that number includes an accumulation of silicotic cases who contracted the disease over a considerable number of years."

The report also deals with accident prevention activities in the province, and the revision of first-aid service requirements under the Act. As usual detailed statistics are given in the report showing industries in which accidents occurred, workmen's wage loss, average length of disability, average daily wage at the time of accident, sex, conjugal state, etc.

"Related Instruction for Plumber Apprentices" is the title of a bulletin (No. 200) published by the Vocational Division, Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior.

The intention of the bulletin is to provide uniformity of content in plumbing instruction courses, as well as agreement on supplementary instruction for plumber apprentices by employers, employees, educators and apprenticeship officials and "a rounding out of the apprenticeship set-up as formulated in the 'National Plumbing Apprenticeship Standards.'"

The contents of the bulletin are divided into five chapters and three appendices. The chapter headings are as follows: Introduction; Selection and Training of Plumber Apprentices; Selection and Training of the Plumber Apprentice Instructor; Instruction for the Plumbing .Apprenticeship Plan; Questions concerning Plumber Apprentice Training; and Results of a Questionnaire on Mimeographed Preliminary Edition.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., the price being 15 cents each.

CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Proceedings of Second Meeting at Havana

THE second Conference of American States which are members of the International Labour Organization was held in Havana, Cuba, from November 21 to December 2. The first of these American Conferences organized under the auspices of the I.L.O. met in Santiago, Chile, in January, 1936. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1936, p. 159).

The holding of regional conferences marks a new phase in the development of the I.L.O. For some time previous to 1936 the Governing Body had hoped to hold such regional conferences. A resolution in favour of the holding of an Asiatic regional conference had been passed by the International Labour Conference of 1931. It was not, however, until the Chilean Government proposed that a regional conference should be held in Santiago to discuss labour problems common to the American States that such an opportunity was provided. One of the resolutions of the Santiago Conference expressed the desire that another regional conference be called in the near future. This desire was realized in the holding of the present Havana Conference.

The organization of these American conferences follows very closely the organization of the regular annual International Labour Conferences, except that the membership is limited to American States which are members of the International Labour Organization. Non-Member States may attend as observers. Each American member State has the right to be represented by two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate, accompanied by advisers on the same conditions as in the case of the general conferences.

The powers of regional conferences to take decisions, however, differ very substantially from those of the general I.L.O. conferences where the decisions may take the form of draft conventions or recommendations, and place certain definite if limited obligations on member States. In the case of the regional conferences the decisions can only take the form of resolutions addressed to the Governing Body of the I.L.O., the Governing Body being free to take whatever action it considers advisable.

The number of member states represented at the Havana Conference was 16. There were in attendance 27 government delegates, 8 employers' delegates and 9 workers' delegates, making a total of 44 delegates. There were also 65 technical advisers, making a gross total of 109.

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The following countries were represented:

Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Four countries sent observers, viz. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the United Kingdom. In addition there was present a delegation from the Governing Body of the I.L.O., including two members from the government group (one from the United States and one from Mexico), two members from the employers' group (one from Jugoslavia and one from the United States) and one member from the workers' group (from the United States). The workers' member from France was unable to attend.

The Canadian delegation consisted of a delegate representing the Government of Canada (Dr. W. A. Riddell, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, Washington; former Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.), a delegate representing the employers of Canada (Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto) and a delegate representing the workers of Canada (Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa).

The following officers of the Conference were elected:—

President—Sr. Juan Miguel Portuondo y Domenech, Secretary of Labour of Cuba.
Vice-President—Sr. Justiniano Sotomayor, Government Delegate of Chile.
Secretary-General—Mr. John Winant, Director of the I.L.O.

Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Conference comprised the following items:—

1. The Director's Report.
2. The examination of the effect given to the resolutions of the Conference held at Santiago, Chile (particularly as regards the work of women and children, and social insurance).
3. Organizations of official institutions dealing with immigration and settlement.

It was understood that the delegations would have the right to lay draft resolutions before the Conference, dealing, among other things, with the questions which appeared suitable to be discussed by a future conference of the American States which are members of the Organization.

In order to deal with the work of the Conference five committees were set up, namely, a Selection Committee, a Resolutions Committee, a Committee on Social Insurance, a Committee on Immigration, a Committee on the work of Women and Juveniles.

Canada was represented on the Selection Committee by two members, both of whom were elected officers—Dr. W. A. Riddell being chosen President and Mr. Tom Moore Vice President. Dr. W. A. Riddell and Mr. H. W. Macdonnell were appointed to the Resolutions Committee, Mr. Macdonnell being chosen Vice-President. Mr. Tom Moore was also appointed to the Social Insurance Committee, and served as substitute member on the Resolutions Committee. Mr. H. W. Macdonnell was appointed to the Committee on Work of Women and Juveniles.

Decisions of Conference

The decisions of the Conference were incorporated in the First, Second and Third Reports of the Resolutions Committee; the First and Second Reports of the Committee on Social Insurance; the Report of the Committee on Immigration and the First and Second Reports of the Committee on the Work of Women and Juveniles.

The reports of the Resolutions Committee contained 28 Resolutions which were finally adopted unanimously. These resolutions dealt with the following subjects:—

The Declaration of Havana, pledging the American nations to promote international law and eliminate war as an instrument of international policy.

The holding of the General Conference this year in an American country.

The urging of membership in the International Labour Organization among the non-member American States.

Closer economic and financial trade between American States based upon fair labour standards.

The setting up of tripartite committees by the American member States of the I.L.O. for consultation by their respective governments and by the I.L.O.

Collaboration between technical labour officials in the Americas.

Organization of excursions of workers to other American countries.

The granting of the free exercise of civil liberties.

Nutrition.

The study of measures for the application of freedom of association.

Recognition of the legal status and free functioning of trade unions.

Effect of changing centres of population on labour.

Results of competition of low paid workers.

The abolition of Latifundism; the payment of wages in legal tender; guarantees of personal liberty and civil rights.

Conditions of life of professional workers.

Working class housing.

Preparation of a model code of safety regulations.

Draft labour code for Latin American countries.

Handling of heavy weights.

Protection of workers from currency fluctuations.

Protection of proletarian masses (Indians).

Protection of performers' rights *re* broadcasting, television, and mechanical reproduction of sounds.

Establishment of boards for conciliation and arbitration.

Simplification of procedure for the payment to workers of ordinary claims.

Ratification of the convention on minimum wage-fixing machinery, 1928.

Ratification of the convention on statistics of wages and hours, 1938.

Resumption of publication of the I.L.O. publication on legal decisions regarding labour legislation.

Tendering homage to eminent Cuban internationalist, Professor Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante.

Resolution on Labour Standards

A prominent part was taken in the adoption of the resolution on fair labour standards by Mr. Moore, the Workers' Delegate from Canada. This resolution, submitted by James B. Carey, Workers' Delegate from the United States, considered that "stable prosperity cannot be achieved without building up standards of life adequate to ensure reasonable conditions of health and well-being for the masses of the population." In this objective it emphasized the importance of several contributory factors, viz.:—

(1) The establishment by Governments of adequate machinery to protect the right of association. . . .

(2) The establishment of legal minimum rates of wages adequate to enable all classes of workers to maintain a reasonable standard of life.

(3) The establishment of legal maxima for hours of work, which should in no case be based upon a standard working week longer than forty-eight hours.

(4) The abolition of child labour, the fixing of an age, which should in no case be lower than 14, and should where possible be 16, as the minimum age for admission to employment. . . .

(5) The provision of an adequate and effective system of inspection. . . .

In committee, this resolution was amended on a close vote of 11-10 to delete the reference to the objective of the 40-hour week. Notice was served on the Committee by Mr. Moore that steps would be taken when this resolution came before the plenary session to have this particular clause re-inserted, and an amendment to this effect was submitted by the Workers' Delegate from the United States. After re-consideration of the entire circumstances the employers' delegates withdrew their opposition, and the resolution as originally presented was adopted.

Adoption of Resolution of Canadian Workers' Delegate

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference was that submitted by Mr. Moore, the Workers' Delegate for Canada. This resolution requested "the Governing Body to instruct the Office to study and to report to the International Labour Conference upon the extent to which the exercise of civil liberties, within the nations and in the areas in which wage-earners live and work, is a necessary condition to improvement in the economic status of the worker."

Amplifying the intent of this resolution before the Conference, Mr. Moore stated:

"Mr. President, I have not occupied this rostrum before during this Conference, being quite satisfied to make such contribution as I could in the work of the Committees. I feel, however, that at this time, it may be necessary to make a very brief statement as to the purposes of this particular resolution. It was adopted unanimously by the Resolutions Committee, and I do not anticipate that it will necessitate discussion here. It has long been recognized, even by those living under the freest form of political democracy, that political democracy alone is not sufficient, but that it must be coupled, if it is to exist and develop, with economic and industrial democracy. To those usually classed as workers, who are dependent on the sale of their labour for their free existence, questions of political and economic democracy take on more than an academic meaning. They have a real meaning, and the question at all times in the minds of the workers is to what extent do we cash in, what benefits do we receive from these particular forms of democracy. We have to consider the two extremes—conditions such as exist in some countries where native labour is hired under contract conditions and where the workers have very few liberties; this is generally referred to as the problem of 'native labour' in Geneva. We find there the lowest standard of living, where practically no liberties exist—either political or economic. Then, there is the other extreme—we have the United States where there has developed during the past few years perhaps the fullest form of economic democracy within the framework of a political democracy, and we find that they have there established what I think can justly be claimed as one of the highest, if not the highest, standards for workers in the world.

"What this resolution seeks, therefore, is for the Governing Body to authorize the Office to make an enquiry on how a political and economic democracy—its existence or its absence—affects the economic status of workers, particularly as regards wages and working conditions, and it is for that reason that I ask approval at this Conference of this particular resolution."

Committee on Social Insurance

The first report dealt with two resolutions submitted by the Cuban Government Delegation. The first resolution invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to impress upon the American States the desirability of basing their social insurance policy on the fundamental principles adopted by the Santiago Conference in 1936. The second called attention to the three functions of social insurance: prevention, restoration and compensation. The resolution points out the advantages which social insurance possesses over other methods of collective provision and indicates the substantial contributions which social insurance is able to make to the economic security and health security of workers and their families. It further affirms the common will to achieve justice and social progress of the American States which desire to increase their productive capacity and to raise the standard of living of workers both in town and country.

The second report dealt with workmen's compensation sickness and maternity insurance, invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance and unemployment insurance.

Committee on Immigration

The report of the Committee on Immigation consisted of two parts, the first dealing with the general discussion and the second with the organization of official institutions for immigration and settlement. Several speakers emphasized the great importance that immigration had and still has for their countries, both for the development of their natural resources and for the improvement of their standard of living and of general progress and suggested that measures of national organization should be completed by international co-operation, notably as regards financing.

The second section of the report listed the requirements arising out of application of a policy of developing migration for settlement.

Committee on Work of Women and Juveniles

The first report dealt with women, and its findings were embodied in a series of resolutions on maternity protection, including (*a*) regulation of relations under the contract of employment; (*b*) benefits during maternity leave; (*c*) care and supervision in respect of health; (*d*) social aid for wage-earning mothers. The report continued with a summary of the discussion on protection of women's wages which included (*a*) fixing of statutory minimum wage rate; (*b*) application of the principle of equal wages for equal work. Other subjects dealt with included homework, protection of women employed in domestic service and agriculture, the right of married women to work, preparation of statistics on women's work, women's right to representation at international labour conferences, women's general rights.

The second report of the Committee dealt with the conditions of employment of juveniles, including the age for admission to

employment, fitness for work, special services, night work, street trading, apprenticeship and administration relating to the work of women and juveniles.

Opening Addresses and Messages

The Conference was formally opened by Mr. Carter Goodrich, Government Delegate of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Body, who called upon His Excellency Dr. Miguel A. de la Campa, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba. Dr. Campa cordially welcomed the members of the Conference in the name of the Republic and the Cuban Government, pointing out that they were meeting "to investigate in a friendly spirit what are the most adequate measures to maintain good understanding between the different representative interests of the supreme social energies which are latent in each of our several nations."

The Secretary of State's address of welcome was followed by four speeches from the representatives of the delegation from the Governing Body of the I.L.O., including Mr. Fabela, Government delegate of Mexico; Mr. Carter Goodrich of the United States, Chairman of the Governing Body; Mr. Georges Curcin of Jugoslavia of the employers' group of the Governing Body; Mr. Robert Watt of the United States, of the workers' group of the Governing Body; Mr. Victor Pinto, Government delegate of the Argentine Republic; Mr. Jaramillo Sanchez, employers' delegate of Colombia, and Mr. Lombardo Toledano, workers' delegate of Mexico.

Among the more important communications received by the Conference was a letter from the President of the United States and a message from the Government of Great Britain.

President Roosevelt declared that this Conference is another significant example of the effectiveness of an agency like the International Labour Organization, which even in times like these can serve the people of various nations without regard to boundary lines or battlefront."

Continuing he stated:

> The twenty years of the I.L.O.'s existence has proven the usefulness of such an organization in time of peace. I am confident that it can and will be of service to its members, indeed to society as a whole, in time of war. Its many activities make it the focal point from which should come the constant reminder, in these tragic times, that a humane civilization can flourish only under conditions of just human relationships.
>
> May I express the sincere hope of the Government of the United States of America that there will be no lessening of the activities of the International Labour Organization during the existing world emergency. We pledge ourselves to continue our full part in its constructive, non-political, international effort for the betterment of living standards.

The message from the Government of Great Britain was read by Mr. Norman, observer for that country at the Conference. Expressing "greatest satisfaction" that in spite of the difficult world situation, the Conference of American States was taking place as a normal function of the I.L.O., the message continued in part as follows:

> His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, closely associated with its foundation, has always given warmest support to the Organization and it does not propose to diminish this support owing to the fact that it is now involved in war. Vital labour problems which are the concern of the Organization are in no way diminished in the present circumstances and, indeed, in some respects they are increased.

Report of Director

In presenting his report to the Conference, the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. John G. Winant, indicated the greater responsibilities of the Organization in a world under the burden of war, thus:

> In this war crisis, the function of the Organization is to preserve and to extend the social frontiers of democracy. No nation is too small to be outside its field of interest nor so great and powerful that it can long ignore the problems with which it is concerned. The future of mankind depends upon the type of civilization which emerges after this war, upon the type of world institutions which are created after it and the intensity of the allegiance which they can command from the common man, upon economic and social practices, and upon the way in which they affect the social evolution which dominates our times.

With particular reference to reciprocal relations with the Americas, the Director stated:

> In discussing social questions on a regional basis, however, the countries of the New World should not forget that the basic problems are shared by the rest of the world. Regionalism should be kept within the broader framework of international understanding.
>
> The International Labour Organization has accepted the challenge explicit in the present world situation. What it asks of the American countries is complete reciprocity of relations. The Organization is ready to increase its services to the Americas, but in return it asks for sincere and sustained support from them to the world-wide organization whose essential aims coincide with their own social objectives. The importance of American support for the International Labour Organization has never been more fundamental, and the opportunity for the New World to contribute to the creation of a new and genuinely social civilization has never been so great.

Under various chapter headings, the Director dealt with the following: The Place of American Economy in World Economy; The Progress of Social Legislation in American Countries; The International Labour Code in the American Countries; and American

Countries in the International Labour Organization.

The development of social legislation was reviewed under the following headings: Nutrition, housing, minimum wage regulation, social insurance, women and young workers, labour inspection, holidays and recreation, and conditions of indigenous workers.

Discussion of Director's Report

The discussion on the Director's report ranged a wide field with particular emphasis on war problems and the relationship of Latin America thereto. Contributing to this discussion were two Canadian delegates—Dr. Riddell and Mr. Macdonnell.

Canadian Government Delegate.—Referring to the economic and social aspects of the report, Dr. Riddell observed:—

> As our people become more conscious of the solidarity of the Western world, it is to be expected that co-operation between our countries on a mutually advantageous basis will result in even a greater exchange of ideas, of services, and of commodities. The result should be an increase in the general prosperity which will enable us to build surer foundations for social well-being and thus make possible for our peoples greater social and economic security.

As indicated in the Director's chapter on "American Countries in the International Labour Organization," Canada's participation was active and continuous from the beginning, and Dr. Riddell further emphasized this country's part in being represented by complete delegations. He also referred to the unusual continuity in the personnel of Canadian representation. "This long and active participation in the work of the International Labour Organization," stated Dr. Riddell, "is the best criterion and affords the greatest assurance of Canadian collaboration in the future."

Dr. Riddell declared that the Canadian delegation was deeply appreciative of the inspiring messages which had been received by the Conference from his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and from President Roosevelt.

In conclusion he emphasized that "democracy in industrial relations cannot survive without democracy in political relations," and that "the International Labour Organization can flourish only in a world in which democratic peoples have a voice."

Canadian Employers' Delegate.—Mr. Macdonnell, the Employers' Delegate from Canada, also commented on the Director's reference to the function of the I.L.O. as being "to extend the social frontiers of democracy." "There is no word," he added, "that the Director could have used to express more clearly exactly what he means—no word better than democracy." Voicing the democratic ideal in the relationship between the individual and the state, Mr. Macdonnell emphasized its importance "at a time when these principles are being not merely challenged but derided."

In concluding, Mr. Macdonnell referred to the democratic nature of the Conferences with full representation of all parties, free discussion and majority rule—all the evidences of "a real parliamentary sense in this Conference" as in its predecessors. "In other words," he said, "the democratic spirit and method may be said to have proved themselves in the international as well as in the national field. It is perhaps not too much to say that our presence here means that we see in the continued and intensified application of this spirit and method the best, indeed the only, hope for the future."

Meeting of Permanent Agricultural Committee

Meeting at the same time and place as the Second Labour Conference of American States, the second session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee was convened, Canada being represented by Dr. J. F. Booth, Associate Director of Marketing, Agricultural Economics, Dominion Department of Agriculture. This meeting was held in Havana as a result of war conditions in Europe which had made necessary the postponement of the scheduled September meeting.

The agenda of the meeting comprised two items:—

(1) the effect of the present situation on the welfare and standard of living of agricultural populations.
(2) the extension of social insurances to the rural populations.

On the first item, the Committee spent the greater part of its sittings in examining carefully the question of the effect of the present situation on the welfare and standard of living of the agricultural population. It unanimously agreed as to the wisdom of the International Labour Office in submitting this important problem for international discussion so soon after outbreak of war.

Dealing with the subject of the extension of social insurance to the rural population the Committee expressed the belief that it was likely that the interest of the rural population in social insurance schemes which was a development of relatively recent years would rapidly increase.

The Committee was also united in expressing the hope that Governments would pay full attention to the desires for social insurance and assistance schemes which may be

brought forward by the rural population, finding support for the realization of the plans they may establish in the Conventions and Recommendations concerning insurance schemes against various social risks for agricultural workers adopted by the International Labour Conference during its sessions of the years 1921, 1933 and 1937.

On the other hand, the meeting expected the International Labour Office to continue its research on ways and means to facilitate the introduction of social insurance to agricultural workers and to place the results of its studies as soon as possible before the Permanent Agricultural Committee or the International Labour Conference.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Meeting of Emergency War Committee

IN the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1141) reference was made to a meeting in September of the Emergency War Committee to which the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has delegated its powers during the war, owing to the impossibility of convening the Governing Body itself.

The Emergency War Committee met again on October 10-12 and it was noted that since its September meeting 4 more Governments had affirmed in writing their support of the principle of the continued functioning of the Organization in time of war. The total number of favourable replies which have now been received is 31.

It decided that the 1940 Session of the International Labour Conference should be held unless absolutely impossible for some material reason, and requested the I.L.O. to study the preparation and date of that Conference.

With regard to the actual work of the Organization, the Committee approved the program of special studies and technical consultations submitted by the International Labour Office.

During the discussion which took place on this subject, the Workers' members of the Committee recalled, together with the immediate problems resulting from the present international situation, the important questions which would have to be solved at the conclusion of the war. They stressed the sacrifices of all kinds which are at present asked of the working class in all countries.

Mr. Jouhaux (France) recalled that the I.L.O., by its tripartite constitution, united the representatives of two forces—employers and workers—directly concerned with the life of a country, and the representatives of a third force which holds the balance between the former two. It was thus better qualified than any other organization to develop the new social policy which will be necessary at the conclusion of the war to reconcile authority and liberty, the requirements of production, and the well-being of the workers.

Mr. Kupers (Netherlands) developed the importance of the constitutional problems of the International Labour Organization: the enlargement of its competence in the economic field; the development of its autonomy; and the embodiment in the provisions of its Constitution of the right of the worker to work or to receive adequate relief in case such work cannot be provided.

Mr. Hallsworth (Great Britain) and Mr. Mertens (Belgium) stressed the special service that the I.L.O. is called on to fulfil in wartime, to factory workers as well as to soldiers in the trenches—to see that the fullest provision be made for soldiers' families, for safeguarding the conditions of soldiers on their return and of dealing properly with the relatives of the men who may not return, and seeing that their places in civil life after the war be ensured, etc.

Mr. Serrarens (Netherlands) expressed similar views in the name of the Christian Trades Unions.

In the name of the Employers' group, Messrs. Oersted (Denmark) and Lambert-Ribot (France) recalled the support given by the Employers' representatives to the International Labour Organization. They agreed with the Workers' representatives in declaring that peace could only be established on the basis of social justice. There would doubtless be difference of opinion on one point or another in the future, but there could be no question of there not being loyal collaboration between Workers and Employers.

Mr. Justin Godart, French Government representative, was happy to note the agreement between the Employers' and Workers' groups and the Governments, in support of the I.L.O. carrying out the work required of it to meet the needs of the present time. He stressed in particular the necessity of preparing a careful documentation on the important post-war problems, by studying specially the methods of workers' participation in the management and profits of industry and the development of the wage-earning system towards one of collaboration.

Mr. Gambs, United States Government representative, speaking of the special studies of the Office, emphasized the importance of the problems of vocational training and of the role played by professional organizations in economic and social reorganization.

Mr. Helio Lobo, Brazilian Government representative, showed that the Conference of countries of America, convened at Havana at the end of November, was a first and very important stage in the work to be accomplished by the I.L.O. during and after the war. It will be of the greatest value both for the countries of the continent of America and for the International Labour Organization, as it will deal with problems peculiar to the countries of that continent and with the effects of the war on the economy and social conditions both of the countries of America and of those in Europe.

The next sitting of the Emergency Committee is to be held in January, and will be followed by a plenary meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., circumstances permitting.

Shop Hours Legislation in South Africa

On June 16, 1939, the Parliament of the Union of South Africa passed a Shops and Offices Act to regulate hours and conditions of work in shops throughout the union. The Act is expected to affect some 100,000 employees. The most important provisions relating to hours of work and holidays with pay are summarized in the following paragraphs extracted from a recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information.*

History of the Act.

The original Bill, which was the outcome of recommendations made by the Industrial Legislation Commission in 1935, was introduced during the 1938 session of Parliament but later withdrawn and referred to a Select Committee. It was reported back on April 14, 1939, with some important amendments, including the reduction of the proposed limits of hours from 48 to 46 in the week and from 8½ to eight in the day. The Act is based on the provincial Shop Hours Ordinances previously in force and repeals and supersedes those of their provisions which deal with hours of work. It does not, however, regulate the opening and closing hours of shops, since it was considered that this was a matter for local government, and the provincial authorities will therefore continue to regulate trading hours as before.

Scope of the Act.

The Act applies to all shops, including restaurants, tearooms and eating-houses and hairdressers' and barbers' saloons, but excluding hotels and boarding houses. The Minister of Labour is also empowered to extend any or all of its provisions to any classes of offices in areas that he may specify.

Hours of Work.

Weekly hours of work may not exceed 46. In urban areas to be designated by the Minister, daily hours of work are normally limited to eight and the daily spreadover to a maximum of two hours in excess of the total number of hours worked, so that an eight-hour day would have to be worked within a spreadover of 10 hours. In rural areas and country towns, no daily limit is fixed but the spreadover must be limited to 12 hours. This spreadover also applies to restaurant and tea-room employees in all areas.

Extensions and Exceptions.

In designated areas in which an eight-hour day is prescribed this may be lengthened to nine hours on one day of the week and to 10 hours on the weekday preceding Christmas Day. Employees may also be required to work without extra pay for not more than one additional hour weekly in all and, in designated areas, for not more than 15 extra minutes daily, in order to attend to late customers. Further, the limits of hours do not apply in case of emergency work, defined as any work which, owing to causes such as fire, storm, accident, act of violence, or theft, must be done without delay.

In addition, overtime may be worked up to a total of not more than six hours in the week and 30 hours in the year for unspecified purposes and for a further 15 hours a year for the purpose of the packing and dispatch of goods. Such overtime may not, however, be worked on a Sunday nor on more than one weekly half-holiday or public holiday in the year. All overtime worked under this provision must be paid for at the rate of not less than time-and-a-quarter.

Other features include provisions for a weekly half holiday and two weeks annual holidays with pay.

Juvenile actors of Hollywood are now under the jurisdiction of the California Labor Commission. The consent of the State Labor Commissioner must be obtained before minors are employed and he has announced that satisfactory records must be furnished with regard to the child's school attendance, school progress and health. Formerly the Los Angeles school system issued permits.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 11,914, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,206,183 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,951, having an aggregate membership of 244,063 persons, 9·0 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1939, As Reported by Employers

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During these seven months the index (1926 = 100) rose by 18·7 points to 123·6 at November 1, an advance which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, by that recorded in the same period of 1937. The latest index was higher than in any other November for which data are available, except 1929 and 1937, when the figures were 124·6 and 125·2, respectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,914 establishments employing 1,206,183 men and women, an increase of 18,914 or 1·6 per cent over their October 1 staffs. As already mentioned, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influences, showed an advance, the adjusted figure rising from 115·8 in the preceding month, to 118·3 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at November 1 have been as follows (1926 = 100): 1939, 123·6; 1938, 114·6; 1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9, and 1927, 108·8.

Employment in manufacturing showed a substantial increase, reversing the usual seasonal movement at the first of November; this advance resulted in the highest level of activity indicated in any month in this record of nearly nineteen years, the November 1 index, at 122·1, being slightly above the previous high points in 1937 and 1929. Some 12,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers between October 1 and November 1, 1939, an increase of 2·1 per cent. The largest gains were in iron and steel and textile plants, while seasonal losses were reported in food and lumber factories.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported important seasonal improvement, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 26,600 additional employees; with one exception (viz., 1937), this was the largest November 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Trade and mining also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and construction and maintenance showed pronounced contractions; although these were seasonal in character, they exceeded the average losses indicated in those industries in preceding years of the record.

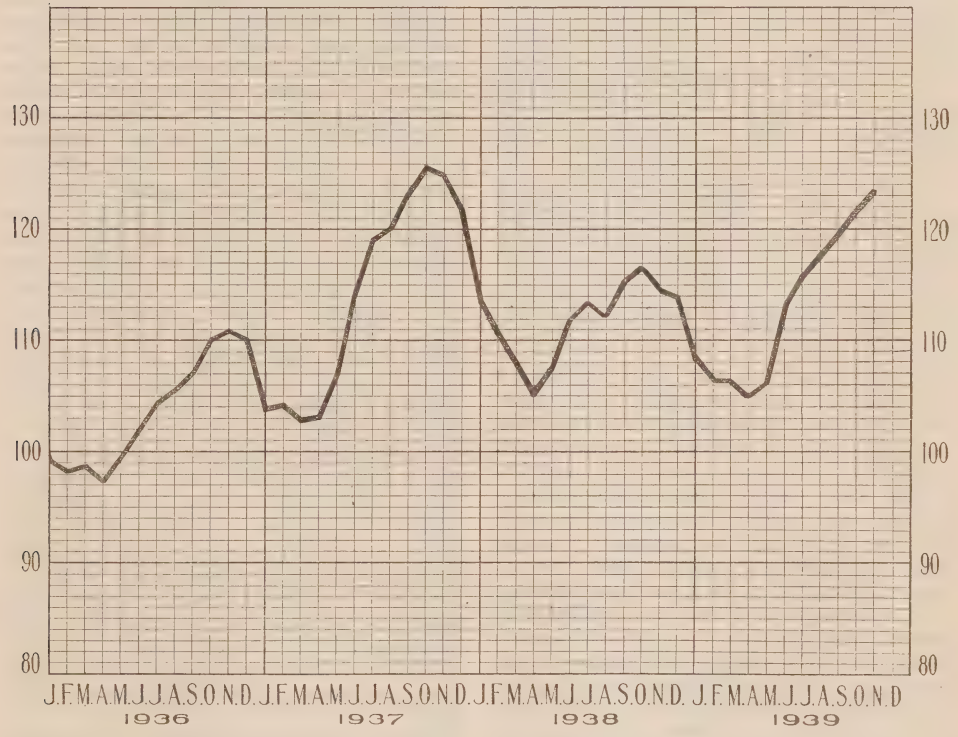
For November 1 of last year, 11,049 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,100,263, a decrease of some 19,800 persons as compared with their October 1, 1938, returns. The contractions in construction and transportation were then most pronounced, while manufacturing, services and communications had also released employees.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of November, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,264 persons, compared with 33,354 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the November 1 survey of employment to 1,239,447 in 12,326 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 123·6 in the industries above enumerated, to 123·2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for October 1, the index was lowered from 121·7 to 121·3. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Economic Areas

In New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario important additions to staffs were reported, but the tendency in the remaining provinces was seasonally downward. The largest losses in employment took place in Saskatchewan. In that province, the index was lower than at November 1, 1938; in New Brunswick and Ontario it was below the level of the same month in 1937, but with these exceptions, employment at November 1, 1939, was generally more active than in the autumn of any preceding year since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a decrease in industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but this was slightly more than offset by improvement in New Brunswick, with the result that there was little general change in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 833 employers in this area with 87,250 workers on their payrolls, compared with 87,215 at the beginning of October. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonally slacker. Heightened activity was

indicated in mining, building and trade, and there were large, seasonal increases in logging camps. On the other hand, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment.

A considerable decline had been recorded at November 1, 1938, by the 807 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 82,494 men and women; the index was then some five points lower than at the latest date, when employment was, however, in less volume than at November 1, 1937.

Quebec.—Important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in mining and transportation, and in highway and railway construction and maintenance work. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions showed gains, but contractions were indicated in the lumber, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and some other classes. The 2,959 reporting employers enlarged their forces by 14,634 workers, bringing them to 375,718 at November 1; the gain amounted to 4·1 per cent. Activity was much greater than at November 1, 1938, when a considerable decline had been indicated in the 2,749 establishments furnishing information, whose staffs had numbered 337,692.

Ontario.—The trend was decidedly upward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 5,212 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 494,488 persons, or 11,770 more than in the preceding month. This was the largest November 1 increase ever recorded; the average change at that date in the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has, however, been unfavourable, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal. There were substantial gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining and trade showed moderate improvement from October 1, while there was very pronounced expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, but increased activity was also shown in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral plants. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs; transportation and construction and maintenance also released employees, the largest losses being in work on the highways. General curtailment had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1938; the index was then 9·4 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 124·4. For November 1 of last year, statistics had been received from 4,808 employers with 450,092 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at November 1, 1939. Returns were compiled from 1,696 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 147,137 employees, as against 151,828 at October 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gains in manufacturing occurred in food factories. On the whole, the shrinkage in this area was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at November 1, 1938, and the index then was lower, standing at 108·1, as compared with 112·7 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for November 1 of last year from 1,548 establishments employing 137,972 workers; this was a decrease of 6,519 from their October 1, 1938, payrolls.

British Columbia.—A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,214 employers furnishing returns aggregated 101,590, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The reduction (which approximated the average at November 1 in the years since 1920) took place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in logging, mining and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important seasonal reductions in food canneries, and in non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, lumber and iron and steel works were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at November 1 of last year, when 1,137 establishments had reported a total working force of 92,013 persons, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 107·5, as compared with 115·5 at November 1, 1939, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec City the tendency was slightly upward, while there was a falling-off in activity in Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was greater than at the beginning of November 1938.

Montreal.—Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at

November 1, when 678 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,718 co-operating firms, who employed 171,936. Trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, transportation and road construction were quieter. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then several points lower. Statements for November 1, 1938, had been received from 1,583 establishments providing work for 164,254 men and women.

Quebec City.—Little general change took place in Quebec, according to 211 employers of 15,523 persons, compared with 15,509 at October 1. Construction, transportation and services showed declines, which were rather more than offset by gains in manufacturing and trade; the improvement in the former was of a general character. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of November, 1938, when the 193 co-operating business enterprises had employed 16,405 workers, or 268 more than at October 1, 1938.

Toronto.—There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,766 firms in Toronto, who had 150,920 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 4,223 than in their last report. This gain, and that recorded at October 1, were larger than in any preceding month of the years for which data are available, and resulted in the highest level of industrial activity since midsummer of 1930. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, in which chemicals, foods, printing and publishing, iron and steel and other heavy industries and textiles showed improvement, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. A small advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was nearly eight points lower; the 1,626 employers making returns for November 1, 1938, had reported staffs aggregating 138,304, compared with 138,111 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—In Ottawa, moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions; services, building and trade were also rather brisker, while road work afforded less employment. The 230 establishments furnishing data employed 15,316 persons, as against 15,054 at October 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1938; the trend had then been downward, according to information from 211 employers of 14,203 workers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity greatly increased in Hamilton at November 1, when the 331 co-operating firms reported 36,771 employees, or 1,507 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, iron and steel and electrical apparatus group. Small gains also took place in building, transportation and trade. A decline had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower. The November 1, 1938, paylists of the 304 reporting employers had included 33,311 men and women.

Windsor.—The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 19,414 persons in their employ, compared with 17,260 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, but transportation and building were also rather busier. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for November 1, 1938, had been tabulated from 191 firms, whose staffs aggregated 17,958.

Winnipeg.—Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, according to 530 employers with 43,325 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 43,122 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in food, leather and textile plants; trade also showed an upward movement, while communications, transportation, building and road construction released employees. Figures furnished by 498 concerns at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,712 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 94·7, compared with 99·3 at the date under review. This is the highest November 1 figure since that of 1930.

Vancouver.—The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 522 co-operating establishments had 38,361 persons on their staffs, or 329 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was more active, but transportation, construction and services showed declines. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when greater curtailment had been reported by 476 firms, whose employees had numbered 35,972, a reduction of 1,387 from October 1, 1938.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed marked contra-seasonal expansion at November 1, the gain being the largest of the four increases which have been indicated at that date during the nineteen years for which these monthly surveys have been made; in the remaining fifteen years, the movement at the beginning of November has been unfavourable. The 6,472 co-operating establishments reported 626,375 employees, or 12,691 more than at October 1. The index (1926=100)

rose from 119·7 in the preceding month, to 122·1 at November 1, when it was higher than in any other month of the record, being slightly above the previous maximum of 121·7 at October 1, 1937.

Since the increase was not only contrary to the usual seasonal trend, but was also extensive, the seasonally-adjusted index gained substantially, rising from 116·0 at the beginning of October, to 121·0 at the date under review.

Marked improvement was shown in textile and iron and steel plants at November 1, 1939, when the advances were greater than in any other November for which data have been compiled; indeed, they have rarely been exceeded in any month of these nineteen years. The leather, chemical, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, beverage and lumber factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For November 1, 1938, 6,217 manufacturing establishments had reported 565,332 employees, compared with 573,426 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (calculated on the 1926 average as 100) have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years: 1939, 122·1; 1938, 110·9; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 107·7; 1935, 103·5; 1934, 92·8; 1933, 86·5; 1932, 81·7; 1931, 88·8; 1930, 104·6; 1929, 117·2; 1928, 115·1 and 1927, 104·9.

Animal Products—Edible.—Meat-preserving plants reported greatly increased activity, but seasonal curtailment was indicated in dairies and fish-canneries. Statistics were received from 311 manufacturers, employing a staff of 28,940, as compared with 29,370 in the preceding month. This decrease, which took place largely in British Columbia, was much greater than that registered at the corresponding date last year, when employment was, however, at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—There were decided increases in personnel in all branches of this group at November 1, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The 332 firms furnishing data reported 25,377 workers, as against 24,636 at October 1. The index was seventeen points higher than at the same date in 1938; a large decline had then been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Further seasonal contractions, involving fewer employees than were released in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, where employment was in greater volume than in November, 1938. The shrinkage at the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, vehicle and some other wood-using works showed improvement. A combined working force of 47,814 men and women was reported by the 949 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 49,243 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in Ontario, but the tendency was downward in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In Alberta and British Columbia, on the other hand, heightened activity was indicated.

Musical Instruments.—Little general change was noted in musical instrument factories, 36 of which employed 1,668 persons, or seven more than at October 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1938, when a loss had been recorded.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while the chocolate and confectionery, sugar and syrup and some other divisions of this industry showed advances. The forces of the 544 co-operating firms included 44,681 employees, or 4,160 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec and Ontario, notably in the latter, while improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved many more workers than were released at the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The trend of employment in this group was upward, according to data from 708 establishments with 70,668 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 69,385 at the beginning of October. Moderate improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, in the manufacture of paper products, and in pulp and paper mills. There were general advances, those in Ontario being most pronounced. A contraction had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, and the index was then over six points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a further but small increase at November 1; information was compiled from 53 firms with 14,442 employees, as against 14,332 in their last report. Activity was above its level at November 1, 1938, although a larger gain had then been noted.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, silk, knitting, garment and some other textile factories reported heightened employment; 1,167 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 110,065 at October 1 to 116,633 at the date

under review. The largest increases were in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was generally favourable. On the whole, a loss had taken place at the beginning of November last year, when the index was over eleven points lower.

Beverages.—A reduction was recorded in beverage plants, 149 of which furnished statistics showing 9,768 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 10,065 at October 1. There were moderate, general declines. Curtailment had also been indicated at the corresponding date last year, but employment was then quieter.

Tobacco.—There was a slight falling-off in tobacco manufacturing at the beginning of November, when the 45 co-operating establishments employed 8,134 men and women. No general change had been shown at November 1, 1938, but the index was then a little lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—In this group, statements were furnished by 317 plants employing 20,726 persons, or 842 more than in their last report. The index was many points higher than at November 1, 1938; a smaller gain had then been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in brick manufacturing, but glass and stone products afforded more employment. Activity in this group generally was at a higher level than at November 1, 1938, a general contraction having then taken place. The forces of the 222 employers from whom information was received had risen since October 1 by 171 persons, to 11,201 at the beginning of November, 1939.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in the production of electric light and power showed improvement, 236 workers being added to the payrolls of the 103 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 18,218 persons. An increase had also been indicated in this industry at November 1 of last year, but the index was then rather lower.

Electrical Appliances.—There was another advance in electrical apparatus works, 126 of which had 18,884 employees, or 377 more than at October 1, 1939. A downward movement had been in evidence at the same date in 1938, when employment was in slightly smaller volume.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile, agricultural implements, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, structural iron and steel, foundries and machine shops, tool and other iron and steel works showed important increases in personnel. The general gains were the largest reported at any November 1 of the record, while employment in this division reached its highest level since the end of 1937. Statements were received from 931 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 140,796, as compared with 132,867 at October 1, 1939. Most of the advance took place in Ontario, but the tendency was also favourable in Quebec, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 191 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 26,385 workers, or 197 more than at October 1. The increase occurred largely in the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc, copper and aluminum products. The level of employment was higher than at the same date of 1938, when a general loss had been indicated.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—There was a further advance in activity in non-metallic mineral factories, 98 of which added 384 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 13,425 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than at November 1 of last year, the tendency having then been downward.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 398 firms employing 60,709 men, or 26,604 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that reported at November 1 in any other year of the record except 1937, greatly exceeding the average gain recorded at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 206·4, was considerably above its level of last autumn. There were increases at the date under review in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining

The mining of coal and of metallic ores afforded more employment, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral production were quieter. Statements were received from 422 mine operators, with 79,444 employees, a number greater by 336 than in their last report. Of the total staff recorded at the date under review, 25,780 members belonged in coal-mining, 9,618 in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals, and 44,046 in metallic ore mining. A larger increase had been indicated at the same date in 1938, but the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed moderate, seasonal contractions; the companies and branches making returns had 23,148 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 215 since October 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at November 1, 1938, when a larger falling-off had been noted.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.—There was a small reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 293 firms whose staffs aggregated 30,787 at the beginning of November, as compared with 30,878 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in greater volume than at the corresponding date in 1938; the loss then reported had been on a much larger scale.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 100 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced by 4,062 persons, to 62,991 at November 1. The most extensive contractions were in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1938, although a smaller decline had then been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A falling-off was noted in water transportation, 122 companies employing 15,973 workers, as compared with 16,921 in the preceding month. There were moderate losses in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. A smaller decrease had been shown at November 1 last year, and the index then stood at 94·6, compared with 86·1 at the date under review.

Construction

Building.—There was a further improvement in building, 1,373 persons being added to the forces of the 883 co-operating contractors, who had 36,400 employees; this number was greater than that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1938, when the trend had also been favourable. There were advances at the date under review in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba; in Ontario and Saskatchewan, little general change took place, while in Alberta and British Columbia the tendency was downward.

Highway.—Work on highways and streets decreased in all provinces, the largest losses being in Quebec and Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 436 employers, whose staffs, standing at 80,201, were smaller by 13,854 persons than at October 1, 1939. The index, at 209·1 at the beginning of November, was lower than at the same date in 1938, despite the fact that the reported contraction had then been on a much larger scale.

Railway.—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was generally recorded, the most marked reductions occurring in Ontario and Saskatchewan. The forces of the 32 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 30,147 persons at October 1, to 25,823 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was considerably smaller than that registered at the corresponding date in 1938, and employment was then in less volume.

Services

Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there was a small gain in laundering and dry-cleaning, according to 595 firms employing 29,850 persons, or 201 fewer than at the

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	110·1	111·9	111·6	125·8	105·4
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	116·6	96·2	98·1	128·2	98·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	86·8	83·6	84·2	91·6	77·8
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	90·2	92·2	91·4	94·6	84·0
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8
Nov. 1, 1936	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Nov. 1, 1937	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Nov. 1, 1938	114·6	112·6	119·7	115·0	108·1	107·5
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Relative Weight of Employment Areas as at Nov. 1, 1939	100·0	7·2	31·2	41·0	12·2	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Nov. 1, 1939	Oct. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1938	Nov. 1, 1937	Nov. 1, 1936	Nov. 1, 1935	Nov. 1, 1934
MANUFACTURING	51·9	122·1	119·7	110·9	119·0	107·7	103·5	92·8
Animal products—edible	2·4	149·0	151·2	133·4	138·2	132·8	120·5	111·9
Fur and products	·2	114·3	110·3	95·1	99·5	87·6	100·4	91·1
Leather and products	2·1	123·1	119·5	106·1	109·2	109·0	106·3	96·0
Boots and shoes	1·4	121·6	120·3	104·5	109·1	107·6	107·2	95·1
Lumber and products	4·0	88·2	91·1	77·7	89·0	81·4	76·2	67·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	76·0	83·0	66·5	77·4	72·5	66·5	56·9
Furniture	·7	90·8	86·0	88·8	93·5	88·8	86·6	78·9
Other lumber products	1·1	126·0	121·7	104·8	121·4	103·7	97·8	93·7
Musical instruments	·1	58·4	58·2	53·5	56·8	55·9	51·8	55·2
Plant products—edible	3·7	146·6	160·3	134·7	138·0	136·9	126·5	114·4
Pulp and paper products	5·8	113·9	111·8	107·5	113·9	105·8	98·6	95·3
Pulp and paper	2·5	102·3	101·5	96·9	109·0	98·3	88·6	85·7
Paper products	1·0	146·7	138·3	136·0	139·0	127·1	117·8	107·8
Printing and publishing	2·3	117·6	116·0	111·7	111·7	108·4	105·1	103·9
Rubber products	1·2	115·6	114·7	106·1	115·1	101·5	96·3	91·7
Textile products	9·7	134·0	126·5	122·6	128·9	121·5	118·9	110·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	144·1	135·0	130·4	140·9	132·7	134·8	122·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	109·5	102·7	96·7	104·1	94·7	93·3	88·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	156·6	147·3	129·9	144·9	145·3	145·8	121·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	478·8	443·5	497·1	530·4	512·0	534·8	476·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	136·9	127·5	124·9	129·2	128·0	127·2	118·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	126·0	121·0	118·7	123·3	113·5	105·8	100·3
Other textile products	1·0	123·3	115·8	107·1	98·8	101·3	97·7	89·7
Tobacco	·7	98·8	99·1	96·4	100·3	91·9	106·2	101·3
Beverages	·8	181·3	186·9	166·9	161·3	147·3	144·6	124·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	175·7	168·7	159·6	159·9	144·2	134·8	125·1
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	99·4	97·8	89·3	94·4	84·0	80·1	73·8
Electric light and power	1·5	143·6	141·7	137·9	129·6	121·1	117·6	116·2
Electrical apparatus	1·6	138·8	136·1	136·0	158·6	126·3	131·2	111·6
Iron and steel products	11·7	107·6	101·5	93·9	109·3	89·8	88·7	71·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	151·7	145·3	115·4	144·3	117·8	116·7	89·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	123·4	119·9	113·7	134·9	109·4	95·8	82·9
Agricultural implements	·4	60·1	51·2	60·7	80·2	44·9	55·9	39·6
Land vehicles	4·8	94·8	88·4	84·6	98·0	83·7	85·4	67·9
Automobiles and parts	1·7	139·9	114·7	132·5	151·9	127·4	131·5	71·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	62·4	74·7	72·0	68·2	63·7	62·9	45·3
Heating appliances	·4	142·7	139·5	139·5	135·0	126·8	113·1	100·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	131·6	120·8	96·8	130·4	89·5	86·8	63·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	124·4	114·6	106·3	120·6	102·1	97·4	72·5
Other iron and steel products	2·0	119·9	113·7	103·7	113·5	94·1	88·5	78·6
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	167·6	166·3	155·6	159·7	141·1	126·8	111·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	168·5	163·6	156·1	149·5	143·3	139·8	134·3
Miscellaneous	·5	152·3	150·3	146·0	139·8	133·6	124·6	120·9
LOGGING	5·0	206·4	115·6	130·8	306·3	206·9	158·4	171·9
MINING	6·6	171·0	170·3	163·4	161·1	151·8	132·5	121·2
Coal	2·1	94·4	92·2	92·9	93·2	95·5	92·9	93·8
Metallic Ores	3·7	353·6	352·0	335·5	320·4	286·7	234·4	204·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	143·7	150·7	135·8	145·4	133·9	110·6	85·6
COMMUNICATIONS	1·9	86·7	87·5	85·5	88·9	83·1	81·4	80·7
Telegraphs	·5	100·0	101·4	97·0	101·9	94·9	94·8	91·1
Telephones	1·4	83·0	83·7	82·3	85·3	80·0	77·8	77·9
TRANSPORTATION	9·1	90·6	94·8	87·9	87·2	87·1	84·5	83·9
Street railways and cartage	2·6	133·5	133·9	125·2	116·8	120·7	117·4	112·7
Steam railways	5·2	79·2	84·3	75·7	77·4	75·8	74·2	75·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	86·1	91·2	94·6	93·1	94·8	89·8	88·3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·8	117·6	131·5	122·5	131·7	99·6	119·9	111·0
Building	3·0	85·1	82·0	80·4	85·3	61·0	70·4	60·6
Highway	6·6	209·1	245·3	238·2	250·8	165·1	226·3	214·0
Railway	2·2	64·5	75·3	56·3	66·2	77·9	71·5	66·7
SERVICES	2·5	135·2	136·1	132·8	131·0	124·9	117·1	114·9
Hotels and restuarants	1·5	129·0	131·2	126·5	125·0	119·1	113·3	112·4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	145·9	144·6	143·3	141·1	133·8	122·2	117·6
TRADE	11·2	140·2	138·6	135·6	137·0	132·0	124·6	121·3
Retail	8·4	144·8	142·6	141·3		139·5	130·2	128·0
Wholesale	2·8	128·1	127·8	122·0	144·6	115·0	111·6	105·4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	123·6	121·7	114·6	119·9 125·2	111·0	107·7	100·2

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 1.

beginning of October. The index, at 135·2, was slightly higher than that of November 1, 1938; a much larger decline, on the whole, had then been indicated.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again seasonally upward, 1,605 workers being added to the forces of the 2,075 retail and wholesale houses furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 134,482. The increase took place mainly in the retail division, wholesale trade showing only a slight advance. The index stood at 140·2, compared with 135·6 at November 1, 1938, when the reported gains had not been so extensive. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in

preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

TABLES

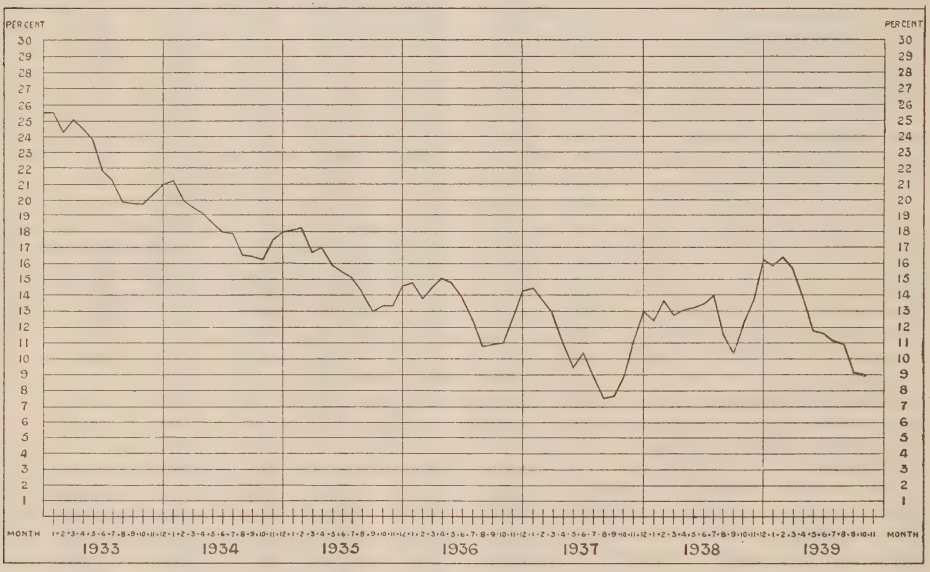
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was scarcely any change in the volume of activity afforded local trade union members at the close of October from the previous month, the percentage of unemployment standing at 9·0 in comparison with 9·1 per cent in September. The percentage for the month under review was determined from the reports received from 1,951 labour organizations with an aggregate of 244,063 members, 22,039 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Some fluctuation, however, was apparent in the various provinces when contrasted with September conditions, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions showing a slight tendency toward increased employment, which was almost counteracted by the recessions evident in the remaining provinces. The changes with the exception of Saskatchewan, which showed an employment drop of 4 per cent, were quite small, slowing up in steam railway operation being mainly responsible for the less favourable movement noted from that province. The level of employment among trade unions showed some improvement during October over the corresponding month of last year when 12·3 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison Manitoba unions reported a noteworthy increase in activity during the period surveyed, and in Ontario and New Brunswick gains of somewhat lesser degree occurred. More moderate advancement was recorded from Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia. Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan were the only

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



provinces to indicate lessening in available work, though the variations from October, 1938, were slight.

Each month the records of unemployment for the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these Edmonton and Halifax members were afforded a moderately better volume of work during October than in September, and in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver the situation tended favourably, but the changes were of minor importance. Employment losses on a small scale, however, were manifest by Saint John, Montreal and Regina unions. Winnipeg members were considerably busier during October than in the corresponding month of last year, notably in the manufacturing industries and in Edmonton also important gains occurred. More moderate improvement was evident among Saint John, Toronto and Vancouver unions. Montreal and Regina unions also showed an upward movement of employment. Restricted activity, though on a small scale, was manifest by Halifax members.

The chart which appears with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The curve during October remained on much the same level as in September, what nominal change was indicated being in a favourable direction. A somewhat better trend of activity was noted also from October, 1938, when the curve remained above that of the month under review.

The manufacturing industries during October with 576 unions reporting a total of 97,522 members showed that 10,037 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 10·3, as contrasted with percentages of 10·8 in September and 13·3 in October, 1938. Extensive employment gains from September were apparent among wood and glass workers, while conditions for fur workers were moderately improved. A more favourable tendency also obtained for jewellery, hat, cap and glove, and iron and steel workers, mill and smelter men, and papermakers. There was, however, a slight lowering in the employment volume available to leather, garment, cigar and tobacco, brewery, textile and carpet, and unclassified workers, metal polishers, printing tradesmen and bakers and confectioners. Marked employment recovery from October, 1938, in the manufacturing industries was in evidence among glass, wood, hat, cap and glove workers, mill and smelter men, and meat cutters and butchers, and improvement of noteworthy degree was recorded by iron and steel, and jewellery workers, and metal polishers. More moderate expansion was shown by garment, textile and carpet, brewery, unclassified and gas workers, bakers and confectioners, and papermakers. Leather workers, on the contrary, suffered severe losses in employment from October last year, and slight recessions were indicated by printing tradesmen, fur, and cigar and tobacco workers.

The coal mining industry during October reflected a continuation and extension of the favourable movement apparent in September, the 55 organizations from which reports were tabulated, embracing a membership of 21,228 persons, showing that 789, or a percentage of 3·7, were out of employment as compared with 6·0 per cent in the previous month. A better volume of work was afforded also than in October last year when 7·3 per cent of the members reported were idle. Activity in the Western coal fields was largely responsible for the more favourable situation noted in the industry as a whole from September, Alberta members particularly showing noteworthy advancement, while in British Columbia the increases were of more moderate proportions. In Nova Scotia there was but a fractional rise in activity. New Brunswick miners were all reported busy as in September. Both the Eastern and Western areas participated in the advancement noted in coal mining from October last year, though, as in the previous comparison, the bulk of the expansion originated in the West, Alberta and British Columbia unions showing substantial employment gains. The New Brunswick situation improved moderately and slight increases were registered from Nova Scotia.

In the building and construction trades a more favourable trend of activity was manifest during October than in the preceding month, although the change was but fractional, according to the returns compiled from 213 associations with an aggregate of 26,023 persons. Of these, 5,332, or a percentage of 20·5, were idle at the close of the month in contrast with 21·3 per cent of inactivity in September. Substantially better conditions, however, prevailed than in October, 1938, when unemployment stood at 31·8 per cent. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers were much better engaged during October than in the preceding month, and among bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and carpenters and joiners the increases registered were of somewhat smaller proportions. A nominally improved situation was reflected by electrical workers. Steam shovelmen, however, were much slacker than in September, while recessions of considerably lesser degree were noted by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Retarded activity on a small scale was manifest by granite and stonecutters. The improvement registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers,

and carpenters and joiners accounted in large measure for the better situation shown in the building and construction trades as a whole from October, 1938, though pronounced gains were reflected by plumbers and steamfitters, and noteworthy advancement was evident among electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, and hod carriers and building labourers were decidedly less active and a substantial increase in slackness was shown by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Employment for granite and stonecutters was moderately curtailed, while among steam shovelmen the recessions indicated were slight.

The transportation industries at the end of October registered a small drop in activity when compared with the previous month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 839 organizations, including 65,992 members. Of these 3,604 were unemployed at the close of the month, a percentage of 5·5, contrasted with 4·2 per cent of idleness in September. A favourable employment movement was apparent from October, 1938, when 7·8 per cent of the membership reported was without work. In the steam railway division, which constituted about 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among street and electric railway employees activity declined slightly from September, though conditions were somewhat better than in October last year. Opportunities for navigation workers were considerably improved in each comparison, while among teamsters and chauffeurs approximately the same volume of activity was afforded as in September, but some slight employment curtailment was noted from October last year.

The 5 unions of retail shop clerks making returns at the close of October, with 1,364 members, showed that all were busy compared with only 0·1 per cent of inactivity in September and with a percentage of 0·3 in October a year ago.

Some falling off in work afforded was apparent among civic employees during October from both the preceding month and October, 1938, according to the reports compiled from 78 associations, with 9,603 members. Of these 355 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 3·7 as contrasted with percentages of 1·2 in September and 1·4 in October a year ago.

The level of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during October remained much the same as in September, the 143 local unions forwarding reports, with a membership numbering 10,523 persons, showing an unemployment percentage of 6·2 as compared with 6·5 per cent in the preceding month. Much improved conditions prevailed, however, from October, 1938, when 14·7 per cent of idleness was recorded. The changes in the various trades in comparison with September were quite small, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen showing an upward movement of employment, and unclassified workers slight declines in activity. All trades shared in the improvement reflected from October, 1938, unclassified workers indicating a decidedly better situation during the period reviewed and the remaining trades gains of much lesser importance.

A considerable drop in activity was shown by fishermen during October from September, but conditions were somewhat more favourable than in October last year. This was apparent from the reports furnished by 6 associations with 2,269 members, 364 or 16·0 per cent of whom were reported idle in com-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Oct. 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Oct. 1930.....	4·1	4·6	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·7	9·2	10·5	10·8
Oct. 1931.....	8·6	9·2	23·6	18·3	17·7	12·7	16·4	19·7	18·3
Oct. 1932.....	11·5	16·7	27·6	22·7	21·4	13·4	21·7	21·1	22·0
Oct. 1933.....	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	19·8
Oct. 1934.....	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	16·2
Oct. 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Oct. 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·3
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	16·4
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	15·7
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	....	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0·18	7·3	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·7	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
October, 1930	2·3	8·6	1·9	10·7	6·6	8·9	13·9	6·4	....	26·0	14·4	4·3	14·6	40·0	15·4	7·3	16·4	13·0	0·57	9·9	31·5	6·5	23·0	7·0	·7	4·5	·3	0	·1	6·6	·2	13·3	10·8
October, 1931	15·6	34·1	6·2	21·0	10·0	12·8	15·3	11·7	....	49·3	17·1	26·8	17·0	7·5	8·9	25·4	65·9	41·9	0·37	39·7	70·9	24·3	12·3	5·2	1·6	5·2	5·3	0	2·8	9·9	2·2	19·5	18·3
October, 1932	21·3	36·3	13·3	24·3	10·1	16·2	18·5	15·3	....	99·2	32·9	35·0	31·9	57·1	9·3	27·3	28·3	43·5	0·44	39·6	76·9	26·9	14·7	2·0	2·0	14·0	14·2	0	2·0	11·1	5·3	20·8	22·0
October, 1933	24·8	24·3	8·1	20·9	12·0	15·6	18·1	14·4	....	28·4	15·4	21·0	3·5	13·6	6·3	25·6	20·0	38·7	0·57	9·6	55·4	12·6	44·4	12·9	·9	12·4	12·7	0	11·0	6·5	2·4	15·2	16·2
October, 1934	72·4	45·6	6·1	16·7	7·1	11·6	13·3	10·3	....	23·1	16·6	21·4	18·0	8·8	9·1	20·0	9·6	46·6	0·53	9·5	55·1	9·1	42·4	9·1	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	....	0·4	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0·39	3·2	8·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	....	0·8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·3	37·0	0·39	9·2	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	3·5	1·6	9·8	11·6
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	....	0·18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0·18·2	1·4	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	....	29·5	12·7	5·1	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0·22·4	2·8	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	....	34·4	19·2	10·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0·14·6	3·4	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	8·6	0	0	5·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	9·0	9·5	6·1	....	45·3	13·4	5·0	14·3	44·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	6·0·38	4·0	37·0	9·0	25·0	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·2	2·2	8·3	12·7
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	....	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	22·8	10·2	3·9	5·7	0·46	4·0	42·5	9·0	25·0	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	5·2	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	37·0	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·5	15·0	6·7	....	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	44·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0·46	4·0	42·5	9·0	25·0	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
April, 1938	16·3	4·3	3·8	11·4	7·1	7·0	9·6	6·8	....	30·6	15·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6·39	2·0	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
May, 1938	·5	4·6	1·3	4·3	1·3	3·5	5·6	5·1	....	36·7	18·3	3·3	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7·33	3·3	33·7	8·2	25·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
June, 1938	·8	4·9	1·3	3·5	1·3	3·5	5·1	....	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4·30	2·5	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
July, 1938	·6	6·2	1·1	1·6	1·6	7·3	9·1	6·3	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0·26·9	3·1	31·2	7·7	27·1	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
August, 1938	·5	3·8	1·1	1·0	1·9	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	0·20·3	2·9	23·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·4	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
September, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·3	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	0·24·1	2·0	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·5	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·5	11·6
October, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·4	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0·22·1	2·6	26·7	5·5	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	3·8	1·1	6·5	10·4
November, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·3	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8·28	3·1	31·8	7·8	37·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	0	3·8	1·4	10·7	12·3
December, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0·39·9	3·6	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·9	6·9	0	0	3·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
January, 1939	19·4	17·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·2	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	24·7	2·0·40·5	4·1	41·2	12·5	33·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	0	3·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
February, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0·27·6	4·3	43·8	12·9	38·6	13·8	·6	6·4	6·6	0	0	3·2	1·1	11·1	15·9
March, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	....	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0·26·6	4·6	44·6	13·2	29·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	0	3·6	1·5	10·5	16·4
April, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	0·8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·5	52·1	1·7·34	8·8	40·2	12·3	26·9	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
May, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6·39	6·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
June, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5·27	5·0	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·4
July, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·6	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0·34·1	2·4	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
August, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·4	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	4·0	13·5	4·6	13·4	18·3	13·0	14·2	6·6	44·2	0·26·0	2·4	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	1·8	6·3	11·1
September, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	6·2	4·8	8·3	0	2·8	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	44·2	0·25·7	2·8	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·2	5·6	5·7	0	·2	3·9	1·1	6·3	10·9
October, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	2·2·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	30·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0·25·4	2·1	31·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0·25·8	2·0	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0

parison with percentages of 7·9 at the close of September and 20·1 in October, 1938.

Reports were tabulated at the end of October from 6 unions of lumber workers and loggers, embracing a membership of 2,352 persons, 487 of whom, or a percentage of 20·7 were unemployed, in contrast with 21·2 per cent of inactivity in September and with a percentage of 8·1 in October a year ago.

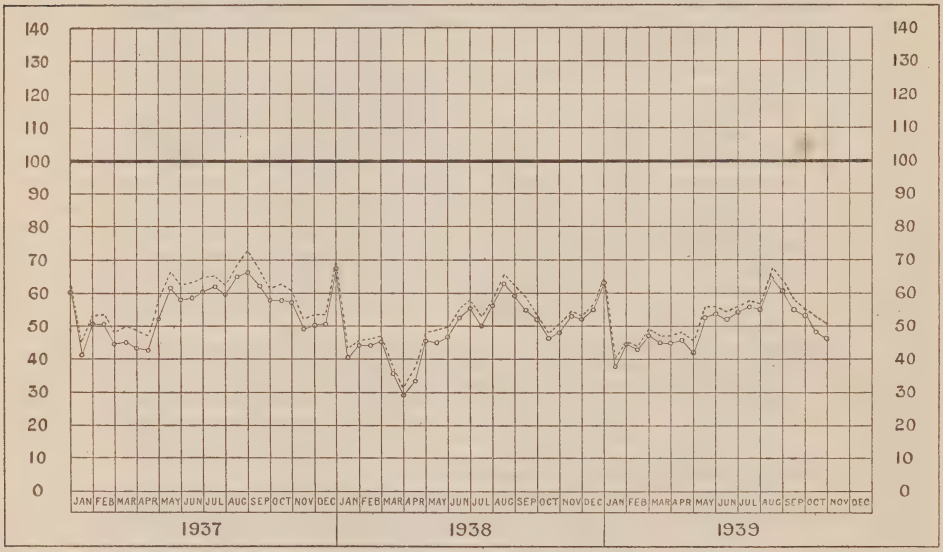
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, and for each month from October, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1939

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1939, showed a decrease in the average daily placements of 10 per cent when a comparison was made with the report for September, 1939, but a nominal increase over that of the corresponding month a year ago. Registration of applicants, however, during the period under review was less than the number recorded during October, 1938. In comparison with September, 1939, farming and construction and maintenance showed a marked decline in employment, followed by losses of smaller amounts in manufacturing, trade, transportation and mining, with advances being reported in logging and services, the greatest of which was in the first named group. When a comparison was made with October, 1938, all groups, except construction and maintenance, farming and transportation, recorded increased placements, the most noteworthy improvement being shown in logging, services and manufacturing, but the losses recorded in construction and maintenance and farming were substantial and practically offset the gains; the decline in transportation, however, was small.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a downward course throughout October, the more pronounced drop taking place during the latter half of the month, when the levels reached were somewhat lower than those recorded at the close of October

last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 53·3 during the first half and 48·8 during the second half of October, 1939, in comparison with the ratios of 48·0 and 50·8 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 51·1 and 46·6 as compared with 46·5 and 48·0 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1939, was 1,487, as compared with 1,658 during the preceding month and with 1,479 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,923, in comparison with 2,928 in September, 1939, and with 2,989 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1939, was 1,421, of which 958 were in regular employment and 463 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,585 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,414 daily, consisting of 917 in regular and 497 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 37,235 persons to employment and effected a total of 35,505 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,937, of which 17,953 were of men and 5,984 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,568. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,106 for men and 12,051 for women, a total of 37,157, while applications for work numbered 73,057, of which 52,022 were from men and 21,035 from women. Reports for September, 1939, showed 41,433 positions available, 73,178 applications made and 39,608 placements effected, while in October, 1938, there were recorded 36,970 vacancies, 74,715 applications for work and 35,348 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (10 months)	209,359	122,270	331,629

Nova Scotia

During the month of October, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 4 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 6 per cent when compared with September and of over 4 per cent in comparison with October, 1938. The decrease in placements from October of last year was almost entirely due to a decline under construction and maintenance, as, with the exception of a nominal loss in transportation, all other groups showed improvement. The largest gains were in logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 61; logging 73; farming 69; construction and maintenance 340 and services 614, of which 489 were of household workers. During the month 374 men and 168 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during October when compared with the preceding month and of over 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 8 per cent when compared with September and of over 7 per cent in comparison with October, 1938. An increase in services accounted for the gain in placements over October of last year, as the small improvement reported in manufacturing and logging was offset by a decline in construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 401 and in services 750. Of the latter, 518 were of household workers. There were 56 men and 107 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during October called for nearly 8 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a decline of nearly 7 per cent when compared with October, 1938. There was a large decrease in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance when compared with October of last year and a moderate decline in transportation. These reductions were largely offset by a substantial gain in logging and a large increase in services. Improvement was also reported in manufacturing. Placements by industrial

divisions included manufacturing 174; logging 1,667; construction and maintenance 2,405 and services 3,484, of which 3,278 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,406 of men and 2,148 of women.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during October, were over 5 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and more than 31 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with September, but an increase of nearly 28 per cent in comparison with October, 1938. With the exception of a fairly large decrease in construction and maintenance and a small loss in trade, all industrial divisions showed improvement in placements over October of last year. The most important gains were in logging and manufacturing. There were also fairly important increases in services, farming, transportation and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 1,534; logging 2,423; farming 1,211; mining 100; transportation 149; construction and maintenance 3,741; trade 326 and services 4,276, of which 2,883 were of household workers. During the month 6,505 men and 1,943 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October were fractionally higher than in the preceding month, but 7 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 5 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a decline of 2 per cent when compared with October, 1938. A large decrease in farm placements and a small loss in services were the only declines in placements from October of last year. Of the gains in all other groups, the most important were in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 66; logging 304; farming 481; construction and maintenance 2,380 and services 908, of which 724 were of household workers. During the month 3,200 men and 440 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of 56 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during October when compared with the preceding month and of over 48 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of 57 per cent when compared with September and of over 46 per cent in comparison with October, 1938. The decrease from October of last year was almost entirely due to a large decline in farming, although a moderate loss was also reported in services. Small changes only were reported in all other groups, the largest of which was a gain in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 637; construction and maintenance 156, and services 758, of which 498 were of household workers. There were 769 men and 370 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during October called for nearly 38 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 37 per cent in placements when compared with September, but an increase of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with October, 1938. With the exception of small losses in services and manufacturing, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over October of last year, the largest being in logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 190; farming 977; construction and maintenance 274; trade 67, and services 637, of which 455 were of household workers. There were 1,536 men and 346 women placed in regular employment during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during October, were nearly 13 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 26 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from October, 1938, was due to a large decrease under construction and maintenance. There were minor losses also in mining and logging. All other groups showed gains, the largest being in services, manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 138; farming 115; transportation 80; construction and maintenance 1,599; trade 137 and services 1,000, of which 672 were of household workers. During the month 1,107 men and 462 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,937 placements in regular employment, 11,256 of which were of persons for whom

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,251**	**45**	**1,410**	**1,203**	**542**	**658**	**2,696**	**545**
Halifax	399	39	505	343	127	216	1,123	109
Kentville	322	0	351	322	234	88	638	254
New Glasgow	256	6	276	264	155	106	373	110
Sydney	274	0	278	274	26	248	562	72
New Brunswick	**1,245**	**13**	**1,333**	**1,233**	**163**	**1,070**	**1,337**	**192**
Chatham	373	0	373	373	0	373	49	1
Moncton	451	13	473	439	123	316	412	162
St. John	421	0	487	421	40	381	876	29
Quebec	**8,835**	**619**	**17,458**	**9,365**	**6,554**	**1,329**	**7,836**	**7,198**
Bagotville	97	2	193	99	96	3	87	190
Chicoutimi	499	0	818	499	494	1	149	417
Hull	711	8	1,201	721	719	1	408	810
La Tuque	96	0	230	86	83	3	111	146
Matane	199	57	156	152	141	11	185	1,554
Montreal	3,688	376	8,863	3,973	1,826	1,083	4,612	2,148
Quebec	1,165	102	2,189	1,333	867	188	895	1,066
Rouyn	951	5	1,417	934	914	24	419	316
Sherbrooke	157	45	591	205	128	10	409	103
Thetford Mines	169	8	364	219	178	0	252	.....
Three Rivers	776	10	1,024	799	776	5	100	205
Val d'Or	337	6	412	345	332	0	209	243
Ontario	**14,453**	**808**	**31,374**	**13,934**	**8,448**	**5,341**	**49,133**	**5,979**
Barrie	118	0	273	118	98	20	155	.....
Belleville	244	3	354	229	169	60	595	120
Brantford	109	6	365	124	75	49	1,073	199
Chatham	309	0	374	309	91	218	414	184
Ft. William	590	0	592	589	477	112	382	230
Guelph	245	246	476	344	285	46	1,190	55
Hamilton	831	66	2,193	727	328	376	5,164	251
Kenora	122	0	376	123	60	63	273	53
Kingston	276	12	377	264	223	41	313	201
Kitchener	144	8	406	163	78	72	840	89
London	689	54	1,140	742	486	192	1,700	341
Niagara Falls	206	15	288	197	126	71	784	87
North Bay	625	0	815	661	609	52	1,111	203
Oshawa	241	0	521	252	89	163	1,759	159
Ottawa	2,151	1	3,629	2,190	527	1,663	2,798	403
Owen Sound	139	0	485	139	69	69	591	54
Pembroke	274	0	664	256	171	85	202	163
Peterborough	123	5	345	130	78	52	653	67
Port Arthur	1,768	0	1,383	1,375	1,327	48	676	426
St. Catharines	484	20	626	436	172	264	1,836	249
St. Thomas	91	0	154	91	42	49	293	83
Sarnia	227	4	345	228	108	120	420	83
S. S. Marie	632	298	598	298	165	133	260	189
Simcoe	134	0	142	134	68	66	8	.....
Stratford	136	0	305	131	113	18	1,350	173
Sudbury	228	0	642	337	320	17	204	163
Timmins	672	0	1,460	671	455	216	1,140	330
Toronto	1,940	43	10,505	1,958	1,205	753	17,882	1,054
Welland	98	3	299	111	57	23	1,038	13
Windsor	410	20	914	416	244	172	3,668	228
Woodstock	197	4	328	191	133	58	361	129
Manitoba	**4,025**	**9**	**6,947**	**4,247**	**3,640**	**603**	**12,731**	**3,687**
Brandon	231	6	261	199	172	25	507	134
Dauphin	82	0	82	82	68	14	0	55
Portage la Prairie	30	0	30	30	22	8	0	34
Winnipeg	3,682	3	6,574	3,936	3,378	556	12,224	3,464
Saskatchewan	**1,770**	**131**	**2,091**	**1,685**	**1,139**	**546**	**2,028**	**2,786**
Estevan	42	11	37	30	30	0	55	165
Moose Jaw	283	27	378	265	154	111	290	280
North Battleford	98	22	90	81	44	37	119	124
Prince Albert	173	18	204	141	87	54	85	153
Regina	362	2	538	363	282	81	842	719
Saskatoon	390	0	403	400	301	99	417	599
Swift Current	103	16	120	104	49	55	202	217
Weyburn	130	19	135	117	88	29	16	176
Yorkton	189	16	186	184	104	80	2	353
Alberta	**2,469**	**90**	**5,130**	**2,374**	**1,882**	**492**	**5,887**	**1,588**
Calgary	804	68	2,257	711	560	151	2,222	576
Drumheller	140	4	441	130	94	36	224	44
Edmonton	1,084	0	1,867	1,085	888	199	3,007	752
Lethbridge	290	11	330	287	250	35	243	114
Medicine Hat	151	7	235	161	90	71	191	102
British Columbia	**3,109**	**39**	**7,314**	**3,194**	**1,569**	**1,529**	**13,607**	**947**
Kamloops	87	0	138	85	74	11	161	60
Nanaimo	438	1	503	445	445	0	622	300
Nelson	168	0	178	168	17	151	17	40
New Westminster	105	0	99	105	65	40	596	21
Penticton	72	1	168	72	27	45	172	30
Prince George	3	23	8	0	0	0	6	6
Prince Rupert	62	0	120	62	52	10	157	35
Vancouver	1,344	14	4,552	1,445	442	907	10,555	335
Victoria	830	0	1,548	812	447	365	1,321	120
Canada	**37,157**	**1,754**	**73,057**	**37,235**	**23,937**	**11,568**	**95,255**	**22,922**
Men	25,106	520	52,022	24,679	17,953	6,665	76,232	17,281
Women	12,051	1,234	21,035	12,556	5,984	4,903	19,023	5,641

the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,486 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,286 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 200 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during October numbered 19, of which 4 were provincial and 15 interprovincial. The former were issued at the Quebec City office to building construction workers going to Chicoutimi. The movement outside the province originated at Hull, from which centre 15 bushmen were carried to Pembroke. Offices in Ontario during October granted 1,197 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. These were issued for the most part to workers bound for the logging districts of the province, the Port Arthur zone receiving 901 bush workers, the Fort William zone 153, the Sudbury zone 94, the Pembroke zone 5, and the Sault Ste. Marie zone 4, a total of 1,157. A number of offices assisted in the transfer of these. From Fort William one blacksmith and one hotel employee, and from Port Arthur 31 highway construction workers, 2 carpenters, one hotel general and one domestic journeyed to employment within their respective zones. To the Fort William zone also, one electrician was transferred from Kenora. The Sudbury zone was the destination of one foreman despatched from Pembroke, and the North Bay zone of one blacksmith transferred from Timmins. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during October were 208 in number, 23 of whom were bound for provincial situations and 185 for employment outside the province. Provincially the Winnipeg office assisted in the despatch of 10 bushmen, 6 farm hands, 3 miners, 2 sawmill workers, one hotel porter and one logger within its own zone, while the interprovincial movement was also from Winnipeg and included 175 bushmen, 5 miners, 2 cooks, one blacksmith and one farm hand going to Port Arthur and one farm hand to Yorkton. In Saskatchewan during October 4 bushmen were transported at the reduced rate to Prince Albert on certificates secured at Saskatoon. Reduced rate certificates were granted in Alberta during October to 54 persons travelling to provincial employment. These were issued at the Edmonton office to 28 miners, 15 bushmen, 7 highway construction labourers, one oil refinery worker, one teamster, one millwright, and one housekeeper proceeding to various points within the Edmonton zone. In British Columbia during October 4 persons were conveyed at the reduced rate to provincial situations. Of these, the Vancouver office transferred one sawmill engineer to Kamloops, one cook-general to Nelson, and one farm hand within its own zone, while from Prince Rupert one carpenter was bound for a point within the Prince Rupert zone.

Of the 1,486 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 614 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 870 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, one over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and one over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces there was in addition to the 2·5 cents rate referred to in the above, a special harvest rate afforded by the railway companies, effective from August 1st this year and terminating October 15. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate at 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement being confined entirely to the localities within their respective provinces. The labour movement under this plan for August and September has been outlined in the two previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. During the first fifteen days of October, however, there were transfers within Alberta of 36 harvest workers, 32 of whom travelled by the Canadian National Railways and 4 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during October, 1939

The estimated cost of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was $5,612,269; this was an increase of $1,497,818, or 36·4 per cent, as compared with the September total of $4,114,451, but a decrease of $3,936,418, or 41·2 per cent, from the exceptionally high figure of $9,548,687 recorded in October, 1938. Although the estimated value of the building work represented by the permits issued during the month under review was lower than in the same month of last year, it was higher than in any other October since that of 1931.

The value of the construction authorized in the first ten months of the present year was $49,539,913; this was lower than the aggregate of $52,732,080 reported in the period, January-October, 1938, but with this exception was the highest recorded in the first ten months of any

year since 1931. The cumulative total in each of these years has been substantially lower than in preceding years of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of either 1937 or 1938, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that during October they had issued about 580 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,900,000, and some 2,200 permits for other buildings valued at more than $3,600,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 450 dwellings and 2,100 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately $1,500,000 and $2,290,000 respectively.

All provinces except Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with September, 1939, the gains of $1,003,106, or 48·1 per cent, in Ontario and $205,509, or 200·8 per cent, in Nova Scotia being greatest. Alberta showed a decrease of $73,242, or 24·7 per cent, in this comparison.

As compared with October, 1938, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. Nova Scotia showed the most pronounced increase of $230,403, or 297·5 per cent, while the largest declines in this comparison were those of $1,886,337, or 66·8 per cent, in Quebec, and $1,462,574, or 32·1 per cent, in Ontario.

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1939	5,612,269	49,539,913	36·7	88·1†
1938	9,548,687	52,732,080	39·1	90·1
1937	4,401,837	47,362,820	35,1	94·9
1936	4,262,607	34,946,019	25·9	85·9
1935	4,030,318	40,711,114	30·2	81·2
1934	2,598,024	22,313,170	16·5	82·8
1933	1,775,052	18,169,066	13·5	77·8
1932	3,170,570	38,196,769	28·3	77·5
1931	8,442,627	97,045,622	71·9	82·4
1930	12,756,402	139,117,752	103·1	92·0
1929	18,073,378	204,084,467	151·3	99·2
1928	21,558,085	187,179,719	138·8	96·8
1927	18,848,019	160,000,554	118·6	96·2
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	100·0	100·4

†Average for first nine months.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	October, 1939	October, 1938	Cities	October, 1939	October, 1938
	$	$		$	$
P. E. Island—			**Ontario**—*Con.*		
Charlottetown	30,438	22,900	*St. Thomas	7,825	12,065
Nova Scotia	307,860	77,457	Sarnia	15,110	27,885
*Halifax	273,945	50,767	Sault Ste. Marie	81,285	22,965
New Glasgow	3,915	4,895	*Toronto	660,259	584,403
*Sydney	30,000	21,795	York and East York Tps	178,630	216,762
New Brunswick	92,076	30,189	Welland	22,970	19,714
Fredericton	30,830	6,500	*Windsor	111,265	202,111
*Moncton	22,105	12,044	Riverside	8,100	12,635
*Saint John	39,141	11,645	Woodstock	10,107	10,509
Quebec	935,772	2,822,109	**Manitoba**	293,905	275,200
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	719,522	2,185,394	*Brandon	10,665	7,225
*Quebec	109,675	427,390	St. Boniface	20,990	62,675
Shawinigan Falls	8,100	45,775	*Winnipeg	262,250	205,300
*Sherbrooke	49,000	80,350			
*Three Rivers	23,275	52,100	**Saskatchewan**	42,108	346,240
*Westmount	26,200	31,100	*Moose Jaw	930	8,150
			*Regina	22,428	81,895
Ontario	3,089,970	4,552,544	*Saskatoon	18,750	256,195
Belleville	13,250	29,925			
*Brantford	11,041	25,693	**Alberta**	223,771	900,804
Chatham	20,825	26,325	*Calgary	116,707	72,169
*Fort William	58,100	27,000	*Edmonton	80,940	812,110
Galt	47,971	25,905	Lethbridge	25,824	15,510
*Guelph	15,155	7,777	Medicine Hat	300	1,015
*Hamilton	435,098	252,859			
*Kingston	54,665	43,512	**British Columbia**	596,369	521,244
*Kitchener	109,165	36,308	Kamloops	16,337	28,265
*London	751,410	60,320	Nanaimo	3,725	4,360
Niagara Falls	39,025	16,570	*New Westminster	44,265	110,800
Oshawa	10,820	6,440	Prince Rupert	850	4,200
*Ottawa	291,816	2,705,460	*Vancouver	470,299	313,090
Owen Sound	13,526	4,915	North Vancouver	4,399	12,050
*Peterborough	49,155	62,516	*Victoria	56,494	48,479
*Port Arthur	24,354	38,200			
*Stratford	14,213	23,530	Total— 58 cities	5,612,269	9,548,687
*St. Catharines	34,830	50,240	Total—*35 cities	5,004,942	8,919,992

Montreal reported an increase in the value of authorized building as compared with the preceding month, but a decrease as compared with the same month of last year. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver there was improvement from September, 1939, and also as compared with October, 1938.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Brandon, Calgary, Lethbridge and Victoria reported increases over September, 1939, and also as compared with October, 1938.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October, and in the first ten months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1926 are also given (average, 1926=100).

As already stated, the aggregate for the months, January to October in 1939, though lower by 6·1 per cent than in 1938, was higher than in the same period in any of the six years immediately preceding; however, the total for each year since 1931 has been substantially below the average figure of $97,252,229 reported during the first ten months in the nineteen years, 1920-1938. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though rather lower than in 1937 or 1938, was higher than in preceding years since 1930.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by each of the 58 cities during October, 1939, and October, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus (*).

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces had completed their season's work and were making preparations for cutting firewood. Logging in general, was quiet; the Christmas tree industry, however, was at its height, with prospects good for more business than usual. Fishing was only fair, due to unfavourable weather. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 4¼ to 6 days per week, and those in Cape Breton and vicinity from 4 to 6 days. Manufacturing showed little marked change; some idleness was reported by the iron and steel industries and confectioners were very busy preparing for the Christmas trade. Clothing factories and woollen mills, too, were working overtime. With the exception of repairs and the erection of a few dwellings, little new construction was under way, although the building of huts for the militia at Saint John and the installation of plumbing and heating afforded work in that city for a large number of skilled workmen. Transportation was about normal and wholesale and retail trade better, with collections fair. There was little demand for charworkers in the Women's Division, while the call for housemaids had increased considerably.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec, but logging showed great activity. At Matane all available bushmen were working, with some difficulty experienced in securing applicants. Steady employment in this industry was also reported from other localities, although at Val d'Or the demand was somewhat less than in October. General improvement was noted in manufacturing throughout the province, particularly at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers. At Sherbrooke, a great demand for woollen goods was reported, as well as increased production in iron works, due to war contracts. Factories at Chicoutimi and Hull also were running at full capacity and sawmills were busy at Thetford Mines. Building, except in the Eastern Townships, was slacker, nearly 1,000 men having been released from dam construction at LaTuque and little highway work was in progress. Trade was satisfactory and requests for help in household service fairly numerous.

Farming activity in Ontario was confined chiefly to routine work, thus, the demand for help was materially reduced. With logging camps practically filled—an aggregate personnel of 2,300 working in the North Bay zone alone—production was nearing its peak, hauling being attendant on sufficient snow fall. Camps in some centres were smaller than usual, but also more numerous and as the chief requests received were only for replacements, many experienced loggers remained unemployed. Mining was very quiet, except at Timmins, where the situation was normal; nevertheless, there the demand for extra help had seasonally declined. The general industrial outlook was favourable and employment on the whole remained steady, although a shortage of

materials in various industries, particularly in the iron, steel and textile trades, had delayed progress in the filling of orders and had caused a slackening in production until materials could be obtained. Strike conditions in the United States also had reduced the output in some of the automobile factories, while others were gradually increasing their staffs. Mild weather played an important part in prolonging building operations much later than usual, with the result that the greater share of skilled tradesmen had obtained employment. Few large new contracts were being started and in some cases shortage of steel delayed progress on buildings already under way. A number of men also were employed by the Department of National Defence in the erection or renovation of quarters for military units. Highway construction was about completed. Docks were busy with inbound cargoes and the shipment of grain to the east, which at Port Arthur was the heaviest in years. Trade was fair. Calls for women in domestic service were increasing and operators were also needed in textile, rubber, leather, paper, food and hat factories, but clerical positions were largely limited to those for temporary stenographers.

In Alberta, good weather had permitted the completion of practically all threshing; there was, nevertheless, a fairly steady number of farm placements in all Prairie Provinces, although the majority of these were made under the Farm Placement Plan. Mining was not so active, strikes in Saskatchewan having lessened production there. Milder temperatures throughout the west also had held up orders in this group, as well as delaying logging operations. Manufacturing showed little change. At Winnipeg, industries were apparently waiting for expected activity in connection with national services. Increased registration was noted under the Youth Training program and many applications were received from men and women who were reporting for war work. Building construction was slack and trade in most seasonal lines, good. The Women's Division was generally quiet, with the usual difficulty found in obtaining experienced household help.

Little demand existed in British Columbia for farm help. Apple packing houses, however, were working double crews filling orders for export. Weather conditions hindered logging operations, mainly disrupting haulage. Certain sawmills in the Alberni district were curtailing operations and in other localities working short time; those at Prince George were active. Coal mines were busy, but metal mines quiet, although returning placer miners reported a profitable summer. Building construction was brisk and at Victoria employment in this line had reached a higher peak for the month of November than in any similar period over a number of years. This was accounted for by a large number of Defence projects. Registration for individual war work also was heavy, the majority of persons applying for public assistance being those of the unskilled group, whose wages were not sufficient for a winter lay-over. Shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and the movement of grain from Alberta to the local elevator continued, although other waterfront work was slack. At Victoria, clearance of ships had not been so frequent and no extra men had been needed, but shipyards were busy, most metal mechanics being employed. Trade was fair. A good demand existed for household domestics, although registration of new applicants increased daily, many of whom came from the Prairies.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows: Employment at October 16, 1939, showed some decline, on the whole, as compared with September 11. The decline occurred largely in certain industries which normally experience a seasonal recession at this period of the year, but the increases in unemployment this year were greater than those which normally occur between September and October in those industries. At October 16, 1939, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain showed an increase of 99,710 as compared with September 11. Part of this increase, however, was due to the registration of women offering their services for work in connection with the war; a large proportion of these women had not previously been in insured employment.

Of the total increase in October, much the greater part occurred in the London and Southern Divisions. There were decreases in unemployment in the Midlands and North Midlands Divisions; in the East and North of England, Scotland and Wales the increases in unemployment were smaller than in London and the South of England.

The industries showing the most marked increases in the numbers unemployed included building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, the printing industry, laundry

service, local government service, road transport, dock and harbour service, and agriculture, horticulture, etc. On the other hand there were substantial decreases in unemployment in coal mining, the textile and clothing industries, metal goods manufacture, the furniture trade, the fishing industry and the entertainments, sport, etc., industries.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at October 16, 1939, was 9·4, as compared with 9·0 at September 11, 1939, and 12·3 at October 17, 1938. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·7 at October 16, 1939, 9·2 at September 11, 1939, and 12·7 at October 17, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 3·9, 3·4 and 4·3 respectively.

United States

In a press release dated November 29, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, announced that preliminary figures for mid-November indicated a further gain in factory employment. In making this announcement Miss Perkins stated that normally factory employment showed a decline of 1·8 per cent in November. However, this year even after allowing for seasonal curtailment in the canning and apparel industries, there was an estimated net gain between mid-October and mid-November of 25,000 in the number of workers who returned to jobs in American factories. This estimate is exclusive of changes in employment in the automobile industry for which figures are not available.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

The current increase, combined with the succession of gains shown in the five preceding months, represents an aggregate increase of 850,000 in the number of factory workers between May and November. The gain from October to November, although substantially smaller than those which occurred between August and September and between September and October, is at a greater rate, with allowance for seasonal factors, than in any month during the period of rising employment in 1936-37, except December, 1936.

Between September and October nearly 400,000 workers were returned to jobs in non-agricultural occupations. In addition to a greater-than-seasonal gain of 250,000 workers in manufacturing, concentrated largely in the durable goods industries, substantial gains were reported in wholesale and retail trade and in mining. Wholesale establishments took on approximately 30,000 additional workers in October and retail stores added 52,000 workers to their staffs. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines employed approximately 40,000 more workers than in the preceding month and metal mines added 2,700 to their forces.

Class I steam railroads expanded their forces for the tenth consecutive month, reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing an increase of 34,406 workers between September and October. Employment in the construction industry showed a seasonal decline. Reductions were also reported in crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, and laundries.

Factory Employment.—Employment in manufacturing industries expanded for the fifth consecutive month. The employment gain between September and October was 3·3 per cent or 250,000 wage earners. Weekly pay rolls rose by 8·2 per cent or $14,600,000. Of the 90 industries surveyed, 75 showed employment gains and 76 pay-roll increases. The October gains in factory employment and pay rolls exceeded the October increases reported during any of the preceding 20 years.

The factory employment index for October, which stood at 103·3 per cent of the 1923-25 level, was 11·8 per cent above the figure for October, 1938, and the pay-roll index, at 101·3 per cent of the 1923-25 average, was 20·3 per cent above a year ago. Both indexes are at the highest level since the autumn of 1937.

The most marked increases from September to October were in the durable-goods group of industries—6·8 per cent for employment and 13·1 per cent for pay rolls. The corresponding increases for the non-durable-goods group were 0·4 per cent and 3·4 per cent. Employment in the durable-goods group was 19·8 per cent higher than a year ago, and pay rolls were 32·7 per cent higher. For the non-durable-goods group the gains over the year interval were 5·7 per cent and 9·5 per cent.

The aircraft industry reported a gain of 6·2 per cent or 2,500 in the number of wage earners, marking the thirteenth consecutive monthly increase. The employment index for this industry is at an all-time high with about three times as many people employed as in 1929.

Only 3 of the durable-goods and 12 of the non-durable-goods industries reported employment declines in October.

Employment in Non-Manufacturing Industries.—Retail establishments increased employment between mid-September and mid-October by 1·5 per cent and pay rolls by 2·6 per cent. The October employment gain,

although slightly smaller than the average October increase reported for the last 10 years, follows a greater-than-seasonal increase between August and September. The increase in retail-trade employment since July was greater than that shown for the same period in 1938 and 1937. Between October, 1938, and October, 1939, the employment and pay-roll gains were 3·1 per cent and 4·8 per cent, respectively.

Wholesale trade establishments increased the number of their employees by 2·1 per cent, a much larger gain than the average October increase for the last decade of 0·8 per cent. The employment index, 92·4 per cent of the 1929 average, stood at the highest point since December, 1937. Pay-rolls also showed a substantially greater-than-seasonal rise of 2·9 per cent. Assemblers, country buyers, and other dealers in farm products increased their forces seasonally by more than 20 per cent.

Anthracite mines took on 5 per cent more workers than were employed in mid-September, and increased pay-rolls by 30·2 per cent. Bituminous coal mines, which also stepped up production in response to increased demand, expanded their working forces by 9·6 per cent and their pay-rolls by 21·8 per cent, both greater-than-seasonal October gains, which have averaged 1·5 per cent and 10·3 per cent for the last 10 years. Metal mines also reported a better-than-seasonal employment pick-up of 3·9 per cent.

Employment in Private Construction.—Employment in private building construction remained virtually unchanged and pay-rolls decreased 1·3 per cent from September to October, according to reports from 12,484 contractors employing 127,407 workers. The reports on which these figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

Employment on Public Works.—In order to care for the heavier relief load coming at this season of the year, employment was increased in October on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration. There were 1,826,000 persons at work during the month, 107,000 more than in September but 1,419,000 less than in October a year ago. Pay-rolls of $98,200,000 were $7,845,000 more than in September and $72,213,000 less than in October, 1938. Five thousand more workers were employed on Federal agency projects under the Work Projects Administration than in the preceding month.

Increased employment was reported on work projects of the National Youth Administration. Because of expanded activity on school projects, employment on the Student Aid Program rose from 62,000 in September to 400,000 in October.

Decreased employment on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations was caused by the seasonal contraction of operations on Federal-aid roads.

Employment on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration dropped 24,000 during the month ending October 15. The 223,000 at work, however, was 84,000 more than in October a year ago. Wage payments of $20,900,000 were $2,086,000 less than in September.

Estimate of Cost of Industrial Unemployment in U. S. A.

According to an article appearing in the November issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor, the unemployment of men and machines during the years 1930 to 1937 is estimated by the United States National Resources Committee to have caused a loss of real income of more than $200,000,000,000. This is the estimated amount of potential real income not produced because of unemployment. The amount in 1932 alone was about $37,100,000,000 and even in 1937, about $19,500,000,000. These estimates do not assume that full employment would have been required to produce the estimated additional amounts of income, for allowances were made in the estimates for "residual employment" of about 2,000,000 workers. Nor do the estimates assume a fuller use of machines and equipment than was prevalent in predepresison years. The figures are based wholly on depression unemployment. The real national income produced in 1937 was about the same as in 1929, but the extent of employment of men and machines prevailing from 1923 to 1929 would have produced a much larger income.

In discussing its estimate of potential real income not actually produced because of depression unemployment, the National Resources Committee states:

"The significance of this figure of 200 billion dollars is hard to grasp, but some idea can be obtained by considering what 200 billion dollars would mean in terms of concrete goods. If all the idle men and machines could have been employed in making houses, the extra income would have been enough to provide a new $6,000 house for every family in the country. If instead, the lost income had been used to build railroads, the entire railroad system of the country could have been scrapped and rebuilt at least five times over. Of such is the magnitude of the depression loss in income through failure to use available resources. It meant a lower standard of living for practically every group in the community."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if their were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 are amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Wair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of

wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provided that "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Replacement of the 4-ply built-up roofing and metal flashings on Shed 2, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Roofers, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,475, A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Tinsmiths	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Replacement of the 4-ply built-up roofing and metal flashings on Shed 5, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Douglas Brothers, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,590. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a temporary office building on Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Guinane Construction Co.,

Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $127,800 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric).	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Tile setters (asphalt, mastic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of additions and alterations to the public building at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, October 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,979 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Lathers (wood)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemason's Helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric).	0 45
Fireman—stationary	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of repairs to the assembly wharf at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,086.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourer	$0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of rock rip rap bank protection at North Bank of the North Arm of the Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $18,582. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat captain—Class A	$200 00
Tugboat captain—Class B	190 00
Tugboat captain—Class C	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class A	190 00
Tugboat engineer—Class B	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat fireman	0 56½
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Derrick engineer	1 12½
Derrick fireman	0 68¾
Derrick men	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel fireman	0 74⅓
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Shovel operator—gasoline	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Ile aux Coudres, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Ernest Boies and Napoleon Tremblay, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date

of contract, October 25, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $9,390. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners (in connection with building concrete forms)	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a wharf at Cole Harbour, Guysborough Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Roland M. Myers, Cook's Cove, N.S. Date of contract, November 6, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,948.05. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of alterations to Place d'Armes Post Office, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. J. Shea & Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $29,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixand tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and Joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineer on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—Metal	0 75
Wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Sheet Metal Workers	0 70
Structural Steel Workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (Ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a public building at Merritt, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 31, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,766 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45

	Per hour
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of a public building at Sutton West, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Duncan McDougall, Bluevale, Ont. Date of contract, November 1, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,638 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Lathers:	
Metal	0 60
Wood	0 55
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutter	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Welder and Burners—acetylene or electric	0 60

Reconstruction of Quinze Dam, Angliers, Temiskaming Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $174,747.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 60
Electricians, linemen	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 40
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 45
Rodmen (reinforcing steel)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 55
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a retaining wall at Laurensons Creek, Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Leaside, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $20,214. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (Gasoline or electric)	0 50

	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drums	0 65
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing, and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of harbour improvements (repairs to north breakwater), Dingwall, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters	0 55
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Drill runners	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operator—horse drawn	0 40
Road grader operator including team	0 60
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribband, by the use of adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of repair and extension to wharf at Port Renfrew, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $11,345.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Pile driver Boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver derrick engineers	1 12½
Pile driver derrick men	1 00
Pile driver derrick firemen	68¾
Wharf and Dock Builders	1 00
Watchman	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners (to be used in connection with construction of shed)	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor Operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator: Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drill runners (machine)	0 50
Powdermen	0 50

Construction of an extension to Albion Dyke No. 2, Fraser River, Steveston, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 30, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $43,292.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Derrick scow engineer	$1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	1 25
Pile driver and derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver and derrick man	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver bridgemen	1 00
Watchman	0 45
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Construction of a reinforcing block at the wharf at Clarke's Harbour, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Ralph Parsons and Arthur Parsons, Walton, N.S. Date of contract, October 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $8,934.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Driver, horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team of oxen and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35

	Per hour
Motor truck driver	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Construction operations at New Glasgow, N.S. Name of contractors, George S. Grant Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Construction operation at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry J. Phillips and Walter Matheson, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, November 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators: (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, with teams and wagons	0 60
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Building construction at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Pellerin, Lewisville, N.B. Date of contract, November 13, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40

Construction operation at London, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. N. Southen, London, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows: —

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction operation at Sidney Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Fred Mannix & Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,540. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 75

	Per hour
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Motor boat operators	0 50
Powdermen	0 55
Riggers (general)	0 60
Tractor operators	0 65
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Watchmen	0 45

Construction operation at Sidney Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 7, 1939. Amount of contract, $26,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, with team and wagon	0 85
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Pile driver foremen	1 25
Pile driver engineers	1 12½
Pile drivers boommen	1 00
Pile drivers bridgemen	1 00
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 50
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators, steam or gasoline	0 70
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Watchmen	0 45
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Construction operations at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 70
Cement finishers:	
Floors	0 60
Walls	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Road grader operator:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Roofers:	
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of buildings at Cape Lazo, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. W. J. Hagarty, Courtenay, B.C. Date of contract, November 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,985. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 40

Building construction at London, Ont. Name of contractor, R. N. Southen, London, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,599. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck drover and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMEENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging two channels at Contrecœur, Richelieu Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St-François du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, November 5, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $9,075.04.

Dredging in West River, Sheet Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 1, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,465.76.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a motor-generator set and control equipment at the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $7,320.

Construction of hydraulically operated Penstock Valves for use at the Dry Dock, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Dominion Engineering Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $11,730.

Construction of interior fittings for the public building at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd. Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,119.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Pollack and Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Dupont Textiles, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leter boxes.	Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Scales.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales.	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Ankle boots.	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Broadcloth shirts.	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Fur caps.	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth.	Dominion Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge overalls.	M. Lerner, Sorel, P.Q.
Brown serge jackets.	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cardigan jackets.	Bates and Innes, Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Moleskin sheep-lined vests.	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

Wooden coin boxes.	James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

Industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers and the United Shoe Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Agreements to be in effect from various dates in November (one agreement from September 24), 1939, to October 25, 1940. A strike to obtain one of these agreements occurred in one establishment, as noted on page 1219 of this issue.

Only union members to be employed and new employees are to be secured through the union, if available. The union representative may visit the factories, and the union may appoint a shop chairman and shop committees. In five of the seven factories parties to these agreements, it is also provided that the firm deduct union dues from wages and pay same over to the union.

Hours: 8½ per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 46½ hour week.

Overtime not to be in excess of 6 hours per week.

Wages: minimum rate for experienced female operator $13.50 per week of 46½ hours. "Boys doing minor or unskilled jobs to be paid and governed on the same principle as the Ontario Minimum Wage Act which governs female help . . . . ." Increases in wages were provided in all agreements, effective on or before January 1, 1940. In some cases the wage scales were attached; in others percentage increases varying from 5 to 15 per cent were provided (from 5 to 20 per cent for one firm). In all cases it was further provided that should a rise in the cost of living necessitate an adjustment in wages, a request for such an adjustment in prices may be presented.

No strike or lockout to occur during the terms of these agreements.

Service: Public Administration

Regina, Saskatchewan.—City of Regina and Regina Civic Employees' Association, Local No. 21.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1939, until terminated on three months' notice from either party.

The hours and other conditions of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1419. (One difference is that for the administrative staff, a three weeks' vacation is now granted). The wages published in that issue were, through a misunderstanding, those of a proposed schedule which was not finally adopted. In order to record the correct wage rates for 1938, in the new wage schedule given below, the 1938 figure is shown in each case in brackets after that effective from July 1, 1939.

Light and Power Department

Wages per hour for outside electrical workers: linemen from 69½ cents (69½ cents) during first year to 83½ cents (81 cents) during third year, journeymen 88½ cents (84 cents), journeymen with cable experience 93 cents (85½ cents), mechanics and utility men 63½ cents (63 cents), groundmen 55 cents (54½ cents), street light attendants 67 cents (65½ cents), substation operator 73 cents (67½ cents), substation firemen 57½ cents (57½ cents), janitor 54½ cents (54½ cents); meter testers and repairmen from 62 cents (60½ cents) during first year to 73½ cents (70½ cents) during third year and 78½ cents (73½ cents) for senior men, meter installers from 61 cents (60½ cents) during first year to 73 cents (67½ cents) during third year.

Wages per hour for power house employees: operating engineers from $165 ($150) to $185 ($165) per month, boiler room operators $145 ($130) and $155 ($145) per month, coal and ash conveyor attendants 65 cents (62½ cents) per hour, assistants 57½ cents (57½ cents) per hour, boiler cleaners 57½ cents (54½ cents) per hour, room cleaners 54½ cents (54½ cents), plant electricians $185 ($155) per month; leading mechanics and leading machinists 78 cents (72½ cents), leading carpenters 75 cents (72½ cents); mechanics, machinists and carpenters 68 cents (62½ cents), electricians' assistants 62½ cents (58½ cents), mechanics' and fitters' assistant 57 cents (50 to 52 cents).

Health Department

Wages: motor broom operators $5.50 ($5.50) per day. Wages per hour: truck drivers 55 cents (52 cents), truck helpers 45 cents (45 cents), teamsters 52 cents (50 cents), street cleaners 45 cents (45 cents), repairman 65 cents (65 cents), other classes 45 to 58 cents (45 to 55 cents).

Engineer's Department

Wages per month: patrolmen $125 ($115), mechanic and welder $135 ($125). Wages per hour: foremen and rollermen 70 cents (64 cents), boilerman thawing sewers and catch basins 70 cents, other classes 50 and 55 cents (50 and 55 cents); skilled and regular seasonal employees not less than 45 cents (45 cents).

Sewage Disposal Works

Hours: the 9 hour day is still in effect, but from November 1, 1939 it is provided that 50 hours constitute a week's work.

Wages per month: operators $125 (formerly pumpmen at $116), utility men $120 ($106), labourers 45 cents (45 cents) per hour.

Parks Department

Wages per month: nursery lead man $120 ($120), bath house attendant $100 ($100), mechanic $135 ($125), carpenter $120 ($115), boulevards lead man $115 ($105), parks lead man $107.50 ($105), truck driver $114 ($114), gardener $110 (plant grower $100), night watchman $70 ($70). Wages per hour: teamsters 50 cents (50 cents), grave diggers 52 cents (52 cents), spare truck driver 55 cents (55 cents) parks policeman $105 per month (50 cents per hour), labourers 45 cents (45 cents) per hour.

Waterworks Department

Wages per month: meter mechanics $125 ($110), night standby man $105 and $110 ($105 and $110). Wages per hour, mechanics and truck driver 55 cents (55 cents), skilled labour 52 cents (52 cents), labourers 45 cents (45 cents).

Administrative Staff

Instead of the grades of annual salaries shown in the previous agreement, a scale of salaries for certain classes of office employees (accountants, clerks, stenographers, etc.) is included in the agreement, salaries ranging from $60 to $170 per month.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreement and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturing Industry, Province (amendment).

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing Industry, Province (amendment).

Paint Manufacturing Industry, Province, (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).

Building Trades, Hull (amendment).

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Soft Furniture Industry, Toronto and District.

SASKATCHEWAN

Carpenters, Regina.

Barbers, Rosetown.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum

wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of an agreement governing garages and service stations at Montreal and the amendment of five other agreements, all of which are summarized below. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others authorizing the levying of assessments by other joint committees, is listed below.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 25, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385), the amendment to become effective December 4, 1939, and to remain in effect for the duration of the original Order in Council.

Wages: It is provided that, except for the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing (from birth to 6 years and not exceeding size 24) and except for the manufacture of sportswear and of girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, all employers in the industry are to pay to all employees governed by the original Order in Council either: (*a*) in addition to the wages earned by the employees (whether on an hourly, week-work or piece-work basis) a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the fixed minimum hourly rate of pay for the operation performed by the employee; or (*b*) a flat increase of 10 per cent on the wages earned, whether employees work on an hourly, week-work or piece-work basis. Employers are to elect either of the above alternatives and to notify the joint committee not later than December 15. Failing such notification, they shall be bound by the second alternative, (*b*).

In the original Order in Council it is provided that special wage rates below the ordinary minimum may be set by the joint committee for a worker whose productivity is below the average, or for a worker who performs more than one operation or for one who is learning a higher paid operation. The present amendment provides that for all such employees who thus receive less than the regular minimum wage fixed by the decree, an increase of 10 per cent is to be made on the sums earned by them as of December 4, 1939, and that all future adjustments made by the joint committee for such employees shall when so adjusted be increased by 10 per cent.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1298 and January, 1939, page 96).

The amendment provides that any employee in any classification, (except boys and apprentices) being trained for a higher classification is to be classed as a "probationer" and may be employed for a trial period of three months, at his former minimum rate, in another division or class of a higher minimum rate. At the end of three months, the probationer will either be returned to his former classification or his minimum rate will be increased by not less than 2½ cents per hour. At the end of each succeeding six months his minimum rate is to be increased by at least 2½ cents per hour until he attains his new classification, this probationary period not to exceed two years and three months in duration. There shall not be more than one probationer to each fifteen employees in the plant. The case of each employee classed as a probationer must be reported to and ratified by the joint committee.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page

103) by providing that the agreement terminate on December 31, 1939.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved November 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 729, September, page 951 and October, page 1066).

In the original Order in Council it was provided that repair and maintenance works for which the cost including both wages and material does not exceed $1,200, when performed on private properties on which the buildings do not exceed a municipal estimate of $15,000, are not subject to the terms of the Order in Council. This amendment provides that this $15,000 comprise both the building or buildings and the land on which they are erected, so that the limit of $15,000 applies to the combined municipal estimate of the building and the land on which such building is erected.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved November 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 798, November, page 1300, March, 1939, page 335 and October, page 1066) by removing sprinkler fitters from the wage schedule. (Sprinkler fitters in this district are governed by the Order in Council for building trades in the Montreal district, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 729 and September, page 951.)

Trade

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS, MONTREAL. —See below under "Service: Custom and Repair."

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS, MONTREAL. —An Order in Council, approved November 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section de l'Automobile du district de Montréal de l'Association des Marchants détaillants du Canada, Inc. (The Automobile Section of the district of Montreal of the Association of Retail Merchants of Canada, Inc.) and Le Syndicat National de l'Auto-Voiture, Inc. (The National Union of Automobile Workers Inc.) and Le Conseil National du Travail des Employés de Garage de Montréal (The National Labour Council of Garage Employees of Montreal).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1939 to March 1, 1941. (The previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE in June, July and November, 1938, September and October, 1939.)

The territorial jurisdiction include two zones: Zone I consists of the Island of Montreal, Ile Jésus and within a radius of 10 miles from their limits. Zone II consists of the following electoral districts: St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Iberville, Saint-Jean-Napierville, Joliette, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Montcalm, Berthier, l'Assomption; Zone II also includes all municipalities not entirely situated in Zone I which are in the following electoral districts: Richelieu-Verchères, Chambly, Châteauguay-Laprairie, Beauharnois, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Deux-Montagnes, Terrebonne.

The agreement governs employers and employees in garages, gasoline stations, service stations and parking grounds, (even if these are operated by a commercial or industrial establishment or apartment house). However, commercial establishments doing tire rebuilding and operating workshops according to the standards of the manufacturers and doing work very much different from the small repairs made by garages and service stations are not subject to this Order in Council.

Hours and overtime for journeymen (wheelwright, body worker, electrician, blacksmith, machinist, mechanic, joiner, painter, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder, glazier) and apprentices to these trades: 9 per day, 54 per week. During the day, working hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; during the evening, hours to be between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. for which 10 per cent above regular wage rates is to be paid; during the night, hours to be between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., for which 50 per cent, above regular wage rates is to be paid. In case of shift work, the shift from 6 p.m. to 3.30 a.m. to be paid at 10 per cent over the regular wage, and the shift from 3.30 a.m. to 7 a.m. at 50 per cent over the regular wage rate. Should a minimum of 40 hours of work be guaranteed, 54 hours may be worked at regular rates provided the hours are between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.; hours in excess of 54 to be paid at 10 per cent above the regular rates. Should a minimum of 54 hours be guaranteed, 68 hours may then be worked at regular rates if these hours are between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m; hours in excess of 68 will then be paid at 10 per cent over regular rates.

Hours and overtime for all employees except journeymen and apprentice journeymen: 60 per week of 6 days for day work, and 72 hours per week of 6 days for night shift; overtime at time and one half.

With the exception of service men and night watchman, no employee to work on Sunday or on six specified holidays. All employees to be entitled to a day of rest (24 hours) each week, and any work done on their weekly day of rest to be paid at time and one half.

Workers required for only part of a day to be paid for at least four hours, and if called for a certain hour and obliged to wait to be put to work, waiting time to be paid for. This guarantee of four hours' pay in a day and payment for waiting time does not apply to employees guaranteed a minimum of 30 working hours for six days; employees with such a guarantee are to be present during at least 48 hours per week of 6 days.

Minimum wages per hour for workers working individually or belonging to a shift or partnership: for work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., for body work, upholstering, welding, painting or radiator repair $1.25 per hour in Zone I and $1 in Zone II; and for all other repair work, $1 per hour in Zone 1 and 85 cents in Zone II; after 6 p.m., these rates to be increased by a percentage equivalent to that applying to employees' wages.

Minimum wages per hour for piece work: greasing of a motor vehicle $1 each in Zone I, 85 cents in Zone II; washing of a motor vehicle $1 per hour in Zone I and 75 cents in Zone II.

Minimum hourly wages for employees: journeymen body worker, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder, for first class 60 cents in Zone I, 45 cents in Zone II, for second class 50 cents in Zone I and 40 cents in Zone II, for third class 40 cents in Zone I and 35 cents in Zone II; journeymen wheelwright, blacksmith, machinist, electrician, mechanic, joiner, glazier and painter, for first class 50 cents in Zone I and 43 cents in Zone II, for second class 45 cents in Zone I and 38 cents in Zone II, for third class 40 cents in Zone I and 34 cents in Zone II, apprentices except apprentice service men, for first six months 10 cents in Zone I and 9 cents in Zone II, for third class after six months 15 cents in Zone I and 13 cents in Zone II, for second class 20 cents in Zone I and 17 cents in Zone II, for first class 30 cents in Zone I and 25 cents in Zone II; service man 25 cents in Zone I and 20 cents in Zone II; apprentice service man, for second class 15 cents in Zone I and 13 cents in Zone II, for first class 20 cents in Zone I and 17 cents in Zone II; wax polisher 30 cents in Zone I and 25 cents in Zone II; night watchman $15 per week in Zone I and $13 in Zone II. (A service man is defined as an employee driving motor vehicles, selling gas, washing motor vehicles, cleaning or heating the establishment, changing tires or batteries, greasing motor vehicles, performing different emergency works such as replacing fan belts, spark plugs or any other motor vehicle accessories or demolishing motor vehicles). It is provided in municipalities of Zone II not classified as cities or towns, employers may pay wage rates 10 per cent lower than those established for Zone II provided they do not require the services of more than two wage earners.

Wages higher than the above minimum may not be reduced.

Tips are the property of the employee and not part of wages.

Apprenticeship: in each establishment, not more than one apprentice allowed to each three journeymen or service men except in establishments where less than three journeymen or service men are employed, where one apprentice is allowed. Apprentices to be between 16 and 23 years of age when beginning their apprenticeship. When the certificate of competency shall be in force under the bylaws of the joint committee, all apprentices may at any time after one year of practical experience take the examination of the board of examiners of the joint committee and ask for their certificate of competency.

No employee to be held responsible for the evaporation of gas.

Half the cost of the special uniform required by the employer to be paid by him and half by the employee. Other uniforms required by the employer such as overalls and special smocks and special uniforms for apprentices to be provided and cleaned by the employer and the employee, each paying half the cost, except for employees receiving higher wages than stipulated in this Order in Council.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18:

Longshoremen (ocean navigation), Quebec.

Checkers (ocean navigation), Quebec.

Checkers and coopers (ocean navigation), Montreal.

Retail stores, Magog.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 18, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Bakers, Montreal.

Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.

Building Trades, Sorel.

Paint Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

Retail Stores, Magog.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare, Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of November, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

SOFT FURNITURE INDUSTRY, TORONTO AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated November 9 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 18, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the soft furniture industry in the city of Toronto and neighbouring townships, from December 1, 1939 "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 436, with these exceptions:—

Overtime permits in the previous schedule were only to be granted in the production of custom made soft furniture, but now may be granted in the production of all soft furniture.

The minimum hourly wage rates are increased 5 cents per hour to be as follows: upholsterers 70 cents; cutters, springers, operators, cushion fillers, finishers and trimmers 60 cents; labourers 45 cents.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved November 7, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 15, corrects the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 1069, and November, page 1185) by a change in wording which does not alter the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, ROSETOWN.—An Order in Council, approved October 30, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 15, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1176).

Hours: for the previous conditions as to hours, there is substituted a new section under which the working period for all employers and employees in the barbering industry is as follows: from January 1 to March 31 inclusive, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Wednesdays when the shops are closed at 12 noon; from April 1 to August 15 inclusive, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Wednesdays when shops are closed at 12 noon and except Saturdays when shops are closed at 11 p.m.; from August 16 to December 31, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Saturdays when shops are closed at 11 p.m. During the entire year, when a holiday is observed, the hours during which shops may be open on the day previous to the holiday is from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

A slight change is also made in the scale of prices.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1939

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was somewhat higher at the beginning of November than at the beginning of October due to the continued advance in the cost of foods and fuel. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics again moved gradually higher during November due in large part to higher prices for grains, raw textiles and livestock.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.83 at the beginning of November as compared with $8.77 for October and $8.07 for September. The increase between the beginning of September and November was, therefore, somewhat more than nine per cent. In 1914 the increase in the cost of the same list in November as compared with the pre war figure was slightly more than seven per cent. The advance in the month under review as compared with the previous month was due mainly to advances in the cost of eggs, butter, cheese, beans and sugar which more than offset declines in meats, flour and potatoes. In the previous month all the items advanced except milk, bread and vinegar the most important increases being in the cost of meats, butter, eggs, lard, flour, potatoes, beans, coffee and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.77 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.69 for October; $16.93 for September; $17.29 for November, 1938; $17.58 for November, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); $14.36 for November, 1914; and $14.17 for July, 1914. In the fuel group anthracite and bituminous coal were higher at November 1 than one month earlier. Rent was unchanged. In 1914 fuel changed little during the early months of the war but rent declined substantially particularly in western cities.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number at the end of November was about 1½ per cent higher than at the beginning and 10 per cent higher than at the beginning of September. Comparative figures are 80·2 for the week ended December 1, 79·0 for the week ended November 3, and 72·8 for the week ended September 1. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for October when the index was 79·3 as compared with 73·5 for November, 1938; 83·1 for November, 1937; 77·2 for November, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 98·3 for November, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); 67·2 for November, 1914; and 64·4 for July, 1914. The advance during November, 1939, was due mainly to higher prices for grains, raw textiles and livestock but there were increases in the prices of many other commodities, of which the most important were meats, certain fabrics, hides, coal, scrap iron, furniture and petroleum products. Of the eight principal groups all advanced with the exception of Non-ferrous metals which was unchanged. The largest increase was in Textile Products but there were important increases in Vegetable Products, Animal Products, Iron Products and Chemical Products.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget

of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued on page 1292)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939	120	142	148	†118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	‡123	157	135

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

†No statistics as to prices of clothing for October; information available indicates a slight average increase.

‡Estimated.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1938	Oct. 1939	Nov. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	75·2	75·6	55·4	57·6	70·2	71·8	64·8	39·4	45·4	51·4	51·4	59·8	57·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	53·2	48·4	30·0	31·4	43·2	44·8	38·6	21·0	23·8	27·8	28·4	33·8	33·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·7	23·5	24·9	22·4	11·5	13·3	14·8	15·7	17·2	16·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	35·2	35·2	26·9	29·2	29·7	30·4	27·2	17·2	20·8	22·0	21·7	24·6	24·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	37·3	41·7	27·9	29·8	28·4	30·0	28·1	15·8	21·2	22·9	23·1	24·5	23·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	70·0	73·4	51·8	55·8	54·2	55·0	53·6	31·2	39·8	42·0	42·2	43·6	43·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	51·4	58·5	40·9	43·5	40·5	40·1	39·6	21·1	30·0	32·4	32·5	32·4	31·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	74·2	73·8	45·8	48·0	45·6	43·0	42·4	26·4	31·8	34·2	29·6	26·6	27·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	67·1	81·7	51·6	56·1	57·4	58·5	51·3	37·7	43·9	44·0	43·9	38·0	41·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	58·5	70·3	43·7	48·2	49·2	48·6	43·1	27·7	34·4	34·4	34·9	30·2	32·8
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	81·0	93·0	70·2	70·8	73·8	75·6	73·2	58·2	62·4	66·0	65·4	64·8	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·2	123·0	77·6	76·0	86·6	87·2	71·0	42·0	50·8	57·2	49·2	56·4	57·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	57·2	66·5	43·7	41·4	47·6	47·4	38·9	24·3	28·4	32·5	27·3	31·9	32·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	32·4	40·7	§28·5	§30·7	§33·7	§33·1	§30·1	§19·7	§22·5	§23·2	§23·4	§22·3	§22·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	32·3	38·4	§28·5	§30·7	§33·7	§33·1	§30·1	§19·7	§22·5	§23·2	§23·4	§22·3	§22·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	118·5	141·0	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	103·5	88·5	97·5	109·5	102·0	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	75·0	44·0	53·0	50·0	53·0	41·0	31·0	39·0	46·0	33·0	35·0	34·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	41·0	40·0	27·5	29·0	31·5	32·5	28·0	25·5	27·0	29·5	26·5	26·5	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	33·0	§21·2	§22·0	§20·8	§20·6	§20·0	§16·2	§15·8	§16·4	§16·2	§16·6	§16·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·0	22·2	17·0	16·0	19·6	22·6	17·4	8·8	12·8	12·4	10·4	12·8	13·8
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	23·5	28·5	22·6	19·9	21·5	21·5	20·4	14·8	17·1	16·0	14·8	15·6	15·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	19·2	26·6	19·8	15·7	13·4	15·3	13·9	12·2	11·3	11·7	10·9	11·2	11·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	49·2	64·0	36·0	31·6	30·8	28·8	25·6	32·0	24·4	26·0	25·2	27·2	28·8
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	22·6	30·8	17·0	15·0	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	13·2	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	15·6	15·7	§14·8	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§14·5	§10·8	§13·0	§14·7	§14·7	§15·2	§15·4
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	15·0	16·5	§14·8	§18·0	§17·7	§17·6	§14·5	§10·8	§13·0	§14·7	§14·7	§15·2	§15·4
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·4	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·2	13·6	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·6	10·1	10·6
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	64·0	73·2	38·3	64·0	42·0	73·8	44·7	36·6	48·5	31·4	35·8	51·9	49·7
Vinegar	⅓₂ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·8	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 15·32	$ 10·29	$ 11·01	$ 11·28	$ 11·75	$ 10·25	$ 7·27	$ 8·32	$ 8·79	$ 8·38	$ 8·77	$ 8·83
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	78·4	127·2	115·6	105·1	101·6	101·1	100·9	94·2	92·1	89·6	91·2	91·1	92·7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	63·6	93·8	76·8	65·1	62·8	63·0	62·8	58·0	58·3	58·6	58·8	59·7	60·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	79·0	87·0	79·1	75·7	75·0	76·0	75·6	59·6	59·6	59·8	61·0	60·5	60·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	57·3	67·4	59·2	55·9	55·3	54·3	54·4	45·5	45·4	45·5	45·2	44·5	44·7
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	27·8	39·9	31·0	31·5	31·0	31·0	30·7	27·7	27·0	26·7	26·7	26·4	26·3
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·99	$ 3·06	$ 4·15	$ 3·62	$ 3·33	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·85	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·83	$ 2·82	$ 2·85
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·38	$ 4·85	$ 6·62	$ 6·94	$ 6·85	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·57	$ 5·77	$ 5·95	$ 6·04	$ 6·06	$ 6·06
††**Totals**	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·36	$ 21·61	$ 26·13	$ 20·89	$ 21·24	$ 21·52	$ 22·03	$ 20·60	$ 15·72	$ 16·96	$ 17·58	$ 17·29	$ 17·69	$ 17·77

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	13·87	15·75	10·40	11·12	11·20	11·73	10·61	7·43	8·38	8·81	8·48	8·66	8·78
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	12·02	13·17	9·27	10·07	10·05	10·72	9·87	7·23	8·08	8·63	8·04	8·30	8·38
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	13·52	15·16	10·29	11·07	11·07	11·50	10·43	7·50	8·45	8·92	8·53	8·85	8·89
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	13·61	14·45	9·84	10·18	10·50	10·83	9·53	6·61	7·69	8·05	7·92	8·23	8·30
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	13·61	15·24	10·19	11·13	11·31	11·74	10·22	7·27	8·37	8·80	8·38	8·79	8·84
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	13·05	15·26	9·74	10·25	10·94	11·54	9·62	6·83	8·30	8·37	7·92	8·54	8·50
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	13·70	15·36	9·91	10·95	11·34	11·85	9·84	6·87	8·06	8·47	7·92	8·43	8·55
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	13·51	15·43	9·99	10·83	11·39	11·97	10·04	7·11	8·07	8·56	8·23	8·75	8·84
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	14·19	16·58	11·65	11·91	12·41	13·06	11·24	8·21	9·11	9·73	9·34	9·68	9·65

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·7**	**24·5**	**21·5**	**16·6**	**13·7**	**16·9**	**24·2**	**23·8**	**21·5**	**31·7**	**35·3**	**58·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**24·2**	**20·9**	**16·1**	**13·5**	**13·6**	**20·0**	**23·6**	**20·3**	**29·9**	**33·1**	**56·7**
1—Sydney	32·1	26·3	22·4	18·1	15·5	13·5	.....	25·1	21·5	31·2	33·9	56·4
2—New Glasgow	29·7	25·7	23·3	17	14·2	13·6	.....	24·1	20·4	28·3	31·8	54·1
3—Amherst	27·5	21·2	17·8	14·7	11·3	14	20	23·5	19·1	30·2	33	57·5
4—Halifax	29·1	23·5	21·2	15·9	14·6	11·8	.....	24·3	20·3	29·3	32·7	58·5
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	16·5	13·5	13·5	.....	21	20	29·5	33·2	60
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	18·3	14·3	12	15	.....	23·7	20·3	30·7	33·7	53·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·6**	**20·9**	**15·4**	**13·7**	**15·0**	**21·5**	**22·8**	**21·2**	**30·5**	**34·3**	**56·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·4**	**24·3**	**22·3**	**16·2**	**12·8**	**14·6**	**19·3**	**23·6**	**21·2**	**30·8**	**34·7**	**57·8**
8—Moncton	29·3	23·7	20·2	15·4	12·4	12	21	24·3	21	29·4	36	56·9
9—Saint John	32·7	24·2	24·9	15·4	13·4	13·4	22	23·5	21	30·9	35·1	58·8
10—Fredericton	29·5	24·1	19	13·9	12·5	15	15	21·4	21	32·7	35	58·8
11—Bathurst	30	25	25	20	13	18	.....	25	21·9	30	32·6	56·7
Quebec (average)	**26·1**	**23·3**	**19·7**	**15·9**	**10·4**	**15·9**	**24·0**	**22·1**	**19·6**	**28·7**	**32·9**	**56·8**
12—Quebec	25·2	24·2	15·8	14·8	9·5	17·9	22·9	20·4	18·7	26·8	33·6	48·4
13—Three Rivers	26·5	22·7	21·2	16·2	10·4	15·9	20·3	22·2	18·8	31·1	36·4	57·5
14—Sherbrooke	30·5	24·8	22·7	17·9	11	16·1	24·9	22·9	20·4	27·9	30·4	58·3
15—Sorel	23·8	20·5	17·1	14	9·1	12·2	23	20	20·3	30·7	33·8	55·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	21	19·8	17·7	14·1	10·1	18	22	18·8	17·2	29·2	35·4	55
17—St. Johns	.....	28	24	19	10	15	28	25	19	28·3	31·7	61·2
18—Thetford Mines	.....	22·3	16·3	15·3	8·8	20	25·5	23·3	19·9	27·5	32·2	57·5
19—Montreal	29·7	24·6	22·8	15·7	12·4	13·3	24·4	22·5	21·8	28·2	31·2	58·3
20—Hull	26·2	23·2	19·9	15·9	12·4	14·9	24·6	23·7	20·7	28·4	31·5	58·8
Ontario (average)	**29·3**	**25·4**	**22·2**	**17·5**	**14·6**	**18·4**	**24·9**	**24·0**	**21·8**	**31·2**	**34·5**	**58·0**
21—Ottawa	28·7	23·9	23·8	17·4	13	16·4	26	21·9	20·9	30·6	33·1	58·6
22—Brockville	32	27·2	24	17·8	12·4	14·7	.....	22·6	22	31·7	34·4	59·4
23—Kingston	26·8	23	20·2	16·1	11·7	15·6	24	22·7	19·8	29·5	32·5	54·6
24—Belleville	24·8	20·6	20	16·2	12·8	19	19	21·2	19	29·9	33·3	55·9
25—Peterborough	30·6	27·7	25·8	18·8	17·1	21·2	18	25·5	22·3	31·4	33·8	58·5
26—Oshawa	27·2	22·7	21·7	16·5	15·2	17·2	25	22·6	19·7	29·6	34·2	58·8
27—Orillia	27	23	23·7	16·7	15·7	18·7	28	23	22·5	33	38·3	56·3
28—Toronto	31·8	26·4	24·3	17·6	16·4	18·9	24·1	24·6	22	33·8	38·4	60·2
29—Niagara Falls	30·8	26·4	23·5	18·8	13·3	18·1	24	23·3	20·5	30·9	33·4	57·7
30—St. Catharines	28·7	24·7	24	20·7	13	16	22	24·2	18	28·6	32	55
31—Hamilton	29·8	27·1	24	18·6	16·7	19·7	23·7	23·9	26·5	29·2	34·1	57·4
32—Brantford	29·8	26·2	23	17·9	14	18·7	28·3	24·3	20	31·4	33·7	56·3
33—Galt	30	26·4	22·5	18·7	16·5	21	28·7	26	22	33·7	37·3	57·9
34—Guelph	28·4	25·2	23·3	17	16·6	19·5	.....	22·6	23·8	29·6	33·4	58·5
35—Kitchener	27·9	25·8	20·2	17·9	15·1	18·9	27	23·1	.....	31·8	34·9	56·5
36—Woodstock	31·6	26·6	24·1	18	14	20	22·5	25	21	31·3	34·1	57·4
37—Stratford	29·3	25·7	21	18·3	18	21·7	27	26·5	.....	32·8	36·1	59·2
38—London	30·7	27	23	17·2	14·9	17·7	23·8	23·7	21	30·7	33·9	57·1
39—St. Thomas	30	26·5	23·2	16·6	14·3	19	25	24·4	21·5	30·3	33·2	59·6
40—Chatham	30·2	26·8	22·5	18·6	14·1	20·8	22·5	24·5	20·8	32·4	35·8	56·9
41—Windsor	28·1	24·2	21·2	16·7	14·4	18	23	24·4	21·7	29·5	32·6	58·5
42—Sarnia	29·7	26·1	22·7	19	15·8	18·8	28	25	24·5	31	33·8	59·7
43—Owen Sound	27·8	24·4	18·2	16·2	13·8	18·5	.....	22·2	21	30	32·3	53·5
44—North Bay	30·2	25	24·7	18	14·2	19·7	25	24	22·2	31·1	33·6	61·6
45—Sudbury	28	25·1	21·8	16·8	13·1	16·6	26·5	25·5	21	30·3	32·7	55·4
46—Cobalt	33·5	27·5	17	16	17	.....	.....	22	23·2	30·4	32·4	59·3
47—Timmins	29·2	25·4	22·2	16·9	13·5	18	29·3	27·2	24·6	30·6	33·9	57·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·1	25·4	20·9	16·3	12·3	17·2	24	24·8	21	30·3	34·3	58·3
49—Port Arthur	29	25·7	21·3	16·7	15·3	16·7	.....	25	25·4	35·9	39·1	60
50—Fort William	28	25	19·1	16·2	14·2	16·1	28	25·7	22·5	35·4	39·3	63·3
Manitoba (average)	**26·7**	**22·6**	**21·3**	**15·5**	**14·8**	**14·9**	**24·4**	**24·0**	**21·4**	**35·3**	**39·1**	**60·7**
51—Winnipeg	29	23·8	22·9	15·3	14·4	13·8	23·8	26·3	21·4	35·1	38·4	61
52—Brandon	24·3	21·3	19·7	15·7	15·2	16	25	21·7	.....	35·5	39·8	60·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·3**	**20·3**	**18·4**	**13·6**	**10·6**	**14·0**	**20·8**	**21·2**	**22·1**	**34·3**	**36·7**	**59·5**
53—Regina	26·3	21	18·9	13·4	12·2	13·9	18·7	22·2	22·1	33·5	36·7	61
54—Prince Albert	18	15	16	12	8	.....	20	18	.....	.....	34·3	56·7
55—Saskatoon	24·6	20·8	19	14·2	11·8	13·5	18·8	21·5	19·3	35·4	38·6	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	28·1	24·3	19·7	14·6	10·3	14·6	25·7	23	25	33·9	37·2	60·8
Alberta (average)	**27·5**	**23·3**	**20·4**	**15·7**	**12·9**	**15·9**	**23·3**	**22·9**	**20·8**	**32·5**	**37·2**	**59·2**
57—Medicine Hat	30	26	23	17·2	15	17·6	26·6	23·8	20·2	33·6	38·8	59·2
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	16·5	11·2	16·5	.....	22·5	23·3	32·5	37·5	59
59—Edmonton	23·8	20	19·2	14·2	11·4	14·7	22·1	23	21·2	31·4	35·2	56·8
60—Calgary	28·3	23·6	20·5	15·6	15	15·4	23·1	23·4	20·1	33·5	39	61·1
61—Lethbridge	27·4	21·7	19·1	14·8	11·9	15·4	21·4	21·8	19	31·7	35·5	59·7
British Columbia (average)	**30·6**	**26·3**	**23·3**	**17·1**	**16·6**	**18·5**	**27·2**	**26·8**	**24·0**	**36·8**	**40·4**	**60·9**
62—Fernie	28	23·5	19	16	13·7	17	22	25	23	34·4	38·2	57
63—Nelson	30	26	26·7	19·3	17·3	21·3	32	30·3	25	34·6	38	65
64—Trail	31	27·5	22	17·7	16·8	21	31·2	27·4	25·7	38	40·9	66
65—New Westminster	31	26·1	20·6	16·8	17·6	17·8	24·7	24·4	23·4	35·1	39·4	57·7
66—Vancouver	31·6	26·7	23·4	17·2	17·9	17·8	27·1	25·7	24	35·8	39·4	60·2
67—Victoria	30·5	26·7	24·2	16·8	17·3	18·3	25·8	26·4	23	38·2	41·6	58·7
68—Nanaimo	33·9	29·1	25·6	18·8	18·8	19·4	29·8	26·5	23·3	38	42	60
69—Prince Rupert	29	25	25	14·5	13·5	15	25	28·5	24·7	40	43·9	62·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), tin per lb.		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·3	**24·4**	**17·2**	**11·5**	**47·9**	**18·8**	**18·1**	**23·2**	**13·7**	**41·9**	**32·8**	**10·9**	**28·6**	**32·6**	
12·0	**26·6**	.....	.....	**40·7**	**13·8**	**14·1**	**17·2**	**14·4**	**45·2**	**36·9**	**10·2**	**30·3**	**35·1**	
10	22·1	.....	.....	43·8	13·6	14·5	16·9	13·7	48	36·9	10–12	.....	33·6	1
11	29·2	.....	.....	46·9	13·5	14·1	19·3	14·4	43·1	38·3	11	30·3	35	2
15	.....	.....	.....	41·7	14·2	15	16·3	14·2	41·2	36·4	8b	31·1	35·1	3
11·9	30	.....	.....	39	13·5	12·3	16·7	14·7	49·6	35·9	11	.....	35·6	4
.....	25	.....	.....	35	13·4	.....	18·7	15	45·7	39	10	30	36·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	14·5	14·7	15·3	14·2	43·3	35	10	29·6	35·3	6
12·5	**25·0**	.....	.....	**49·3**	**12·9**	**15·6**	**19·4**	**14·9**	**36·0**	**27·2**	**9·0–10·0**	**28·6**	**32·7**	7
13·3	**27·2**	**15·0**	.....	**48·4**	**14·6**	**17·2**	**19·9**	**14·2**	**42·6**	**33·0**	**10·8**	**31·0**	**34·4**	
13·5	24·8	.....	.....	48·3	14·6	16·2	16·8	14·8	42·9	35·1	10	32·2	35·2	8
11·4	30·3	15	.....	45·8	14·5	14·5	28·1	13·3	47	34·8	12	31·5	34·7	9
15	26·5	.....	.....	51	14·7	18	19·5	14·8	43·6	32·4	11	34·1	35·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	20	15·1	14	36·7	29·6	10b	26·2	32·7	11
13·6	**27·6**	**18·5**	**8·0**	**47·7**	**19·3**	**17·6**	**16·0**	**14·0**	**42·1**	**32·9**	**10·0**	**28·3**	**30·7**	
10	25	15	.....	.....	.....	17	15·3	14·2	43·6	30	11	28·2	31·3	12
14	29	20	.....	50	.....	18	19·2	14·3	41·8	34·4	10	.....	30·3	13
15·2	30	18	10	.....	21·7	19·6	17	14·2	43·2	36·2	11·1a	28·1	30·8	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·6	13·4	36·6	28·8	8	.....	30·9	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**15·1**	13·3	40·2	35·1	9	.....	30·7	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·4	14·4	44	36·3	9b	.....	30·1	17
.....	27·5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	14·4	14·5	39	31·7	9	28·5	31·2	18
15	28·6	21·1	7·5	48	21·2	18·5	21·2	13·1	47·2	30·6	11–12	29·7	31·1	19
.....	25·5	.....	8·5	45	15	15	15·9	14·6	43·1	32·7	11	27·2	29·8	20
16·5	**24·1**	**19·5**	**8·9**	**52·5**	**18·0**	**17·9**	**27·1**	**13·5**	**43·2**	**34·1**	**11·3**	**29·1**	**31·9**	
20	26·5	20	.....	.....	21·2	16·8	26·7	12·5	46·4	34·5	11	30	30·6	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	18·8	17	23·2	13·8	40·1	33·8	10	.....	30·9	22
13·7	25·5	19·5	10	37·5	17·2	16·1	24·4	13	41·3	34·3	10	26·2	31·1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18·7	26	13·3	39·5	32·6	10	31·6	31·4	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	14·3	39·6	35·1	11	28·2	31·2	25
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	25·7	13·3	44·5	36·2	11	31	31·7	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18·3	31·2	13·8	39·2	31·5	11	28·8	32·5	27
16·4	28·6	22·9	12·5	60	22	19·6	31·8	13·2	45·3	30·8	12	30	32·3	28
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	17·7	17·5	26·6	13·5	45	34·2	12	29·5	32·1	29
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	30·5	13·2	44	32·3	12	29	31·7	30
18·3	28·3	23·4	.....	65	20	16	32·5	13·4	45	34·2	12	30·7	32·9	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·6	17·5	29·9	12·9	40·6	35·5	11	30	31·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	27·7	13·2	41·1	35·7	11	30	32·2	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	22·5	12·6	41·9	34·2	11	29	32	34
.....	.....	15	.....	55	.....	20	28·5	14·1	41·1	34·2	11	28·5	32·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	26·7	13·6	40·3	32·8	11	.....	31·8	36
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	29·1	13·4	38·7	29·2	11	.....	31·3	37
11·2	18·5	16·5	5	50	17	17·2	32·9	13	41·1	31·9	11	30	31·4	38
14	23	23	10	.....	17·4	17·7	33·5	13·6	40·9	36·7	11	.....	33·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18	26·3	13·4	40·2	32	11	29·5	31	40
16·7	24·2	22·5	7·5	60	19	17·7	27·3	12·6	40·9	30	12	.....	30·9	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	19	33·7	12·9	42·8	37·7	11	28·5	32	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	13·5	40·2	36·7	11	32	32·2	43
20	25	.....	.....	.....	17	15	24·6	14·2	50·8	38·3	12	25	31·6	44
.....	21·7	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20·5	14·3	45·9	30·5	13	.....	32	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	12	.....	15·1	13·2	48·9	41·7	11	.....	33·3	46
.....	21·4	15	10	50	19·8	20·7	18·5	15·2	47·8	33·2	14·3a	32	32	47
.....	.....	18·3	7·5	.....	12	18	23·2	13·7	46·8	34·6	12	25	31·5	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	22·5	18·5	27·9	13·2	47·1	36·1	11	28	32·5	49
.....	25	18·5	.....	50	17·5	17·2	29·8	14·2	48·2	33·1	11	27	32·8	50
21·0	**23·9**	**19·1**	**10·0**	.....	**21·8**	**17·6**	**24·9**	**13·2**	**37·4**	**26·7**	**9·2**	**24·0**	**30·9**	
20·7	23·8	16·2	10	.....	23·3	17·5	30·1	12·4	39·4	28	10	23	31·1	51
21·3	24	22	.....	.....	20·3	17·6	19·6	14	35·3	25·4	8·3a	25	30·7	52
22·8	**22·4**	**10·1**	**12·5**	.....	**23·0**	**18·8**	**18·1**	**13·5**	**37·0**	**27·3**	**10·8**	**25·8**	**30·8**	
22·3	24·8	10·7	12·5	.....	24	18·4	17·6	13·4	39	23·2	11	23·8	30·4	53
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·6	14·4	35	30	10	26·6	31·7	54
21·1	22	7·7	10	.....	21	17	20·3	13·2	38·5	28·5	11	26·6	30·8	55
25	24·6	12	15	.....	24	21	18·7	13·1	35·5	27·5	11	26·2	30·4	56
22·7	**23·9**	**14·3**	**18·0**	.....	**23·7**	**20·3**	**23·3**	**12·7**	**37·8**	**28·4**	**10·8**	**25·0**	**32·3**	
25	24	16	.....	.....	22·5	21·8	19·9	12·9	37·2	29·9	11	24·8	32·3	57
22·5	25	.....	18	.....	25	19·3	17·9	12·8	36·5	28·5	10	27	33·2	58
21·5	22·7	16·7	.....	.....	21·5	20·3	22·7	13·1	37·6	28·3	11	26·4	31·4	59
22·7	23·1	13	.....	.....	25	20·5	30·9	12·3	40·8	27·8	11	24	31·9	60
22	24·8	11·5	18	.....	24·7	19·6	25·1	12·2	36·8	27·7	11	23	32·6	61
18·7	**21·6**	**13·4**	**14·6**	.....	**23·9**	**20·7**	**25·1**	**14·2**	**40·8**	**32·6**	**11·5**	**31·3**	**35·9**	
23·5	25	13	19	.....	26·2	23·7	15·5	14·8	42	32·5	11b	24·5	34	62
23·3	25	.....	20	.....	25	23·5	16·5	15	43·7	34·8	12·5a	.....	38	63
23·8	26·2	13·7	17	.....	24·2	23·2	24	15·6	45·1	36·8	12·5a	.....	37·8	64
14·5	20	.....	9·1	.....	21·1	17·8	25·6	12·5	36·5	29	10	29	34·6	65
14·9	19	.....	.....	.....	21·9	17·6	25·6	13·2	37·4	29·3	10	32	34	66
12·1	19·2	.....	12·5	.....	24·7	19·7	27·9	13·8	39·5	33·7	12·5a	35·4	35·6	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	42	13·8	39·7	32·5	9a	.....	36·1	68
.....	16·8	.....	10	.....	.....	21	23·5	14·6	42·6	31·8	14·3a	35·7	37·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**22·8**	**6·5**	**15·5**	**3·4**	**5·3**	**8·3**	**10·8**	**11·7**	**11·3**	**11·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**21·7**	**6·6**	**16·7**	**3·7**	**5·3**	**7·7**	**13·1**	**11·1**	**10·9**	**10·6**
1—Sydney	21·2	6·7	17	3·5	5·2	7·3	12	11·2	11·1	10·9
2—New Glasgow	21·9	7·3	18	3·9	5·2	7·7	13·5	11·2	10·4	10·1
3—Amherst	20·6	6·7	13·5	3·7	5·1	7·2	12·2	10·7	10·7	10·7
4—Halifax	22·6	5·3	17·7	3·7	5·4	8·7	13·2	11·7	11·5	11·1
5—Windsor	21·2	6·7	19	3·7	5·5	8	15	11·5	11	10·5
6—Truro	22·9	6·7	15	3·6	5·3	7·2	12·4	10·5	10·9	10·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·2**	**6·7**	**18·3**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**7·5**	**13·2**	**12·0**	**12·3**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**21·6**	**7·2**	**16·7**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**7·9**	**13·5**	**11·6**	**11·2**	**11·0**
8—Moncton	21·7	7·3	17·1	3·6	5·5	8·6	14·4	11·9	10·9	10·9
9—Saint John	22·9	5·3–6·7	19	3·6	5·5	8·4	13	11·7	10·6	10·7
10—Fredericton	20·4	7·3	14·5	3·7	5·6	7·6	13·8	11·8	11·3	11
11—Bathurst	21·3	8f	16	3·8	5	6·9	12·7	11·1	11·8	11·2
Quebec (average)	**20·6**	**5·3**	**13·1**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**6·9**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**11·1**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	23·7	5–9·5b	13·2	3·9	5·4	7·1	10·4	11	11·3	10·6
13—Three Rivers	21·4	4·7–5·3	12·8	4·3	5·4	7·7	12·2	10·6	11·5	10·8
14—Sherbrooke	22·5	5·3	13·4	3·4	5·6	6·7	11·3	10·6	10·9	11·2
15—Sorel	19·5	4·7f	12·8	3	5·2	6·7	10	10	10·5	10·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	19	4	12·9	3·2	5	7·5	10	10	12·5	10
17—St. Johns	18·8	4·7f	13·2	3·2	5	6	10	10·3	11	10·5
18—Thetford Mines	20	4·7–5	13·1	4	5·2	6·1	10	10·3	11	10·8
19—Montreal	20·9	4·7–6	14·1	3·8	5·1	7·6	9·6	10	10·7	10·2
20—Hull	20	5·3–6·7	12·7	3·7	5·1	7	11·7	10·6	10·1	9·9
Ontario (average)	**22·6**	**6·1**	**14·9**	**3·0**	**5·2**	**8·9**	**10·7**	**11·0**	**10·8**	**10·5**
21—Ottawa	21·7	6·7	13·7	3·8	5·2	8·3	10·5	11	10·8	10·6
22—Brockville	20	6	11·7	3·8	5·2	7	11·6	10·1	10·2	10·2
23—Kingston	20·3	5·3–6	12·9	3·2	4·8	8·2	10·7	10·2	10·2	10
24—Belleville	20·4	5·3f	14	2·8	5	8·4	10·6	10·1	10·3	10
25—Peterborough	22·9	5·3–6·7	15·7	2·8	5·1	9·5	10·2	10·8	11·1	10·6
26—Oshawa	23·2	4·7–6·7	15·3	2·6	5	8·6	9·9	10·6	10·4	10·6
27—Orillia	23	5·3	17	2·8	5·1	8·1	10·6	11·4	10·6	10·4
28—Toronto	26	6·7	17·1	3	5·2	9	9·9	10·8	10·4	10·3
29—Niagara Falls	21	5·3–6·7	15	2·7	5·3	9·2	10·6	10·8	10·1	10·1
30—St. Catharines	23·5	6·7	16·5	2·9	5·2	9·3	11·2	10·7	10·1	10·4
31—Hamilton	25·6	6–6·7	15·4	2·7	5·2	8·8	10·1	10·7	10·4	10·2
32—Brantford	24·1	5·3–6·7	16·7	2·7	5	9·7	10·9	10·9	10·7	10·3
33—Galt	27	6·7	16·2	2·5	5	9·2	10·1	10·5	10·5	10·2
34—Guelph	24·2	6	14·3	2·4	4·9	9·1	10·5	11·4	10·7	9·9
35—Kitchener	24·2	6·7	15·2	2·9	5·2	9·6	10·6	10·8	11·2	11
36—Woodstock	22·2	6	12·7	2·1	5	9·2	9·7	10·7	10·4	10·4
37—Stratford	21·7	5·3	15·3	2·5	5	9·2	10·4	10·7	10·3	10·3
38—London	21·6	6–6·7	16·6	2·6	5·1	8·7	10·8	10·7	10·6	10·1
39—St. Thomas	22·2	5·3–6	18·2	2·7	5·2	9·6	12·5	11·1	11·2	9·9
40—Chatham	21·2	4·7–5·3	14	2·7	5	7·8	10	10·9	11·5	10·7
41—Windsor	20·7	5·3–6·7	13	2·6	4·9	8·7	9·9	10	10·2	10·3
42—Sarnia	23·4	5·3f	15·5	2·6	5·2	8·7	11·1	11·4	10·7	10·4
43—Owen Sound	24·2	6	15·2	2·7	4·8	8·8	10·8	10·7	10·4	10·1
44—North Bay	23	6f	13·3	3·5	6·1	9·6	11·4	12·1	11·7	11·4
45—Sudbury	21·2	6·7	13	4·2	5·4	8·4	10·6	11·8	11·7	11·5
46—Cobalt	23·4	6·7	14	4·1	5·5	8·5	11·5	12·8	11·8	11·9
47—Timmins	21·3	6·7	13·5	3·9	6	8·8	11·4	11·9	11·5	11·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·1	6	14·2	3·6	5	9·2	11	11·3	10·9	10·9
49—Port Arthur	20·9	6–6·7	17·6	3·7	5·1	9·2	10·7	11·5	10·9	10·7
50—Fort William	22·7	6–6·7	13·2	3·7	5·8	9·1	10·8	12	11·3	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**24·4**	**7·0**	**14·2**	**3·5**	**5·5**	**9·4**	**10·1**	**12·8**	**11·7**	**11·4**
51—Winnipeg	24·9	6·4–8	14·2	3·5	5·5	8·9	10	12·6	11·6	11·2
52—Brandon	23·9	6·4–7·1	.....	3·5	5·5	9·9	10·2	12·9	11·8	11·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·0**	**6·9**	**16·2**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**9·4**	**10·8**	**14·1**	**12·3**	**12·4**
53—Regina	22·3	6·4–7·2	17·3	3·5	5·7	9	10·5	13·8	11·8	11·9
54—Prince Albert	22·5	6·4	.....	3·5	5·5	9·8	12·2	14·3	13·2	13·3
55—Saskatoon	20·6	7·2	.....	3·5	5·1	9·7	10·3	13·8	12·1	12·1
56—Moose Jaw	22·7	7·2	15	3·3	5	9·2	10·2	14·6	12	12·2
Alberta (average)	**25·1**	**7·1**	**16·6**	**3·5**	**5·4**	**8·5**	**10·3**	**13·8**	**12·1**	**12·3**
57—Medicine Hat	25	7·2	.....	3·6	.....	8·8	10·5	13·5	12·3	12·2
58—Drumheller	25·5	6·7–7·2	.....	3·4	5·5	8·3	10·9	14·4	11·9	12·5
59—Edmonton	23·9	6·4–7·2	17·1	3·4	5·2	8·4	10·1	14	12·3	12·1
60—Calgary	27·4	7·2	16	3·5	5·5	8·8	10·3	13·3	12·2	12·5
61—Lethbridge	23·8	7·2	.....	3·8	5·5	8·1	9·9	13·9	11·9	12·1
British Columbia (average)	**25·8**	**8·2**	**18·6**	**4·0**	**5·5**	**7·8**	**8·6**	**13·5**	**12·1**	**12·2**
62—Fernie	25	8	18	4	5	8·4	10	13·2	13·2	13·2
63—Nelson	24·2	8·3	15	4	6	8	8·5	14	14	14
64—Trail	24·5	8·5	16	4	5·6	8·4	8·3	13·9	13·2	13·2
65—New Westminster	25·2	7·7–8·5	18·9	3·8	5·4	6·7	8·5	13·3	12·1	11·2
66—Vancouver	25·6	7·7–8·5	19·8	3·9	5·2	7·3	8·6	12·7	10·6	10·6
67—Victoria	26·5	8	20·8	4	5·9	8·1	8·2	13·4	11·8	11
68—Nanaimo	30·2	8	20	3·9	5	7·9	8·7	13·2	11·4	11·2
69—Prince Rupert	25·4	8–9	20	4·2	5·9	7·5	8·3	14·1	12·1	12·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·9	**3·7**	**1·657d**	**29·1**	**17·2**	**15·2**	**11·5**	**17·0**	**15·1**	**56·0**	**16·2**	**51·5**	**43·1**	
6·9	**4·0**	**1·535**	**27·4**	**17·0**	**14·2**	**12·4**	**16·4**	**15·5**	**54·7**	**16·3**	**54·7**	**47·2**	
6·9	4	1·631	29·2	.....	13	12	15·3	14·8	45	16	59	48·7	1
6·3	3·8	1·595	28·9	.....	.....	12·7	15·4	14·8	.....	16·6	45	47·4	2
6·8	4·4	1·335	22·6	15·2	15	11·5	16·2	15	45	14·6	60	45	3
7·5	4·1	1·603	28·2	17·2	.....	13·1	17·2	17·2	68·7	17	56	48·8	4
7·2	3·5	1·685	29·5	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16	.....	16·5	58	47·5	5
6·4	3·9	1·358	25·9	18·7	14·5	12·6	16·6	15	60	16·9	50	45·5	6
6·5	**4·3**	**1·250**	**21·1**	**12·1**	.....	**11·4**	**16·5**	**15·1**	.....	**17·4**	**48·5**	**49·0**	7
7·0	**4·1**	**1·453**	**26·0**	**14·2**	**14·8**	**11·6**	**16·6**	**14·6**	**47·9**	**15·9**	**55·4**	**47·9**	
7·2	4·2	1·246	22·6	14·8	15	11·9	16·8	15·3	45	16·5	.....	48·8	8
7·1	4·4	1·61	28·2	15·2	14·6	11·3	16·3	13·8	54	15	54	47·9	9
7·1	4	1·477	28·3	14·6	15	11·7	16·6	14·4	47·5	15·9	54·8	47·1	10
6·7	3·9	1·479	25	12·3	14·5	11·4	16·5	15	45	16	57·5	47·8	11
6·7	**4·7**	**1·550**	**28·0**	**18·6**	**13·9**	**11·6**	**17·1**	**14·4**	**56·1**	**16·1**	**56·0**	**42·2**	
7·6	5·3	1·603	29·7	21·7	14·3	12·2	17·8	14·8	75	16·9	57·1	43·1	12
7	5·1	1·625	28·8	19·2	14·4	12	17	15·6	56·2	16·8	54·5	44	13
6·7	4·9	1·586	27·8	19·7	14·7	11·6	18·6	14·6	46	17·6	58·4	42·5	14
6	4·3	1·437	26·7	.....	12·9	11·8	16	14·1	45	15·6	.....	42·4	15
6·5	5·1	1·405	25·2	.....	13·8	12·5	16·3	13·4	50	15	55	40·8	16
6·3	4·7	1·532	27·3	15	14·5	11·4	16·7	13·7	49·7	15	65	42·6	17
6·7	4·6	1·638	30·7	20	13·5	10·8	18·2	14·5	55	16·8	.....	44·3	18
6·9	4·1	1·56	27·7	19·2	12·8	11·1	17·1	13·6	82·2	15·2	53·5	40	19
6·8	4·3	1·562	28	15·4	14·5	10·9	16·2	14·9	45·7	15·8	48·2	40·1	20
6·5	**3·4**	**1·682**	**29·5**	**17·4**	**15·1**	**11·8**	**16·8**	**15·5**	**55·7**	**15·4**	**51·2**	**41·4**	
7	4·4	1·657	29·3	16·3	14·2	11·7	16·9	16·2	57·7	16·6	53·2	41·4	21
5·4	3·3	1·50	27·4	18·7	.....	12·9	16·6	15	50	14·6	57	41·7	22
6·1	3·9	1·71	29·3	18·5	11·2	11·5	16·7	15·2	65	15·3	49·3	41	23
7·4	3·5	1·755	29·2	19	.....	12·8	15·7	15·3	.....	15	45·3	40·3	24
6·4	3·5	1·51	26·7	13·8	.....	11·3	16·7	15·3	53·5	15·6	53	39	25
6·6	3·1	1·48	26·1	12·2	.....	13·4	16·7	15·2	44	14·4	55·3	40·7	26
7·1	2·7	1·553	27·8	20	.....	11·5	16	15·3	51·7	15·7	47·3	40·2	27
5·9	3·3	1·493	25·8	15	.....	10	16·2	14·9	58·5	15·6	48·8	40·7	28
6·7	3·5	1·586	27·4	11·8	.....	11·3	17	16	58	14·2	55	42·2	29
6	3·4	1·715	30·1	19	.....	11·6	17·3	15	59	15·3	47	41·2	30
7·2	3·6	1·55	28·2	14·4	.....	11·2	17·2	14·7	.....	15	51	39·4	31
6·9	3·4	1·52	25·2	15·1	.....	11·9	17·3	14·5	.....	14·5	65	40·4	32
6·4	3	1·559	29·3	14·8	.....	12·2	17·1	14·8	60	14	44	39·9	33
6·1	3·1	1·512	27	16·2	.....	10·8	16·5	15	.....	15·1	44·5	39·6	34
6·9	3·1	1·53	29	21·2	.....	11·7	17·4	16	.....	15·8	.....	40·4	35
6·4	2·6	1·55	27·8	13·7	.....	12·5	16	14·6	.....	15	.....	38·7	36
6·4	2·8	1·443	25	13·9	.....	12·2	16·8	15·4	43	15·8	53·3	40	37
6·6	3	1·55	26	15·5	.....	11·2	16	14·4	.....	14·7	49·2	39·7	38
6	3·3	1·657	28	16·3	.....	11·4	17	15	.....	17	53·5	41·3	39
5·7	3	1·708	29·4	14·3	.....	11·8	17·4	14·8	.....	16	49	40·3	40
5·5	2·5	1·639	26·3	15·2	.....	11	15·2	15·4	.....	15·4	.....	40·1	41
6·2	3	1·801	31·1	19·1	.....	12·7	17·3	15·3	.....	15·1	.....	42·6	42
6·1	2·7	1·381	25·1	13·4	.....	10·7	15·8	15	47	15·4	.....	40	43
6·2	3·7	1·809	34·3	21·3	15	11·4	16	16·2	60·5	16·1	58	44·1	44
7·4	4	2·051	36·8	25	17·5	11·6	18·2	17	60·3	15·5	54·7	44·5	45
7·2	4	2·31	41	.....	17	12·9	17·6	17·3	60·8	17	51·3	46·3	46
8	4·1	2·164	40·9	25	16·5	11·7	17·3	17·1	64·2	16·7	52·3	44·8	47
6·5	3·7	2·125	35	20·2	15	11·6	17·4	15	54·7	15·4	49·7	44·8	48
6·2	3·6	1·783	30·4	25·5	14	11·7	17·1	17·9	56·7	15·2	46·1	42·7	49
6·4	3·7	1·583	31·5	20	15·7	12·3	18·2	17·2	54·3	16·2	46·2	43·8	50
7·3	**3·1**	**1·370**	**24·4**	.....	**14·0**	**10·7**	**17·5**	**15·5**	**60·2**	**15·9**	**46·7**	**42·3**	
7·2	2·8	1·22	22·3	.....	14	10·1	17·5	15·1	58	15·6	45·8	41·8	51
7·3	3·4	1·52	26·4	.....	.....	11·2	17·4	15·9	62·3	16·2	47·6	42·7	52
7·0	**3·6**	**1·853**	**27·8**	.....	**16·0**	**11·2**	**17·3**	**15·5**	**61·3**	**17·8**	**50·9**	**46·5**	
7·1	3·8	1·67	30	.....	15·7	11·1	17·9	14·9	60·1	16·2	48·9	46·5	53
7·7	3·9	1·141	23·3	.....	16·5	11·7	18·7	17	64·7	20·2	55	48·2	54
7·1	3·6	1·89	31·3	.....	16·7	11	17·4	14·9	60·9	18·3	49·1	45·4	55
6·2	2·9	1·63	26·6	.....	15	11·1	15	15	59·5	16·3	50·7	46	56
7·7	**3·2**	**1·956**	**34·5**	.....	**16·0**	**10·6**	**18·1**	**15·2**	**57·5**	**18·7**	**50·3**	**44·5**	
7·9	2·5	1·98	38·2	.....	16·7	10·2	17·8	15·7	58	18·6	52·8	44·3	57
7·4	3	2·29	40	.....	.....	10·2	17·9	15	54·5	18·4	50	46·2	58
8	3·6	1·82	32·5	.....	15·2	11	17·5	15	57·1	17·2	49·7	44·9	59
7·4	3·3	2·04	31·6	.....	.....	10·6	17·6	14·1	58·3	20·5	48·8	42·7	60
7·9	3·4	1·65	30	.....	.....	11	19·5	16	59·7	18·6	50·2	44·5	61
7·7	**3·7**	**1·852**	**31·5**	.....	**18·2**	**10·7**	**17·6**	**14·3**	**56·9**	**17·3**	**47·8**	**41·6**	
7·9	3·2	1·75	.....	.....	20	12·2	19	15·5	60	20·3	55	46·3	62
8·5	3·5	1·925	30	.....	.....	11	18	15	59·5	18·5	49·5	45	63
7·8	3·6	1·93	35·3	.....	20	10	18·7	15	59·7	20	50·5	44·7	64
7·6	3·6	1·594	27·4	.....	15	10·4	15·5	13·3	51·7	15·3	43·8	37·5	65
7·1	3·1	1·68	26·4	.....	17·5	10·2	16·2	13·1	52·4	14·8	43·2	37·4	66
7·3	4·1	1·92	31·9	.....	.....	10·2	17·2	13·4	56·9	15·5	44	38·5	67
8·2	4·3	1·85	32·5	.....	.....	11	17·7	13·5	55	15·3	48·5	41	68
7	4·5	2·17	37·2	.....	18·3	10·3	18·1	15·4	60	18·8	47·8	42·1	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
f. Grocers quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·2	7·0	42·4	61·5	19·3	14·0	2·8	35·3	50·8	11·3	5·0	14·826b
Nova Scotia (average)	7·0	6·7	46·6	59·8	19·0	10·0	2·8	39·8	49·1	12·0	5·0	15·250
1—Sydney	7	6·6	48·1	59·8	20·6	10·3	2·8	43·7	47·6	12·1	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7	7	48·3	59·6	20·8	10·5	3·1	40	46·7	12·5	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·9	6·5	46·4	61	17·2	9·5	2·9	38·3	46	11·8	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·9	6·8	44	58·5	20·4	9·6	2·7	37·7	50	12·4	4·9	15·25
5—Windsor	7	6·7	45	60	17·5	10	2·5	.....	55	11	5	.....
6—Truro	6·9	6·6	48	59·7	17·5	10	2·8	39·2	49·4	12·4	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·0	6·4	43·1	59·5	18·2	13·8	2·7	42·7	54·2	12·4	4·9	14·500
New Brunswick (average)	7·0	6·8	48·8	59·8	18·7	10·5	2·8	40·6	53·3	12·1	5·0	15·500
8—Moncton	7·1	6·9	51·2	60	19·8	9·9	2·9	43·1	56·1	12	5	16·00g
9—Saint John	6·9	6·8	45·5	59·4	18·5	10·5	2·7	42·8	53·7	12·3	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	7·1	6·9	48·5	59·3	17·3	10·8	2·7	35·7	53·2	11·6	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·9	6·6	50	60·5	19	10·6	2·7	40·7	50	12·4	5	.....
Quebec (average)	7·1	6·7	39·9	62·1	20·0	13·1	3·0	40·5	49·5	10·5	5·0	14·350
12—Quebec	7·3	6·8	41·8	65·7	19·7	15·5	2·7	38·1	60	10·3	5	14·00
13—Three Rivers	7·3	7	41	68·7	20·1	15	3·4	42·8	55	12·7	5	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	7	6·8	37·6	65	21·9	12·3	3·1	42·3	49	10·8	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	7·3	6·9	36·5	57·3	19·2	10·4	3·2	36	.....	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·8	40·8	55·8	17·5	13	2·3	34	45	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·9	6·7	36·3	52·8	19	12·4	3·6	44	45	10	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7	6·6	41·2	65·3	20·3	13	2·9	43·3	45	10	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	6·8	6·6	43·4	64·5	19·5	14	2·9	42·1	52	10·3	5	14·50
20—Hull	6·8	6·5	40·8	63·6	22·5	12·1	3	42·2	45	10·6	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	7·0	6·8	42·4	63·5	19·2	11·9	2·6	33·7	49·5	10·6	4·9	14·550
21—Ottawa	6·9	6·6	43·5	62·1	19·1	13·4	3	36·4	56·2	10	4·8	14·75
22—Brockville	6·9	6·7	42·2	62	19·4	11·2	2·6	33	47	10	5·1	14·00
23—Kingston	6·9	6·7	41·6	61·3	18·8	11·9	2·8	33·2	46·4	10·1	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·9	6·6	41·8	62	18·9	10·7	2·7	29·5	47·5	10·6	4·7	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·8	6·7	44·1	57·7	17·4	12·4	2·4	35·6	52·2	10·7	4·8	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·3	43·4	62·1	19·3	10·5	2·5	32·4	50	10·5	4·8	14·00
27—Orillia	6·9	6·9	36·7	63·6	19·2	10	2·3	33·8	54·7	10	5	15·25
28—Toronto	7	6·6	45·7	64	17·4	11·4	2·5	33·7	52·5	10·3	4·6	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·8	6·6	44·7	65·7	19	11·3	2·5	33·8	60	10·3	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·2	6·9	45·4	66·4	19·2	12	2·5	38·3	50	11·1	5·2	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6·8	6·6	42·9	63·7	18·2	10·8	2·4	34·8	45	10·2	4·9	13·50
32—Brantford	6·9	6·8	45	64·1	19·2	10·6	2·5	36·4	45·8	10	5·2	14·50
33—Galt	6·9	6·8	44·3	62·3	18·8	11·3	2·6	35·2	46·4	10·3	4·9	14·00
34—Guelph	6·7	6·6	43·4	62·6	21·3	10·2	2·6	32·5	44·7	10·3	5	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·8	6·8	40·8	67·4	20·1	10·7	2·4	38·1	50	10·1	4·9	14·50
36—Woodstock	7·2	7	39	61	17	10	2·8	30·5	42	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·8	6·8	40·4	61·9	19·7	10·9	2·6	32·8	48·3	10·2	5	14·50
38—London	6·8	6·7	45·1	64·2	18·6	10·8	2·3	31·3	45	10	4·7	14·00
39—St. Thomas	7·1	6·9	47·6	67·6	18	12·3	2·4	37·1	48·1	10·4	5·5	13·50
40—Chatham	7	6·9	45·8	63·3	16·3	12·2	2·1	35	52·5	10	4·6	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·7	6·6	36	60·8	18	11·1	2·3	30·4	45	10	4·6	12·50
42—Sarnia	7·1	7·1	44	65·7	18·8	10·4	2·2	32·1	46·5	10	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	7·1	7·1	42·5	66·2	18·8	10	2·2	29·1	47·5	10	5·1	14·00
44—North Bay	7·5	7	46·2	62·3	21	15·1	3	35	45	12	4·9	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·4	7·1	38·3	69·6	21·2	13·2	2·8	34·2	56	12·5	5	16·75
46—Cobalt	7·7	7·5	43·8	63·6	20·2	14·3	2·7	31·7	50	13	5	19·00
47—Timmins	7·5	7·3	41·3	63·2	19·2	15·4	3·3	31	.....	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	6·9	37·4	64·8	20·2	14·2	2·5	32·5	50	12·4	4·7	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·9	6·7	39·7	61·7	22·1	15	2·5	31·7	60	11·5	4·8	15·50
50—Fort William	7·3	7·1	40·7	62·1	20·3	13·8	2·7	41·1	52·5	10·7	4·8	15·50
Manitoba (average)	7·6	7·4	38·1	56·5	19·8	14·0	2·8	27·7	52·1	13·0	5·2	20·000
51—Winnipeg	7·4	7·2	40·2	55·9	18·7	13·6	2·8	28·5	54·2	12·3	5·3	18·50
52—Brandon	7·7	7·6	35·9	57	20·9	14·3	2·8	26·9	50	13·7	5·4	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	8·0	8·1	42·1	60·3	20·6	19·6	2·9	33·2	57·1	12·3	5·0	.....
53—Regina	8·1	8·4	41·6	60·5	18·3	18·4a	2·8	32·7	56·7	13	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·1	8	40·5	61	20·2	21·6a	3·4	37	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	8	43·8	61·3	21·1	20·3a	2·8	32	57·5	14	4·8	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·6	7·8	42·6	58·3	22·7	18a	2·6	31·2	.....	10	5	.....
Alberta (average)	7·6	7·6	39·6	59·6	18·7	18·9	2·9	28·8	52·5	13·1	5·0	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·6	7·6	40·5	60·4	18	21·7a	2·9	26	.....	.....	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·7	7·7	41·2	59·7	20	19·9a	3	27·5	60	13·7	5·4	.....
59—Edmonton	7·6	7·5	41·9	56·6	18·2	18a	3	32	50	14	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·5	7·7	37·7	59·5	19·7	17·7a	2·9	27·1	50	11	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·7	7·6	36·5	61·8	17·5	17a	2·8	31·2	50	13·5	5·3	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	7·4	7·1	41·5	59·2	19·8	21·8	3·1	35·5	54·5	11·8	5·3	.....
62—Fernie	8·4	7·9	41·7	56·7	15	22·5a	2·8	37·5	55	13	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·7	8	38·5	62·5	18·5	25a	3·8	37·5	.....	14	5	.....
64—Trail	7·7	7·1	41·4	61·2	21·2	23·3a	3·4	29·3	54	14	5·3	.....
65—New Westminster	6·7	6·4	42	55	19·2	20a	2·8	32·5	50	10·7	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·8	6·6	41·1	56·2	18·9	19·4a	2·7	31·7	55	10·5	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	7·5	6·9	43·2	58·7	22·6	20·6a	2·9	36·8	57·8	10·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·3	6·8	41	60·7	20·2	20a	3·1	46·2	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·2	6·8	42·8	62·3	22·7	23·3a	3·1	32·5	55	10	7·1	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·627	**12·215**	**9·704**	**11·718**	**7·152**	**8·599**	**7·430**	**26·3**	**9·2**	**24·220**	**17·808**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**7·167**	**6·000**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**21·250**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00– 9·00	5·00	30	8·7	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250–9·650	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**22·4**	**10·0**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·250	**12·250**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·0**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·9g	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	28·6	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·75–10·75	12·50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	9·4	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	9·8	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**12·214**	**10·860**	**11·583**	**8·195**	**8·524**	**8·200**	**22·6**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·33c	12·33c	11·00c	11·00c	7·50c	21·1	9·5	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·50–10·00	11·50	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23	9·4	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·1	9·5	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	8·9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·8	8·4	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
8·75– 9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	8·25c	.....	6·00c	.....	24·2	9·1	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	24·9	8·6	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·608	**12·147**	**10·250**	**12·583**	**7·765**	**9·842**	**8·792**	**24·7**	**8·9**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·8	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24	9·3	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·1	9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	23	8·2	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	19·8	9·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
10·25	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·00	.....	24	8·8	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00d	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·8	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·50g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	21·7g	8·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	12·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24g	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·75	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·8	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·1	8·6	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00	12·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24·1	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	12·00	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24	9	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00d	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23	8·9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
10·50–12·50d	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
9·00–12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	22·5	9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·25–12·50d	11·75–12·25	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·7	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50d	12·00	.....	15·00–16·00	.....	11·00–12·00	8·00c	24·7	9·1	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20·5g	8·1	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50d	10·50	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00–14·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·3	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
9·00– 9·50	11·50–12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·4	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	.....	7·00	7·50– 9·00	5·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50d	14·00–14·50	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·3	9·5	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32·2	9	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	16·25	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9	p	p	47
8·00–11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26·9	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·800	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·250**	**7·000**	**26·5**	**9·5**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6·50–9·00	6·50– 9·50	7·00	26·6	9·5	25·00–37·00	18·00–25·00	51
4·75–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·4	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·356	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	25·8	9·8	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·4	9·3	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·2**	**9·4**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28g	9·5	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	9·3	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·594**	**7·089**	**4·725**	**33·7**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·438**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·00	30	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	31·2	9·4	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·2	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	.....	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·8	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively.
$35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1938	Oct 1939	‡ Nov. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·7	94·9	95·7	79·5	68·9	77·2	83·1	73·5	79·3	80·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·3	87·3	93·5	62·6	61·0	79·1	84·5	60·2	68·1	68·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·9	110·3	108·4	93·4	63·5	73·5	80·7	73·3	79·9	80·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·5	92·2	89·8	77·5	70·9	69·6	69·2	66·4	74·9	78·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·8	98·6	93·1	85·8	64·4	69·4	75·7	76·3	83·6	84·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·8	93·4	89·3	86·1	88·3	104·1	98·2	100·6	102·0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·0	94·1	96·7	73·5	66·2	74·0	73·7	72·7	74·9	74·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·4	92·8	92·8	89·4	85·1	85·0	87·4	86·2	86·1	86·5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·5	94·3	95·1	90·9	81·0	78·8	81·3	79·4	81·5	83·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·5	95·1	94·3	84·5	73·0	76·0	79·7	74·8	79·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	99·1	100·3	83·9	67·1	76·2	81·6	72·0	78·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	97·5	92·4	90·3	84·9	77·0	75·8	78·5	76·7	80·1	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·2	93·4	95·1	73·4	64·3	76·3	82·4	68·0	74·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	100·8	92·8	94·5	90·9	85·4	89·5	94·5	95·3	96·4	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·8	93·5	95·2	71·4	62·0	74·8	81·0	65·0	71·5	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·9	98·3	98·2	85·7	80·7	86·6	91·8	89·3	92·5	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·5	92·4	94·5	68·2	58·8	72·8	79·2	60·9	67·9	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·9	86·5	91·1	63·5	60·8	74·9	79·6	58·8	65·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·7	107·5	105·2	90·6	64·6	74·4	80·6	73·9	80·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·0	96·1	101·5	66·3	54·6	77·1	83·9	64·9	64·5	65·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·4	109·6	109·7	92·0	69·5	71·3	76·0	70·5	79·6	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·8	98·6	92·9	85·5	64·6	69·3	75·4	75·9	83·3	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·8	91·7	92·1	85·7	81·7	83·3	88·2	85·9	86·5	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·4	94·4	97·2	70·4	59·3	75·8	81·1	64·6	71·2	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·4	94·2	93·5	82·8	71·7	75·4	80·7	74·0	78·8	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended December 1, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1284)

Retail Prices

Meat prices at the beginning of November were down somewhat in the average following the advances in the previous month. Sirloin steak averaged 28·7 cents per pound as compared with 29·9 for October 1. Round steak also was 1 cent per pound lower for November at 24·5 cents per pound. Mutton declined from 24·6 cents per pound to 24·2 cents; fresh pork from 24·5 cents to 23·8 cents and breakfast bacon from 32·4 cents to 31·7 cents. Lard was slightly higher at 13·7 cents per pound. Fresh eggs were generally considerably higher except in cities in British Columbia where there were some declines. The Dominion average price was up from 38 cents per dozen to 41·9 cents. Milk was fractionally higher at 10·9 cents per quart. Creamery butter advanced in the average from 31·9 cents per pound to 32·6 cents. Cheese averaged ½ cent per pound higher at 22·8 cents. Flour was fractionally lower at 3·4 cents per pound in November following a substantial advance at the beginning of October. The price of canned vegetables was again higher, tomatoes averaging 11·7 cents per tin in November, 11·3 cents in October and 10·6 cents in September. The price of beans averaged 6·9 cents for November 1, 6·4 for October and 5·1 cents for September.

Potatoes per 100 pounds were lower in most of the cities following the advances the previous month. The Dominion average price was $1.66 for November; $1.73 for October and $1.51 for September. Granulated sugar was nearly ½ cent per pound higher at 7·2 cents per pound. The price of coffee averaged 34 cents per pound in September, 40·2 cents in October and 42·4 cents in November. Anthracite coal rose in several localities the Dominion average price being up from $14.57 per ton to $14.83. Bituminous coal also was higher averaging $9.63 per ton as compared with $9.55 the previous month.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of November: Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14.50-$15.50; Saint

John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15.50 and $14.50; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15 and $15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50 and $15; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $19.50; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effects upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930 = 100, was 110·7 for October as compared to 105·2 for September, an increase of 5·2 per cent for the month. As in September, each of the eleven groups making up the "all items" index showed increases. The index for the combined food and tobacco groups was up 8·4 per cent for the month, there having been increases of 6·6 per cent in the index of cereals, 4·5 per cent in that for meat, fish and eggs and 12·4 per cent in other food and tobacco. The index for the combined industrial materials and manufactures groups showed an increase of 3·6 per cent, the most important increase being one of 10·2 per cent in textiles (other than wool and cotton); wool prices increased 8·3 per cent and cotton prices increased 4·2 per cent. The index for chemicals and oils increased 5·2 per cent. Comparing the "all items" index for October, 1939, with that for October, 1938, we find that there has been an increase of 11·7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 169 at the beginning of November as compared with 165 a month earlier, an increase of 2·4 per cent. The index of food prices increased from 150 to 154 or 2·7 per cent during the month. During October there was an increase in the retail prices of bacon, and a seasonal rise in the prices of eggs. There were also slight increases in the average retail prices of cheese, butter, tea, meat, potatoes and milk. On the other hand there was a reduction in the prices of fish (which had risen sharply during September) and the average price of margarine declined slightly due to the introduction of a standard blend. The index of clothing prices increased 1·1 per cent, that for fuel and lighting materials increased 1·4 per cent and that for sundries increased 2·7 per cent. The index of rents was unchanged.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 173 at mid-August as compared with 172 at mid-May. During the quarter the index of food prices increased from 157 to 158 while those for clothing and for fuel and light were unchanged at 225 and 180 respectively.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 79·1 for September as compared with 75·0 for August, an increase of 5·5 per cent for the month. Each of the ten groups making up the index showed advances during the month which followed the outbreak of the European war. The index of farm products increased 12·6 per cent, while that for foods increased 11·8 per cent; the index for the hides and leather group rose 6·3 per cent during the month and that for textile products was up 5·8 per cent. Other increases were

less than 5 per cent. Compared with the corresponding figure for September, 1938, the September index was up 1·0 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the base 1913 = 100, was 144·2 on September 15, 1939, showing an increase of 1·2 per cent over the figure for June 15, which was 142·5. During the quarter the index of food prices rose from 120·9 to 125·3, that for fuel and lighting materials, from 158·4 to 159·6, that for furniture, from 174·4 to 175·0 and that for sundries from 196·4 to 196·8. The index of rent declined from 113·2 to 113·1 while that for clothing was unchanged at 145·3.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 = 100, was 85·8 for October as compared with 85·9 for September, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. The food group (which is based on the food price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for October 17, 1939) showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent and sundries declined 0·2 per cent. The index of prices of fuel and lighting materials rose 0·9 per cent, due to an increase of 1·6 per cent in the price of coal. The index of clothing prices was up 0·6 per cent while that for housing was up 0·1 per cent. The general index for October, 1939, was exactly the same as that for October, 1938.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Saskatchewan Farm Labourer awarded Damages for Accident

Damages of $800 and medical and other expenses as well as costs of the action were awarded by Mr. Justice Embury of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench in August to the plaintiff, a farm labourer, for an injury in the course of employment.

The accident occurred while the plaintiff was feeding into a fodder-cutting machine straw which was pushed towards him by the defendant employer. There was evidence that the latter pushed forward the straw too rapidly to permit the plaintiff to give proper attention to the machine. The lack of a safety device for shutting off the power was considered the likely cause of a more serious injury than might otherwise have occurred. These factors were held to constitute negligence on the part of the employer. The Court rejected the arguments that there had been contributory negligence and assumption of risk on the part of the plaintiff. *Mazurkewich v. Bawkowy* (1939) 3 Western Weekly Reports 63.

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937 Declared intra vires

On September 8 Mr. Justice Ewing of the Alberta Supreme Court dismissed with costs the application of the plaintiff company to have declared ultra vires the Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937. Mr. Justice Howson of the same Court had previously dismissed an action by the same plaintiff for judgment on validity of this and other Acts. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, p. 114). Its purpose being to regulate business within the province, the Act was held to be intra vires and to apply to a wholesale company importing and exporting goods from and to other provinces.

The company, which has since 1922 carried on this business, had refused to apply for a licence and pay the fee required of wholesalers by an order of the Minister of Trade and Industry issued under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act, 1937. It claimed that the provincial Legislature had no power to compel a company incorporated under a Dominion law to take out a licence and the Minister had no authority to make the order.

The Court reviewed several decisions of the Privy Council in cases involving the question of the power of the provincial Legislature to impose licences and also the position of Dominion corporations in their relation to provincial laws. From these it was obvious that the province may validly regulate businesses within the province through licences or impose licences for revenue purposes. Further, as to companies incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act, the Court pointed out that Privy Council judgments lay down in effect, that while "provincial legislation cannot validly destroy the status and powers conferred on a Dominion company by Act of the Parliament of Canada,. . . . the powers of a Dominion company cannot be exercised in contravention of the laws of the province restricting the rights of the public generally in the province" and "the complete destruction of the trade of a Dominion company in a province may be an incidental result of valid provincial legislation." The opinion of Mr. Justice McGillivray of the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court in a similar case in 1932 was that the question is whether the legislation "is aimed at and affects Dominion company powers as distinguished from being aimed at and affecting a trade or business in the province which Dominion companies may happen to be engaged in in common with provincial companies and natural persons."

The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act here in question appeared to the Court to have no other purpose than the regulation of business in the province. It applies to trades, businesses, industries, and occupations carried on in Alberta, whether carried on by individuals or companies incorporated under either provincial or Dominion law.

As regards the argument that the Act is "beyond the competence of the Legislature because it delegates legislative powers to the Minister" it was held that only administrative or quasi-judicial powers were granted and they were ancillary to the purpose of the Act.

The argument was also held to fail that this statute is part of a general scheme of legislation of which Social Credit is the basis, and that as The Alberta Social Credit Act, 1937, has been declared invalid this statute being an integral part of that scheme is also invalid. An Act called the Department of Trade and Industry Act which gave to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council similar powers to those now vested in the Minister of Trade and Industry was passed before "Social Credit" became an inssue. *Motor Supply Company v. Attorney-General for Alberta and Minister of Trade and Industry,* (1939) 3 Western Weekly Reports 65.

Contractor Ordered to Pay Overtime Rate Fixed by Collective Agreement in Quebec

On May 17, Mr. Justice Demers of the Superior Court of Montreal allowed the action of the joint committee in the building trades to compel the defendant contractor for the construction of a church to pay his workmen the overtime rate of time and a half fixed by the collective agreement which had been made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act for the building trades in the district. The penalty fixed by the Act of "20 per cent of the difference between the wage made obligatory and that actually paid" was also allowed.

The defendant could not avail himself of the section of the agreement which permits payment at the regular rate for overtime on urgent or special work which, for sufficient reasons, cannot be performed during the regular hours because he had no authorization from the joint committee as the section requires.

Although the claim was for $421.34 plus $84.27 penalty, the Court calculated the unpaid wages to be $371.99 which with the penalty of $74.40 brought the amount of the judgment to $446.39, the defendant to pay the costs. *Comité Conjoint des Métiers de la Construction v. Boileau* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 422.

Penalty Imposed on Quebec Contractor who Paid Rates Fixed in Collective Agreement only when Claimed by Joint Committee

Mr. Justice Boyer of the Superior Court of Montreal on September 15 allowed the claim of a joint committee of the building trades for $135.65 being the statutory penalty of 20 per cent of the difference between the wage made obligatory and that actually paid in cases where the rate made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act was not paid.

The defendant admitted that the hourly rate fixed in the agreement was not paid until a letter was received from the plaintiff asking for the balance of wages due plus the penalty. He then paid the wages owing but not the penalty. The Court held that the offence was not wiped out by complying at that late date. The defendant had been given an opportunity to avoid the costs of action and could not be allowed to profit by delaying payment contrary to the terms of the Act. *Building Trades Joint Committee v. Elie,* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 453.

Operator of One-Man Shop not Liable to Pay Assessment under Quebec Collective Agreements Act

On October 3 Mr. Justice Guerin of the Superior Court of Montreal dismissed an action by the joint committee for the shoe-repairing industry to collect from the defendant operating a one-man shop the assessment levied on employers or on employers and employees to pay the expenses of the committee in enforcing the agreement made obligatory for the industry under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. The complaint did not specify whether the defendant was assessed as an employer or as an employee but it was claimed that if he was not an employer he must be an employee and in either case he was liable to pay the assessment. With this the Court disagreed. Since the defendant employed no workmen, he was not an employer within the meaning of the Act and, even if he was an "employee" as defined by the Act, authority to collect the levy from an employee is given only when it is also collected from his employer. *Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Réparation des Chaussures v. Kotik,* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 412.

Montreal Employer Fined for Employing Women in Clothing Factory After 6 p.m.

A fine of $20 and costs with the alternative of eight days' imprisonment for violating the provisions of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act by allowing women to work after 6 o'clock at night was imposed by Mr. Justice Guerin of the Superior Court of Montreal on Charles Rothman, manager of the Rose Dress Manufacturing Company.

The defence contended (1) that the action which was brought in the first place against the Rose Dress Manufacturing Company should fail since the latter was not a legal person and (2) that the standard time of the alleged offence was actually not after 6 p.m. The Standard Time Act provided that when any question as to time arose, the time referred to or intended was standard time but a 1928 amendment makes it clear that a municipality may alter standard time. The Court held that the legal time in Montreal was daylight saving time as fixed by the City Council. As to the designation of the defendant, it was agreed that it had been defective but since counsel had appeared to act for the company and no objection had been raised at the time of entering the statement of defence or until the evidence for the prosecution was completed and since the plaintiff had not been prejudiced in any way, objection to the form could not later be sustained in view of the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act. *Rex v. Rose Dress Manufacturing Company* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 418.

Quebec Stationary Engineman Allowed Wages Fixed by Fair Wage Order

A claim for wages under an order of the Quebec Fair Wage Board was allowed by Mr. Justice Mackinnon of the Superior Court of Montreal on May 12 in the action of a fourth-class stationary engineman for $527.99, the balance of wages due, plus interest and costs, for work done during 1938 while he was employed in a hospital.

The Court refused to accept the defence that the Fair Wage Act and Order 6 relating to stationary engineers did not apply to persons employed in hospitals and other charitable institutions during the period of the plaintiff's employment. An order in council of February 24, 1939, (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, p. 397), which expressly repeals, from January 1, 1939, that part of Order 6 which applies to hospitals was referred to as evidence that the Order originally applied to such places. The defence that the Act and the order are ultra vires as regards hospitals and other charitable institutions could not be considered as no notice of this plea had been given the Attorney-General. *Collins v. Homoeopathic Hospital of Montreal,* (1939) 77 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 404.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1938

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PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1938*

Wholesale prices in many of the principal countries declined during 1938, continuing the downward movement which commenced about the middle of 1937, following the irregular recovery in prices from the low levels of the depression. The decline during the last eighteen months was due mainly to lower prices for certain farm products, notably grains and raw textiles, and for certain other raw materials. A significant factor in the movement was the increase in world stocks of primary commodities in this period. Important exceptions to the downward movement were recorded in France and Japan, where prices have continued to rise for a number of years, and in Germany and Italy, where changes were slight in 1938. The recovery in prices from the low levels commenced in 1933, except in those countries whose currencies remained on a gold basis, some until 1935 or 1936. Retail prices and the cost of living remained relatively stable in most countries during the year, except in France and Japan where there was considerable advance.

The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1938

The index number of changes in the cost of living on the basis of prices in 1913 as 100, was 131 in December as compared with 132 in January, this latter figure continuing throughout the year until November except for an increase to 134 in August due chiefly to a seasonal advance in the price of potatoes. In 1937 the index number had risen from 129 in January to 133 in December in continuation of the recovery which began in June, 1933, when the index number was 120. The changes during the year were chiefly in the food and rent groups, the former falling from 118 in January to 113 in December while rent rose from 142 in January to 148. Clothing fell slightly in December and fuel showed a small increase in November.

At the end of the year, therefore, the index for all items was about nine per cent higher than in the summer of 1933 when the low point during the depression was recorded. The recovery since 1933 was most pronounced in the food group though rent and clothing also advanced substantially while fuel and sundries were little changed. In spite of the advance in the cost of living since 1933 the index number in December, 1938, was still 18 per cent lower than in December, 1929, the figures being 131 and 160 respectively.

The food group has recorded considerably greater changes than the other groups in recent years and having the greatest weight in the construction of the index number has therefore been the most important factor in its movement since 1929. The index number for the group declined from 120 in December, 1937, to 116 in May, 1938, and then advanced to 120 in August. Since August the movement was downward to the end of the year, the figure 113 in December being about six per cent lower than in December, 1937, and 30 per cent lower than in December, 1929, but 24 per cent higher than the lowest level recorded in the depression in 1933. Of the twenty-nine items included in the list of foods 17 were lower in cost at the end of 1938 than at the end of 1937, seven were higher and five were unchanged. In this comparison the largest declines were recorded in lard, butter, bread and flour and the only advance of importance was in potatoes.

Rent for workingmen's houses advanced about four per cent during the spring of 1938, continuing the movement in progress since the autumn of 1934. The advance from the low point in 1934 down to the end of 1938 was nearly 16 per cent. The index is now about 6·5 per cent lower than in 1929.

In the fuel and light group the movement in 1938 was slight, as in recent years, there being a seasonal fall in the price of coal and wood in the spring and an advance in the autumn. The index for the group, now about 10 per cent lower than in 1929, has changed little in recent years, being however somewhat lower than in 1933 in contrast to advances in other groups.

The index for the clothing group changed little during the year, being one per cent lower in December than at the end of 1937. The advance in this group since 1933 was about 10 per cent. It is still 25 per cent lower than in 1929.

Table I brings down to the end of 1938 the index number of the cost of living in Canada, based on prices in 1913 as 100, and shows the percentage changes in the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the list of staple foods, fuel and lighting,

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows: weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries).

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA SINCE 1914

All items—Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing and Sundries, Average Prices in 1913 = 100

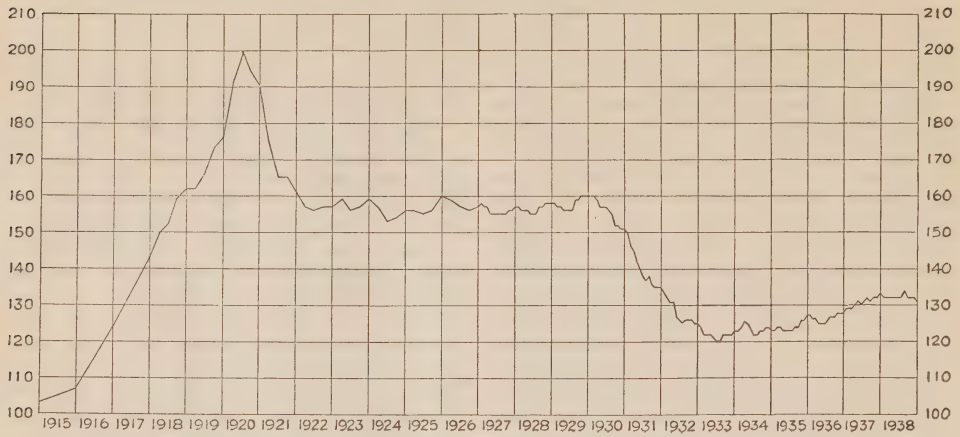


TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*	—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103	Mar. 1932.....	99	151	158	123	162	131
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107	June 1932.....	93	148	147	120	162	126
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124	Sept. 1932.....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143	Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162							
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176	Mar. 1933.....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190	June 1933.....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161	Sept. 1933.....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157	Dec. 1933.....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Dec. 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159							
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156	Mar. 1934.....	109	143	129	113	156	126
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160	June 1934.....	101	141	128	113	156	122
							Sept. 1934.....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Mar. 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159	Dec. 1934.....	103	144	129	115	154	123
June 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157							
Sept. 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156	Mar. 1935.....	104	143	129	113	155	124
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157	June 1935.....	103	139	131	113	154	123
							Sept. 1935.....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Mar. 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157	Dec. 1935.....	111	141	132	115	154	127
June 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155							
Sept. 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155	Mar. 1936.....	111	142	132	114	154	126
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157	June 1936.....	106	140	133	114	154	125
							Sept. 1936.....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Mar. 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156	Dec. 1936.....	114	142	135	115	154	128
June 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155							
Sept. 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157	Mar. 1937.....	116	141	135	117	154	129
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158	June 1937.....	116	138	140	117	154	130
							Sept. 1937.....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Mar. 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157	Dec. 1937.....	120	140	142	118	157	133
June 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156							
Sept. 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159	Jan. 1938.....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160	Feb. 1938.....	117	140	142	118	156	132
							Mar. 1938.....	118	140	142	119	156	132
Mar 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159	April 1938.....	118	140	142	119	156	132
June 1930.....	151	156	160	155	166	157	May 1938.....	116	140	144	119	156	132
Sept. 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152	June 1938.....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151	July 1938.....	117	139	148	118	156	132
							Aug. 1938.....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Mar. 1931.....	124	156	160	141	164	145	Sept. 1938.....	116	139	148	118	156	132
June 1931.....	111	153	158	137	164	138	Oct. 1938.....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Sept. 1931.....	109	151	158	127	163	136	Nov. 1938.....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135	Dec. 1938.....	113	141	148	117	156	131

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

and rent entering into a weekly family budget published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, as differences in rates in the various cities are greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Tables II and III show the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget in terms of average retail prices for the Dominion by groups for each province.

Retail prices of meats were higher during the first half of the year than in the corresponding months of 1937 but for the closing months of 1938 were about the same as in 1937. The price of sirloin steak averaged 26·6 cents per pound in 1938 as compared with 26·2 cents in 1937, 23·1 cents in 1936, 21 cents in 1933 and the pre-depression level of 36·3 cents in 1929. The average price in December, 1938, was 24·9 cents per pound as compared with 25 cents in December, 1937. Fresh pork roast averaged 24·1 cents per pound in 1938 as compared with 22·2 cents in 1937, 15·1 cents in 1933, and 30 cents in 1929. The price in December, 1938, was 22·7 cents per pound and in December, 1937, was 21·9 cents per pound. Beef cattle prices were considerably lower in 1938 than in the previous year following an advance from the levels in 1936 while the prices of bacon hogs toward the end of 1938 were about the same as in 1937 but during the first half of 1938 were higher than in 1937. Exports of cattle and meats were substantially lower in 1938 than in 1937. The numbers of beef cattle on the farms have been declining since 1936 and the numbers of hogs at June 1, 1938, were materially lower than at the same date in 1937. Sales of live stock at the stock yards were much lower during 1938 than in the previous year and inspected slaughterings were also less. The price of lard in December at an average of 14·4 cents per pound was about 2·5 cents per pound lower than in December, 1937.

The price of fresh eggs averaged slightly lower in 1938 than in 1937 and showed the usual seasonal movement, declining from 45 cents per dozen in December, 1937, to 25·9 cents in May, 1938, and advancing to 44 cents in December. The production of creamery butter during the first eleven months of 1938 was the highest on record and about 10 per cent greater than in the same period of 1937. Stocks in cold storage at the end of the year were about 40 per cent greater than at the end of 1937. The usual seasonal advance in prices during the autumn did not materialize in 1938 and in December the price 26·7 cents per pound was at the lowest level recorded in more than two years as compared with 39·7 cents per pound in April, 1938, which was the highest level recorded since 1930. The average price for the year 1938 at 32 cents per pound was slightly higher than in 1937 as compared with 25·3 cents in 1932, the lowest yearly average in recent years, and 47 cents in 1929. The price of milk averaged 10·9 cents per quart in 1938, 10·8 cents in 1937, 9·3 cents in 1933 and 12·3 cents in 1929.

The price of flour reflecting to some extent the much lower prices for wheat declined from an average of 4·5 cents per pound in December, 1937, to 3·2 cents in December, 1938. The yearly average price was 4 cents per pound in 1938, 4·5 cents in 1937, 3·6 cents in 1936, 2·9 cents in 1933 and 5·1 cents in 1929. The price of bread declined gradually since August averaging 6·7 cents per pound at the end of the year as compared with 7·3 cents at the end of 1937. The price of potatoes, $1.18 per 90 pounds, in December, 1938, was the highest recorded during the year with the exception of August when the price was $1.41 for 90 pounds with the marketing of the new crop. From January to July the price ranged between 90 cents and $1. Comparative prices in 1937 were 95 cents for 90 pounds in December and a range between $1.45 and $1.95 from January to August. The crop in 1938 was estimated to be about 15 per cent smaller than in 1937. Onions were 5·2 cents per pound in January, 1938, and 3·9 cents in December. Canned vegetables averaged gradually lower during the year, tomatoes, peas and corn each declining about 10 per cent. The price of United States anthracite coal averaged $14.62 per ton in December, 1938, as compared with $14.18 in July, $14.42 in December, 1937, $14.03 in July and $14.77 in January.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1938

The accompanying tables V, VI and VII show the index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodities being arranged

TABLE II.—COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN RENT ENTERING INTO

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to

	Commodity	Quantity	1920 Jan.	1921 Jan.	1922 Jan.	1923 Jan.	1924 Jan.	1925 Jan.	1926 Jan.	1927 Jan.	1928 Jan.	1929 Jan.	1930 Jan.	1931 Jan.	1932 Jan.	1933 Jan.	1934 Jan.
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
1	Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	56·4	57·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	63·0	50·2	41·2	40·0
2	Beef, shoulder	2 "	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	30·6	31·8	36·4	43·2	45·4	37·2	26·8	22·2	21·8
3	Veal, shoulder	1 "	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·5	19·9	21·7	23·9	25·1	22·0	15·4	12·2	12·0
4	Mutton, roast	1 "	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·9	28·5	29·0	30·1	31·0	26·9	22·1	16·6	19·0
5	Pork, leg	1 "	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·5	28·8	25·9	27·2	29·8	25·9	15·9	12·7	16·6
6	Pork, salt	2 "	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·8	54·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	52·6	34·4	28·0	31·4
7	Bacon, breakfast	1 "	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·4	41·8	37·2	38·4	39·4	38·3	20·9	18·1	21·6
8	Lard, pure	2 "	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·8	46·4	44·2	44·8	42·6	41·6	25·6	24·6	27·0
9	Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	62·8	66·5	64·3	60·2	64·4	50·5	41·8	39·1	40·7
10	Eggs, storage	1 "	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	51·9	50·1	52·7	52·0	48·4	52·1	40·1	32·6	29·5	30·2
11	Milk	6 qts.	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·8	75·0	77·4	72·6	63·0	57·0	58·2
12	Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·0	86·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	67·6	48·8	45·6	48·8
13	Butter, creamery	1 "	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50·7	47·9	47·0	48·3	47·5	37·3	27·5	26·1	28·4
14	†Cheese, old	1 "	40·9	39·2	32·6	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·7
15	†Cheese, new	1 "	38·1	37·5	29·3	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·7
16	Bread	15 "	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	115·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	99·0	90·0	84·0	88·5
17	†Flour, family	10 "	74·0	68·0	48·0	44·0	42·0	55·0	54·0	52·0	52·0	50·0	53·0	37·0	31·0	26·0	31·0
18	Rolled oats	5 "	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	30·5	31·5	31·5	32·0	26·5	23·5	23·0	25·0
19	†Rice	2 "	30·4	28·2	19·6	21·0	20·8	21·6	22·0	21·8	21·2	21·0	20·6	19·6	17·4	16·4	16·2
20	Beans, handpicked	2 "	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·0	16·2	16·0	21·2	20·8	15·4	9·6	7·8	8·8
21	Apples, evaporated	1 "	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	20·3	20·2	19·4	20·6	21·3	19·6	16·5	15·5	15·5
22	Prunes, medium	1 "	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·4	13·9	13·6	16·0	12·6	11·7	10·8	12·3
23	Sugar, granulated	4 "	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	33·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	25·6	24·4	23·2	32·0
24	Sugar, yellow	2 "	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·8	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·2	11·8	11·2	15·6
25	†Tea, black	¼ "	16·0	14·5	13·5	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	11·4
26	†Tea, green	¼ "	16·7	15·7	15·1	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	11·4
27	Coffee	¼ "	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·1	13·3	11·2	10·2	9·9
28	Potatoes	⅓ bag	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	88·0	68·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	41·7	24·2	31·0	36·5
29	Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
30	All Foods	.....	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·94	7·50
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
31	Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	4·7	4·9	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·8	3·8
32	Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	114·7	105·3	102·7	102·1	101·4	101·4	101·2	96·0	94·9
33	Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·8	64·6	63·7	63·0	63·1	62·5	61·0	58·4	57·9
34	Wood, hard	1/16 cord	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·9	75·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	75·6	69·8	63·6	58·9
35	Wood, soft	1/16 "	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·2	55·9	55·8	55·4	54·3	54·4	50·9	47·8	45·2
36	Coal oil	1 gal.	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·1	31·7	31·2	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·7	27·0	27·5
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37	Fuel and lighting	.....	3·2	74·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·84
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
38	Rent	¼ mo.	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·57
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
39	‡‡Totals	.....	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	20·21	17·59	15·89	15·95

‡‡ An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.
† Kind most sold since October, 1922.

according to "chief component materials" in table V, "purpose" in table VI and "origin" in table VII.

This index number moved gradually downward month by month throughout 1938 continuing the movement which commenced in July, 1937. In this period of about a year and one-half nearly all of the advance of the preceding fourteen months was lost. Certain comparative figures are 73·3 for December, 1938; 82·7 for December, 1937; 87·5 for July, 1937, the peak during recent years; and 71·8 for May, 1936. At the end of 1938 the index number was about 15·5 per cent higher than in February, 1933, the low point during the depression. It was, however, 24 per cent lower than in December, 1929. The decline during the last eighteen months was due in large part to lower prices of fruits, grains, live stock, hides, raw textiles and certain other farm products as well as in non-ferrous metals, flour and other milled products, leather, pulp, pig iron and steel billets. The decline in certain of the non-ferrous metals and raw textiles occurred to a large extent toward the end of 1937.

The prices of many primary products declined more than the prices of finished

CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND A FAMILY BUDGET

show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

1935		1936		1937		1938													
Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
40·0	50·6	45·8	46·8	45·8	58·6	50·4	51·2	50·4	51·8	53·8	57·0	56·8	57·2	55·4	53·6	51·4	49·8	53·2	1
21·6	28·0	25·0	25·4	24·4	32·4	27·6	28·0	28·0	28·8	30·2	32·2	32·2	31·6	30·4	29·4	28·4	28·2	29·6	2
12·1	12·9	14·1	13·3	14·0	14·4	15·2	16·1	15·9	15·6	15·6	16·0	15·7	15·6	15·6	16·1	15·7	15·5	15·7	3
19·7	21·4	21·3	22·5	21·0	24·7	22·0	22·4	23·4	24·3	24·9	25·8	24·7	24·5	23·4	23·0	21·7	22·2	23·5	4
19·4	22·5	21·1	21·9	20·6	22·6	22·1	22·1	22·6	23·6	24·3	24·8	26·2	27·4	25·8	24·8	23·1	22·7	24·1	5
37·8	40·2	40·4	40·2	39·4	40·2	41·8	41·4	41·6	42·0	42·8	43·2	43·8	45·6	44·4	43·6	42·2	41·6	42·8	6
32·3	30·2	29·3	29·5	29·2	29·1	30·7	30·3	30·4	31·9	32·5	33·1	34·2	36·3	35·1	34·0	32·5	30·9	32·7	7
29·2	31·0	35·8	30·6	31·8	33·8	32·8	31·2	30·6	30·8	30·8	30·6	30·6	30·6	30·0	29·8	29·6	28·8	30·5	8
37·0	24·7	41·5	27·2	39·4	27·0	38·3	32·0	32·0	29·0	25·9	27·9	31·0	34·1	36·0	39·7	43·9	44·0	34·5	9
29·5	21·2	33·9	23·4	32·6	22·8	31·3	26·9	27·0	24·4	22·2	23·7	26·7	29·2	30·2	32·9	34·9	34·7	28·7	10
61·8	60·6	61·8	61·2	64·6	64·2	66·0	66·0	66·0	66·0	66·0	65·4	64·8	64·8	65·4	65·4	65·4	65·4	65·6	11
44·4	42·8	54·0	44·6	53·8	50·0	62·2	64·6	70·2	71·4	60·2	56·0	52·6	52·4	51·0	49·6	49·2	48·2	57·2	12
25·5	24·8	30·6	26·2	30·3	28·9	34·7	36·0	39·1	39·7	33·3	31·4	30·0	29·8	28·3	27·2	27·3	26·7	32·0	13
19·4	19·9	20·6	20·7	22·4	23·0	23·3	23·3	23·4	23·7	23·8	23·8	23·8	23·9	23·6	23·3	23·4	23·2	23·5	14
19·4	19·9	20·6	20·7	22·4	23·0	23·3	23·3	23·4	23·7	23·8	23·8	23·8	23·9	23·6	23·3	23·4	23·2	23·5	15
90·0	88·5	93·0	93·0	99·0	105·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	108·0	106·5	103·5	102·0	100·5	106·4	16
34·0	33·0	34·0	34·0	41·0	45·0	45·0	44·0	45·0	44·0	43·0	42·0	41·0	40·0	36·0	34·0	33·0	32·0	39·9	17
26·0	26·0	26·0	25·5	27·5	29·0	29·0	29·0	29·0	28·5	28·5	28·5	28·5	28·5	28·0	27·0	26·5	26·5	28·1	18
15·8	15·6	15·6	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·2	16·4	16·4	19
9·8	10·8	10·8	9·8	13·8	15·6	11·4	11·2	11·0	11·0	10·8	10·8	10·6	10·6	10·6	10·4	10·4	10·2	10·8	20
14·8	16·0	15·5	16·2	16·4	15·8	15·9	15·2	15·1	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·4	15·5	14·8	15·4	15·4	21
12·5	12·4	11·4	10·9	11·4	11·8	11·4	11·2	11·2	11·0	10·8	11·0	11·0	11·1	11·0	10·9	10·9	10·8	11·0	22
25·6	25·6	25·2	24·4	24·8	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·4	26·4	26·0	26·0	25·6	25·6	25·2	25·6	25·2	25·2	25·8	23
12·6	12·6	12·2	12·0	12·2	12·6	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·6	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·6	24
13·2	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·1	13·4	14·4	14·5	14·5	14·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·7	14·7	14·6	25
13·2	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·1	13·4	14·4	14·5	14·5	14·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·7	14·7	14·6	26
9·5	9·3	9·2	8·9	8·9	9·0	8·8	8·8	8·8	8·7	8·7	8·7	8·7	8·6	8·8	8·7	8·6	8·7	8·7	27
24·4	25·4	41·4	65·1	51·6	47·9	32·2	32·0	31·7	30·0	29·0	31·1	32·7	47·0	33·3	34·6	35·8	39·5	34·1	28
·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·8	·8	·9	·9	29
$ 7·51	$ 7·53	$ 8·17	$ 7·97	$ 8·41	$ 8·56	$ 8·68	$ 8·59	$ 8·69	$ 8·69	$ 8·50	$ 8·56	$ 8·57	$ 8·81	$ 8·52	$ 8·45	$ 8·38	$ 8·33	$ 8·56	30
c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	31
95·1	88·7	93·1	90·2	92·3	87·6	90·3	90·3	90·4	90·7	89·8	88·6	88·6	88·9	89·2	89·8	91·2	91·4	89·8	32
58·9	57·9	58·8	58·4	58·6	58·3	58·7	58·6	58·6	58·6	58·7	58·5	58·7	58·7	58·4	58·9	58·8	59·0	58·7	33
62·1	60·8	60·2	60·0	59·4	59·5	60·5	60·4	60·2	60·5	60·7	60·5	60·5	60·5	60·6	60·5	61·0	61·1	60·6	34
46·4	45·4	45·1	45·1	44·9	44·7	45·1	45·2	44·9	45·1	45·1	44·9	44·9	44·9	44·9	44·9	45·2	45·2	45·0	35
27·2	27·3	26·9	27·0	26·8	27·0	26·8	26·5	26·5	26·8	26·7	26·7	26·6	26·6	26·7	26·7	26·7	26·5	26·7	36
$ 2·90	$ 2·80	$ 2·84	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·77	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·79	$ 2·79	$ 2·80	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·83	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	37
$ 5·54	$ 5·57	$ 5·63	$ 5·70	$ 5·77	$ 5·87	$ 5·94	$ 5·94	$ 5·94	$ 5·96	$ 6·02	$ 6·04	$ 6·04	$ 6·06	$ 6·06	$ 6·06	$ 6·04	$ 6·05	$ 6·01	38
$ 15·99	$ 15·94	$ 16·68	$ 16·51	$ 17·04	$ 17·24	$ 17·48	$ 17·39	$ 17·48	$ 17·50	$ 17·36	$ 17·43	$ 17·45	$ 17·70	$ 17·41	$ 17·35	$ 17·29	$ 17·25	$ 17·42	39

products and as a group lost the relatively favourable position gained in 1936 and 1937. Since the recovery in prices commenced from the low levels recorded during the depression in 1933 the index of "raw and partly manufactured goods" moved from a level 23 per cent lower than that of "fully and chiefly manufactured goods" to a point about 7·5 per cent above it in July, 1937, and then downward to nearly 12 per cent below it in December, 1938.

The index for Canadian farm products declined 23 per cent during the year under review, field products being down 35 per cent and animal products two per cent. The index for "producers' goods" was 68·4 in December, 1938, as compared with 82·7 in December, 1937, and 90·3 in July, 1937. The index for "consumers' goods" was 76 in December, 1938," 79·1 in December, 1937, and 81·1 in July, 1937. The decline in the former group during the year was due mainly to lower prices for certain building materials, as well as for materials for the milling industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the meat packing industries and for miscellaneous producers materials. In "consumers' goods" the decline was due mainly to lower prices

TABLE III.—COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE DOMINION AND AND RENT ENTERING

FOOD

—	1920 Jan.	1921 Jan.	1922 Jan.	1923 Jan.	1924 Jan.	1925 Jan.	1926 Jan.	1927 Jan.	1928 Jan.	1929 Jan.	1930 Jan.	1931 Jan.	1932 Jan.	1933 Jan.	1934 Jan.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·94	7·50
Nova Scotia	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·80	11·34	11·12	11·33	11·92	10·21	8·19	7·32	7·81
Prince Edward Island	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·43	9·68	9·76	10·77	10·52	10·32	10·23	11·00	9·81	7·69	7·04	7·35
New Brunswick	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·82	11·42	11·26	11·21	11·81	10·20	8·24	7·32	7·72
Quebec	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·23	10·62	10·37	10·54	11·11	9·24	7·14	6·45	6·95
Ontario	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·66	11·48	11·22	11·27	11·84	9·77	7·56	6·85	7·47
Manitoba	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·83	10·74	10·80	11·13	11·51	9·33	7·36	6·66	7·06
Saskatchewan	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·21	11·47	11·37	11·36	11·90	9·58	7·40	6·66	7·34
Alberta	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·31	11·24	11·29	11·52	12·15	9·51	7·46	6·72	7·32
British Columbia	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·42	12·12	12·16	12·26	12·85	10·89	8·38	7·65	8·24

FUEL AND LIGHT*

Canada	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·84
Nova Scotia	2·65	3·70	3·18	3·20	3·11	2·99	3·03	2·87	2·91	2·88	2·89	2·97	2·78	2·49	2·59
Prince Edward Island	3·15	4·27	3·20	3·54	3·50	3·36	3·02	3·36	2·89	2·94	2·95	2·94	2·94	2·71	2·78
New Brunswick	3·06	4·12	3·45	3·30	3·35	3·15	3·19	3·20	3·12	3·06	3·08	3·05	2·88	2·72	2·70
Quebec	3·18	4·14	3·53	3·63	3·47	3·31	3·48	3·39	3·35	3·36	3·33	3·22	3·15	2·93	2·79
Ontario	3·39	4·36	3·60	3·78	3·62	3·46	3·58	3·45	3·39	3·39	3·37	3·38	3·24	3·04	2·95
Manitoba	3·48	4·52	3·72	3·84	3·84	3·60	3·57	3·51	3·39	3·62	3·62	3·67	3·12	2·95	2·94
Saskatchewan	3·26	3·49	3·34	2·73	2·96	2·81	2·62	2·62	2·69	2·65	2·59	2·48	2·31	1·99	1·91
Alberta	2·68	3·36	2·49	2·59	2·38	2·51	2·41	2·41	2·28	1·92	1·92	1·92	1·81	1·80	1·68
British Columbia	2·97	3·60	3·39	2·99	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·82	2·82	2·82	2·83	2·82	2·76	2·52	2·39

RENT

Canada	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·57
Nova Scotia	4·71	5·93	6·00	5·93	5·58	5·47	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·96	6·08	5·79	5·33
Prince Edward Island	3·75	4·25	5·63	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·75	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·75
New Brunswick	5·19	6·13	6·13	6·59	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·44	6·44	6·09	5·75
Quebec	3·89	4·64	5·29	5·58	5·76	5·76	5·72	5·75	5·79	5·83	5·83	6·03	5·76	5·51	5·07
Ontario	5·78	6·90	7·36	7·35	7·32	7·28	7·23	7·16	7·24	7·30	7·36	7·40	7·03	6·07	5·70
Manitoba	6·56	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	7·81	6·56	5·94
Saskatchewan	8·33	8·59	8·75	8·91	8·91	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·05	6·31	6·09
Alberta	7·19	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·19	7·03	7·03	7·34	7·19	7·50	7·50	7·81	7·27	6·19	5·63
British Columbia	5·23	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·45	6·45	6·56	6·56	6·69	6·69	6·64	5·85	5·28

TOTALS†

Canada	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	20·21	17·59	15·89	15·95
Nova Scotia	22·76	24·39	20·40	19·84	19·85	19·35	20·48	19·86	19·67	19·86	20·46	19·17	17·09	15·64	15·77
Prince Edward Island	20·38	21·75	18·66	18·89	19·10	19·04	19·45	19·55	18·88	18·96	19·87	18·66	16·56	15·67	15·93
New Brunswick	23·27	24·74	20·73	20·42	21·26	20·88	21·81	21·41	21·17	21·06	21·68	19·73	17·60	16·17	16·20
Quebec	21·79	22·58	19·49	19·49	19·54	19·23	20·48	19·80	19·55	19·77	20·32	18·53	16·09	14·94	14·85
Ontario	24·57	25·70	21·87	21·62	21·65	21·38	22·50	22·12	21·89	21·99	22·62	20·57	17·86	15·99	16·15
Manitoba	26·18	27·26	23·38	22·79	22·94	22·90	23·20	23·04	22·98	23·54	23·92	21·79	18·34	16·22	15·98
Saskatchewan	27·05	26·24	23·20	22·16	22·42	22·51	22·62	22·89	22·87	22·80	23·28	20·85	17·80	15·01	15·38
Alberta	25·80	26·00	21·29	20·71	20·22	20·71	20·80	21·04	20·80	20·99	21·62	19·29	16·58	14·75	14·67
British Columbia	24·36	25·78	21·89	20·79	21·18	21·19	21·73	21·43	21·59	21·69	22·40	20·44	17·83	16·06	15·95

* Coal, wood and coal oil, no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.
† Including also laundry starch.

for certain foods chiefly flour and milled products, and milk products.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group declined much more than any of the other seven principal groups the index being down from 85·3 in December, 1937, to 60·2 in December, 1938, influenced to a great extent by lower prices for grains, milled products, bakery products and vegetable oils. The Animal Products group declined from 78·2 in December, 1937, to 72·9 in December, 1938, mainly because of lower prices for furs, leather, livestock and milk products. The Iron and Its Products group was 104·1 in December, 1937, and 98·1 in December, 1938, the decrease being due mainly to lower prices for pig iron and steel billets also for rolling mill products. In the Textile Products group the largest declines were in raw wool and in certain woollen products. Raw cotton and raw silk were slightly higher at the end of the year than at the beginning following the decline in these two commodities in the last half of 1937. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was slightly higher at the end of 1938 than at the end of 1937 following a substantial decline between August and December, 1937.

IN EACH PROVINCE) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, INTO A FAMILY BUDGET

FOOD

1935		1936		1937		1938												
Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
7·51	7·53	8·17	7·97	8·41	8·56	8·68	8·59	8·69	8·69	8·50	8·56	8·57	8·81	8·52	8·45	8·38	8·33	8·56
7·73	7·61	8·35	8·00	8·43	8·40	8·79	8·68	8·77	8·73	8·52	8·52	8·68	8·83	8·56	8·48	8·48	8·49	8·63
7·30	7·13	7·72	7·40	8·28	8·09	8·61	8·32	8·47	8·52	8·40	8·44	8·49	8·63	8·40	8·09	8·04	8·11	8·38
7·85	7·62	8·41	8·18	8·61	8·46	8·90	8·81	8·87	8·86	8·74	8·66	8·64	8·89	8·66	8·57	8·53	8·56	8·72
6·98	6·88	7·62	7·58	7·90	7·74	8·19	8·09	8·13	8·19	7·88	7·98	8·06	8·16	7·93	7·86	7·92	7·88	8·02
7·50	7·52	8·25	8·04	8·37	8·64	8·66	8·54	8·61	8·61	8·41	8·47	8·52	8·75	8·48	8·44	8·38	8·28	8·51
7·20	7·50	7·82	7·53	8·54	8·55	8·42	8·27	8·51	8·50	8·41	8·39	8·22	8·63	8·11	8·11	7·92	8·02	8·29
7·27	7·31	7·65	7·25	8·25	8·36	8·58	8·55	8·68	8·72	8·46	8·63	8·47	8·65	8·25	8·10	7·92	8·00	8·42
7·33	7·44	7·79	7·49	8·24	8·61	8·44	8·41	8·53	8·50	8·39	8·50	8·34	8·85	8·37	8·27	8·23	8·13	8·41
8·18	8·41	8·87	8·79	9·22	9·57	9·61	9·55	9·64	9·69	9·57	9·65	9·71	9·88	9·59	9·42	9·34	9·25	9·57

FUEL AND LIGHT*

2·90	2·80	2·84	2·81	2·82	2·77	2·81	2·81	2·81	2·82	2·81	2·79	2·79	2·80	2·80	2·81	2·83	2·83	2·81
2·53	2·41	2·52	2·48	2·47	2·42	2·50	2·46	2·46	2·45	2·43	2·43	2·47	2·47	2·48	2·47	2·47	2·46	2·46
2·68	2·68	2·61	2·64	2·61	2·68	2·68	2·67	2·68	2·84	2·85	2·78	2·77	2·72	2·72	2·59	2·58	2·58	2·70
2·70	2·65	2·64	2·61	2·61	2·54	2·63	2·64	2·63	2·64	2·64	2·64	2·54	2·54	2·54	2·54	2·63	2·63	2·60
2·89	2·79	2·83	2·78	2·82	2·83	2·87	2·86	2·86	2·86	2·87	2·87	2·88	2·87	2·88	2·88	2·88	2·88	2·87
3·05	2·92	2·97	2·93	2·94	2·86	2·90	2·90	2·89	2·90	2·89	2·87	2·87	2·87	2·87	2·89	2·92	2·93	2·89
3·03	3·03	3·03	2·98	2·94	2·96	2·99	2·99	2·99	3·07	3·07	3·07	3·07	3·07	3·07	3·06	3·06	3·04	3·05
1·99	1·99	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·95	1·96	1·97	1·97	1·96	1·97	1·96	1·96	1·96	1·96	1·98	2·00	2·00	1·97
1·66	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·62	1·64	1·64	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·64	1·62	1·61	1·63
2·36	2·36	2·37	2·38	2·39	2·39	2·40	2·43	2·42	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·44	2·45	2·45	2·44

RENT

5·54	5·57	5·63	5·70	5·77	5·87	5·94	5·94	5·94	5·96	6·02	6·04	6·04	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·04	6·05	6·01
5·29	5·35	5·42	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·40	5·40	5·40	5·33	5·33	5·36
5·75	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50
5·69	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72
4·96	4·96	4·96	5·03	5·03	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·42	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·44
5·78	5·84	5·93	6·03	6·13	6·28	6·39	6·39	6·39	6·40	6·45	6·46	6·46	6·48	6·48	6·48	6·45	6·45	6·44
5·94	5·81	5·75	5·88	5·88	6·06	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·42
5·88	5·88	5·88	6·00	6·06	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19
5·50	5·56	5·59	5·59	5·63	5·69	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·91	6·03	5·87
5·24	5·31	5·42	5·53	5·63	5·59	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·75

TOTALS†

15·99	15·94	16·68	16·51	17·04	17·24	17·48	17·39	17·48	17·50	17·36	17·43	17·45	17·70	17·41	17·35	17·29	17·25	17·42
15·60	15·41	16·33	15·87	16·29	16·23	16·68	16·53	16·62	16·58	16·34	16·34	16·55	16·74	16·48	16·39	16·33	16·33	16·49
15·77	15·23	15·75	15·45	16·30	16·31	16·83	16·54	16·69	16·90	16·79	16·77	16·80	16·89	16·66	16·22	16·16	16·22	16·62
16·28	15·85	16·63	16·35	16·98	16·76	17·99	17·20	17·27	17·25	17·13	17·04	16·94	17·19	16·96	16·87	16·92	16·95	17·08
14·85	14·66	15·44	15·43	15·79	15·80	16·29	16·19	16·22	16·28	16·21	16·46	16·55	16·65	16·43	16·36	16·42	16·38	16·37
16·36	16·32	17·19	17·04	17·48	17·82	17·98	17·87	17·93	17·94	17·78	17·83	17·88	18·14	17·87	17·85	17·79	17·69	17·88
16·21	16·38	16·64	16·43	17·40	17·62	17·70	17·56	17·79	17·87	18·02	18·00	17·83	18·24	17·72	17·71	17·52	17·61	17·80
15·18	15·22	15·52	15·23	16·30	16·55	16·77	16·75	16·88	16·91	16·66	16·83	16·66	16·84	16·45	16·32	16·15	16·23	16·62
14·53	14·68	15·06	14·76	15·53	15·99	15·98	15·93	16·06	16·02	15·91	16·01	15·85	16·38	15·89	15·80	15·81	15·81	15·95
15·81	16·12	16·70	16·74	17·28	17·60	17·73	17·71	17·79	17·94	17·82	17·90	17·97	18·13	17·84	17·67	17·60	17·51	17·80

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929-1938

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938	Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938
		$	$	$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$
Oats	bush.	0·634	0·210	0·500	0·495	0·284	Cotton, raw	lb.	0·183	0·082	0·147	0·102	0·103
Wheat	bush.	1·378	0·424	1·202	1·374	0·606	Cotton yarns	lb.	0·357	0·210	0·310	0·260	0·250
Flour	brl.	8·600	4·400	7·500	7·800	4·830	Wool, raw	lb.	0·240	0·090	0·245	0·235	0·160
Sugar, raw	cwt.	.....	.....	1·875	2·225	2·080	Pulp, groundwood	ton	29·470	19·650	20·717	26·081	20·950
Sugar, granulated	cwt.	5·270	4·180	4·610	5·085	4·800	Pig iron, malleable	ton	22·000	19·000	20·000	23·500	20·500
Rubber, raw	lb.	0·161	0·038	0·201	0·152	0·164	Steel bars	100 lb.	2·400	2·250	2·400	2·700	2·550
Cattle, good steers	cwt.	9·630	4·100	5·460	7·050	6·470	Copper	cwt.	19·750	7·021	11·550	10·614	10·848
Hogs, bacon	cwt.	11·940	3·970	8·210	8·320	8·960	Lead	cwt.	6·500	3·386	6·246	4·402	4·130
Hides, beef	lb.	0·145	0·048	0·155	0·140	0·115	Spelter	cwt.	6·000	3·971	4·768	4·298	3·780
Butter, creamery	lb.	0·430	0·238	0·273	0·314	0·229	Coal, anthracite	ton	13·470	13·328	10·710	10·350	10·600
Cheese	lb.	0·280	0·180	0·170	0·180	0·200	Coal, Nova Scotia	ton	6·000	5·250	5·250	5·250	5·500
Eggs, fresh	doz.	0·678	0·406	0·404	0·354	0·385	Gasoline	gal.	0·195	0·180	0·150	0·160	0·150

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS

ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913-1938

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities 1913-1925	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
Number of Commodities 1926-1933	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
Number of Commodities 1934-1938	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·9	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·6	117·5	134·0
1920	167·0	145·1	176·5	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·7	68·5	88·0	70·1	85·4	77·9	74·6
1937	88·4	78·4	72·7	76·7	101·8	83·3	86·6	81·4	84·6
1938	73·8	76·7	67·3	77·5	100·4	70·9	86·8	79·9	78·6
Mar. 1931	58·7	80·6	74·3	81·3	87·8	68·6	86·9	87·9	74·5
June 1931	57·9	70·5	74·6	79·7	87·4	62·1	84·8	86·7	71·8
Sept. 1931	54·0	69·0	72·4	76·8	86·8	60·7	86·5	84·6	69·7
Dec. 1931	56·4	66·4	71·8	76·7	87·3	66·3	87·5	86·6	70·4
Mar. 1932	57·5	63·2	70·8	73·2	86·3	60·2	86·3	84·0	69·0
June 1932	54·7	57·0	69·3	70·5	86·6	56·6	85·9	83·5	66·4
Sept. 1932	53·9	60·8	70·0	64·3	86·0	58·9	85·9	83·4	65·9
Dec. 1932	50·1	57·4	68·5	63·8	86·2	57·5	86·1	83·5	64·0
Mar. 1933	51·8	58·4	67·7	62·7	85·0	59·8	84·8	81·8	64·3
June 1933	61·5	58·5	69·9	61·7	85·3	68·0	82·7	80·8	67·5
Sept. 1933	62·5	60·6	71·7	63·8	85·5	67·5	85·0	81·5	68·9
Dec. 1933	60·4	63·7	71·7	64·4	86·7	66·5	85·8	80·8	69·0
Mar. 1934	65·8	70·4	74·5	65·3	87·2	66·0	86·2	81·0	72·1
June 1934	67·4	67·1	73·8	66·2	87·5	64·1	85·6	81·9	72·0
Sept. 1934	68·6	67·4	71·8	65·3	86·6	62·1	86·1	81·7	71·9
Dec. 1934	66·7	66·2	71·5	64·5	86·8	63·7	86·1	80·4	71·1
Mar. 1935	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
June 1935	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
Sept. 1935	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1	85·2	76·9	72·4
Dec. 1935	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
Mar. 1936	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·3	85·9	77·2	72·4
June 1936	66·9	69·7	69·2	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
Sept. 1936	77·4	73·6	69·7	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
Dec. 1936	84·3	73·9	71·0	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·8	79·1	79·7
Mar. 1937	90·6	74·9	73·8	77·3	100·1	97·6	85·5	81·6	85·5
June 1937	87·0	77·5	74·9	77·8	103·0	84·3	86·8	81·6	84·6
Sept. 1937	86·5	81·8	71·7	77·2	105·3	83·4	87·4	81·7	85·0
Dec. 1937	85·3	78·2	69·0	75·5	104·1	72·3	87·1	80·7	82·7
Jan. 1938	87·4	77·2	68·6	79·6	103·9	72·5	87·1	80·8	83·8
Feb. 1938	87·0	77·8	68·6	79·4	103·7	71·1	87·1	80·6	83·6
Mar. 1938	85·1	79·2	67·9	79·0	103·4	71·3	87·0	80·5	83·1
April 1938	84·0	79·1	67·8	77·6	102·5	70·6	86·6	80·4	82·3
May 1938	79·1	77·2	67·7	77·2	101·5	69·0	87·1	80·5	80·3
June 1938	78·6	77·8	67·2	76·7	101·4	67·8	87·1	80·1	80·1
July 1938	74·4	78·3	67·2	76·7	97·8	70·5	86·7	79·4	78·6
Aug. 1938	67·0	76·2	66·9	76·8	98·0	70·0	86·7	79·4	76·0
Sept. 1938	61·8	76·4	66·7	77·0	98·2	70·7	86·9	79·5	74·5
Oct. 1938	60·8	74·8	66·5	77·1	98·1	73·0	86·4	79·5	74·1
Nov. 1938	60·2	73·3	66·4	76·3	98·2	72·7	86·2	79·4	73·5
Dec. 1938	60·2	72·9	66·3	76·2	98·1	71·5	86·3	79·0	73·3

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE", 1913-1938

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' equipment	Producers' Materials		
						All	Building and construction	Manufacturers
Number of commodities {1913-1935	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99
Number of commodities {1926-1933	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
Number of commodities {1934-1938	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267
1913	62·0	61·8	62·2	67·7	55·1	69·1	67·0	69·5
1914	62·1	65·0	60·1	70·1	52·4	72·1	62·8	74·2
1915	62·8	68·7	58·8	77·1	51·2	80·0	60·5	84·6
1916	72·2	81·2	66·2	89·7	55·7	93·5	69·5	99·1
1917	90·5	109·1	78·1	120·6	65·3	126·7	87·4	136·0
1918	102·7	119·0	91·9	133·3	81·9	139·0	100·7	148·1
1919	115·2	127·9	106·7	139·8	90·7	145·2	117·8	151·6
1920	136·1	150·8	126·3	164·8	108·6	171·0	144·0	177·3
1921	108·9	105·1	111·5	113·3	113·8	113·3	122·7	110·8
1922	96·9	90·2	101·4	98·8	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8
1923	94·7	91·2	97·0	97·6	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7
1924	94·2	90·4	96·8	99·4	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5
1925	97·0	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·3	90·8	79·7
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8
1936	74·7	73·4	75·6	72·4	90·1	70·5	85·4	67·9
1937	79·5	81·2	78·4	86·1	93·8	85·2	94·4	83·6
1938	77·3	77·4	77·2	76·0	95·1	73·9	90·0	71·1
Mar. 1931	79·2	76·2	81·2	69·0	90·6	66·6	83·8	62·8
June 1931	75·4	68·9	79·8	68·0	89·1	65·7	82·8	61·9
Sept. 1931	74·4	66·9	79·4	65·1	89·3	62·4	79·9	58·5
Dec. 1931	73·6	65·4	79·0	67·4	91·1	64·8	79·3	61·6
Mar. 1932	72·5	64·2	78·0	66·0	90·8	63·2	78·9	59·7
June 1932	70·5	59·7	77·7	63·1	88·1	60·3	76·8	56·6
Sept. 1932	71·6	62·2	77·8	61·5	88·1	58·5	76·2	54·6
Dec. 1932	70·0	59·5	77·0	58·5	87·7	55·3	75·7	50·8
Mar. 1933	69·3	59·8	75·7	59·5	87·1	56·4	75·1	53·2
June 1933	70·4	63·9	74·8	64·6	84·8	62·4	78·9	59·6
Sept. 1933	72·7	65·7	77·3	65·6	85·6	63·4	80·8	60·4
Dec. 1933	73·3	67·4	77·3	64·3	87·2	61·8	80·6	58·6
Mar. 1934	75·9	72·8	78·0	67·1	87·9	64·8	82·2	61·8
June 1934	74·1	69·7	77·1	68·8	89·2	66·5	83·9	63·6
Sept. 1934	73·9	69·6	76·7	68·9	89·5	66·6	82·7	63·9
Dec. 1934	72·9	67·9	76·2	68·3	89·6	65·9	81·4	63·3
Mar. 1935	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4
June 1935	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6
Sept. 1935	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6
Dec. 1935	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5
Mar. 1936	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
June 1936	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9
Sept. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·4	89·7	73·8	86·0	71·7
Dec. 1936	76·9	77·4	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	88·0	77·6
Mar. 1937	78·3	79·4	77·5	88·8	91·9	88·4	97·3	86·9
June 1937	79·5	80·3	79·0	85·8	94·3	84·9	96·4	83·0
Sept. 1937	80·3	82·1	79·1	85·9	94·5	84·9	94·3	83·3
Dec. 1937	79·1	80·3	78·3	82·7	94·2	81·4	91·7	79·6
Jan. 1938	78·7	79·8	78·0	84·5	94·5	83·4	91·6	82·0
Feb. 1938	79·1	80·7	78·0	83·7	94·5	82·5	91·4	81·0
Mar. 1938	79·0	81·2	77·6	82·5	94·5	81·2	91·0	79·5
April 1938	78·5	80·6	77·1	81·9	94·5	80·5	90·4	78·8
May 1938	77·7	78·4	77·3	78·9	95·5	77·0	89·4	74·9
June 1938	77·8	79·2	76·9	78·5	95·5	76·6	88·9	74·5
July 1938	77·8	79·0	77·0	76·1	95·5	73·9	89·2	71·4
Aug. 1938	76·5	75·8	76·9	71·9	95·5	69·3	90·1	65·8
Sept. 1938	76·1	74·3	77·3	69·0	95·6	66·0	89·7	62·0
Oct. 1938	75·3	73·0	76·8	68·6	95·3	65·6	89·8	61·5
Nov. 1938	74·8	72·0	76·7	68·0	95·3	65·0	89·3	60·9
Dec. 1938	76·0	75·0	76·7	68·4	95·2	65·4	89·1	61·4

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1913-1938

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of Commodities 1913-1925	107	129	87	53	36	8	21	67
Number of Commodities 1926-1933	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
Number of Commodities 1934-1938	245	322	186	105	70	16	57	203
1913	63·8	64·8	59·2	70·1	64·1	65·9	60·1	67·9
1914	66·2	65·6	65·2	70·7	70·2	63·9	58·4	64·9
1915	72·5	71·1	75·6	73·7	77·9	65·0	56·1	68·9
1916	86·4	84·6	87·6	86·1	89·8	69·8	61·8	85·5
1917	113·6	113·5	124·5	112·5	128·5	87·2	76·9	107·7
1918	120·8	127·7	134·7	129·0	132·6	111·7	89·7	115·2
1919	130·3	132·1	142·5	142·6	146·7	115·8	107·9	114·3
1920	154·1	156·5	176·4	146·0	160·6	114·1	151·3	134·6
1921	107·2	116·1	106·6	108·2	103·7	91·2	136·9	117·8
1922	94·7	100·4	91·2	95·9	88·0	91·7	106·8	106·4
1923	91·1	103·1	93·1	95·7	81·5	85·4	112·8	106·6
1924	94·8	101·9	96·6	90·9	88·1	92·9	107·6	104·6
1925	100·8	103·8	104·0	100·5	101·0	97·8	103·3	101·7
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	99·9	96·5	97·9	100·5	102·1	100·2	98·3	94·6
1928	97·4	95·0	92·2	105·1	100·7	100·6	98·6	91·5
1929	97·5	93·0	90·1	105·5	100·8	105·3	93·7	92·8
1930	82·2	87·3	76·3	95·6	82·3	95·3	88·5	88·4
1931	61·9	74·8	57·7	73·9	56·3	75·6	79·0	81·9
1932	55·0	69·8	55·1	60·6	48·4	63·8	69·2	81·4
1933	56·6	70·2	59·3	61·0	51·0	62·9	63·0	80·6
1934	63·5	73·4	64·8	68·2	59·0	71·1	65·5	82·2
1935	66·9	72·8	65·1	70·6	63·5	69·2	64·7	82·8
1936	70·8	73·7	69·2	72·4	70·1	69·2	68·5	82·8
1937	84·3	80·5	83·1	79·0	87·1	71·8	76·4	88·8
1938	72·8	78·2	70·4	76·7	73·6	70·2	77·1	86·5
Mar. 1931	64·4	78·0	59·3	80·2	59·4	75·3	81·2	84·2
June 1931	61·3	74·0	58·5	70·8	56·0	72·7	79·6	80·2
Sept. 1931	58·5	72·4	54·9	69·2	52·6	73·5	76·8	80·8
Dec. 1931	60·2	72·6	57·1	67·0	53·8	71·6	76·7	83·4
Mar. 1932	58·0	71·5	57·3	63·8	52·6	66·5	73·1	81·4
June 1932	53·8	69·4	54·5	57·9	47·6	61·9	70·6	81·1
Sept. 1932	54·2	69·3	54·5	61·6	47·3	60·8	64·5	81·2
Dec. 1932	51·0	67·8	51·0	58·8	42·6	60·0	63·9	81·2
Mar. 1933	52·1	67·8	52·5	59·5	44·6	58·5	63·1	80·0
June 1933	57·6	70·2	61·6	59·9	52·5	60·3	61·9	79·8
Sept. 1933	59·9	71·5	62·7	62·7	54·6	66·5	64·0	81·6
Dec. 1933	58·9	72·0	60·3	65·3	53·6	66·8	64·7	82·2
Mar. 1934	62·3	75·1	64·2	71·0	56·9	68·5	65·5	82·7
June 1934	64·6	73·0	65·3	68·0	59·6	69·2	66·4	82·1
Sept. 1934	64·8	73·5	66·7	67·5	61·2	75·3	65·4	81·8
Dec. 1934	64·3	72·5	64·9	67·7	61·6	70·5	64·6	82·1
Mar. 1935	65·2	73·3	65·4	70·0	62·7	71·8	64·5	82·5
June 1935	65·0	71·5	64·4	68·5	61·4	69·1	64·0	81·6
Sept. 1935	67·3	72·4	65·1	72·1	65·2	68·7	65·1	82·8
Dec. 1935	67·2	72·9	64·6	73·4	65·5	68·0	66·0	83·0
Mar. 1936	67·3	72·1	64·4	71·4	65·5	69·3	67·7	82·7
June 1936	66·6	71·9	64·2	70·1	64·5	67·3	68·0	82·4
Sept. 1936	73·9	75·1	73·1	73·7	75·0	71·8	69·1	82·9
Dec. 1936	79·3	77·3	79·5	75·5	82·4	69·6	69·8	85·1
Mar. 1937	86·9	79·7	85·2	77·1	90·0	66·3	77·1	90·2
June 1937	83·2	80·3	82·3	77·4	83·7	71·7	77·5	89·2
Sept. 1937	83·7	81·3	81·5	81·5	86·3	76·4	77·0	89·9
Dec. 1937	80·8	80·2	80·3	78·5	84·2	73·6	75·3	87·7
Jan. 1938	82·0	81·6	82·2	77·8	86·3	73·2	79·2	87·8
Feb. 1938	81·1	82·0	81·8	78·1	85·1	74·2	79·1	87·5
Mar. 1938	79·7	82·0	80·0	79·2	83·0	73·3	78·6	87·5
April 1938	79·0	81·3	78·9	79·2	82·5	69·1	77·3	87·0
May 1938	75·8	79·4	74·6	77·2	77·3	68·0	76·8	86·7
June 1938	75·3	79·2	74·1	77·0	76·6	67·8	76·4	86·6
July 1938	72·5	78·4	70·6	77·3	71·5	67·1	76·4	85·9
Aug. 1938	67·5	77·0	64·6	75·7	64·2	68·6	76·5	85·8
Sept. 1938	65·6	75·6	60·3	76·2	63·8	70·6	76·7	86·1
Oct. 1938	65·1	74·8	59·4	75·0	63·8	72·1	76·8	85·9
Nov. 1938	64·6	74·0	58·8	73·9	64·9	70·5	75·9	85·9
Dec. 1938	64·9	73·6	58·9	73·7	64·6	67·4	75·9	85·6

Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXV give index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries for 1938 and for preceding dates to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority constructing the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, Geneva, which publishes figures for many countries. The quarterly supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for many countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number (Table X), based on the prewar standard of living of a workingman's family, was 159 at the first of January, 1938, and 155 at the end of December, 1938. The lowest point for the year was that of April, which was 154 or 3·1 per cent below the year's high point. Within these limits monthly fluctuations were comparatively small. Between June, 1936, when this index was at 144 and December, 1937, when it was at 160 no decrease was shown for any month but during 1938 there were small variations in both directions. The index of food prices was 145 on January 1, 1938, and 138 on December 31, the low point being 137 in April. Food being given a weight of 60 per cent in the index of total expenditure, the fluctuations of this index were similar to those of the all items index.

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Board of Trade (Table XI) stood at 98·3 for December, 1938, as compared with 107·7 at the first of the year, a decline of 8·7 per cent for the twelve month period. With the exception of two months in each of which there were increases less than one per cent, this index has shown decreases each month since July, 1937, when it was 111·5. The index of food prices was 105·0 at the beginning of the year and 91·8 for December, a decrease of 12·6 per cent. With four minor exceptions the decrease has been steady from month to month since October, 1937, when it was 105·3. The index for industrial materials and manufactures declined from 109·0 in January to 101·3 in May, recovering to 102·5 for November and again declined to 101·7 for December.

France

Cost of Living.—The latest available figures showing cost of living fluctuations in France are those compiled by the Central Statistical Office for the third quarter of 1938 (Table XII). The general index for that quarter was 689 as compared with 630 for the third quarter of 1937. During the same period the food index rose from 649 to 723. The index for heating and lighting materials was 674 for the third quarter of 1937, rose to 769 for the first quarter of 1938, declined to 765 for the second quarter, and rose to 781 for the third quarter. The index of rents rose from 375 to 420 during the last four quarters for which figures are available while the sundries index rose from 713 to 757 and clothing prices declined from 717 to 702.

Wholesale Prices.—The general index of wholesale prices compiled by the General Statistical Office (Table XIII) rose from 605 in January, 1938, to 678 in November. As noted in previous issues of this supplement prices in terms of national currency have risen considerably since France left the gold basis in 1936. During 1938, the index in terms of gold on the base 1914=100 (not shown in this table) declined from 61 in January to 53 in November.

Germany

Cost of Living.—The index of the cost of living compiled by the Federal Statistical Office (Table XIV) was 124·9 for January, 1938, rose to 126·8 in July, declined to 124·9 in October and was 125·0 for November. The index for food which was 121·2 at the first of the year also reached its high point, 124·3, in July and declined to 120·7 in October. Indexes for heat and lighting materials, rent and sundries fluctuated within narrow margins showing practically no change over the eleven months. Unlike the other sub-groups making up the general index clothing prices have shown a small but steady increase for some years rising from 128·3 to 131·7 during 1938.

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Federal Statistical Office (Table XV) was 105·6 for January, 1938, and 106·3 for December which was the high point for the year; the low point was 105·4 in May. The index of agricultural prices was 105·0 at the first of the year and 107·2 for December, the increase being due to increases in the price of cattle for slaughtering and in animal foods. The index of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was 94·4 for January and 94·2 for November, all

(*Continued on page 23*)

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1933 –June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927 = 1000	1926–1930 = 1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i) 102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100						628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i) 104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i) 116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i) 138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e) 171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e) 211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i) 174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e) 169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e) 178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e) 177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e) 172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e) 172·7	100·3	218·01	(a) 102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e) 170·3	95·8	223·94	(a) 100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e) 153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e) 138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9				130 (g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e) 129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3			143 (g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e) 136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9			147 (g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	(e) 140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101		152 (g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	7·97	126	84·0	(e) 143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146	(e) 131·1	60·8	101		158 (g) 848	
1937—July	8·56	131	85·9	(e) 147·4	88·9	198·70	92·9	(g) 630	124·5	126·2	140	155	138·7	61·7	107		172 (g) 872	(f) 927
1938—January	8·68	132	80·3		87·5	208·53	105·9	(g) 688	121·2	124·9	145	159	139·1	61·4	107		185 (g) 869	
February	8·59	132	78·4		86·7	206·86	107·9		121·5	125·2	142	157	138·7	61·2	107		190	943
March	8·69	132	78·6	144·6	86·7	203·52	106·9		122·2	125·5	140	156	137·9	60·8	107		193	
April	8·69	132	79·4		86·8	200·36	106·8	(g) 692	122·3	125·6	137	154	138·2	60·9	105		198 (g) 882	
May	8·50	132	79·1		86·5	200·86	107·2		122·8	125·9	139	156	139·1	61·0	104		198	951
June	8·56	132	80·2	145·2	86·7	203·08	109·0		123·0	126·0	138	155	140·4	60·8	105		197	
July	8·57	132	80·0		86·5	201·51	107·4	(g) 689	124·3	126·8	146	159	138·7	60·8	106		199 (g) 896	
August	8·81	134	78·4		85·9	202·10	106·0		123·9	126·5	141	156	138·4	60·8	105		203	952
September	8·52	132	78·7	144·2	85·9	204·89	107·3		121·3	125·2	140	156	138·7	60·6	105		204	
October	8·45	132	78·1		85·8	207·04	110·7		120·7	124·9	139	155	138·3	60·6	105		203 (g) 914	
November	8·38	132	77·8		85·6	208·83	111·4		120·8	125·0	140	156	137·4	60·6	106			951
December	8·33	131	78·6	144·2		207·84	113·7		121·3	125·3	139	156		60·8	104			

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month.
(g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867–1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909–1913=1000
		(c)							(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1093
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
1938—January	83·8	85·71	80·9	84·2	660	612	105·6	107·7	96·5	97	58·1	110·0	1207	104	185·4	1596	1533
February	83·6	85·14	79·8	82·8	657	614	105·7	105·8	96·4	95	57·7	109·4	.....	103	188·4	1600	1528
March	83·1	83·35	79·7	82·5	644	619	105·8	104·1	94·2	93	56·9	108·2	.....	100	190·0	1603	1522
April	82·3	83·44	78·7	80·7	640	619	105·6	103·1	93·5	92	57·2	108·1	1172	101	186·5	1624	1519
May	80·3	80·80	78·1	80·5	631	643	105·4	102·0	91·4	92	56·9	106·9	.....	100	188·1	1641	1514
June	80·1	80·70	78·3	80·4	629	653	105·6	100·7	91·4	92	56·8	107·1	.....	100	192·2	1661	1517
July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	623	652	105·6	100·6	91·1	90	56·4	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1508
August	76·0	73·37	78·1	79·9	620	644	105·9	99·5	88·6	90	55·0	105·4	.....	100	190·3	1713	1513
September	74·5	72·03	78·3	80·5	622	646	105·6	98·4	88·6	91	55·0	105·5	.....	101	190·3	1680	1506
October	74·1	70·95	77·6	79·7	617	654	105·7	99·1	88·8	91	55·0	105·8	1157	100	.....	.....	1512
November	73·5	70·51	77·5	79·9	610	657	106·1	98·4	87·4	91	.....	106·1	.....	99	.....	.....	1518
December	73·3	69·81	.....	79·6	.....	666	106·3	98·3	89·1	.....	.....	106·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927. "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1916—July	161	100	160	135	120	145–150
1917—July	204	100	205	140–145	140	180
1918—July	210	102	320	175–180	180	200–205
1919—July	209	106	360	185–190	195	205–210
1920—July	258	115–120	425	230	220	252
1921—July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July	159	151	210–215	170	180	166
1928—July	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July	149	153	215–220	165–170	180	161
1930—July	141	153	210–215	170	175	155
1931—July	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July	125	154	185–190	165–170	170–175	143
1933—July	118	156	180–185	165–170	170–175	138
1934—July	122	156	185–190	165–170	170–175	141
1935—July	126	158	185–190	165–170	170	143
1936—July	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
1937—January	136	159	190–195	175–180	170	151
April	135	159	195–200	175–180	170–175	151
July	140	159	205	175	175	155
October	143	159	205–210	180	175	158
1938—January	145	159	210	180–185	175	159
February	142	159	210	180–185	175	157
March	140	159	210	180–185	175	156
April	137	159	210	180–185	175	154
May	139	160	210	180–185	175	156
June	138	160	210	175–180	175	155
July	146	160	210	185–190	175	159
August	141	160	210	185–190	175	156
September	140	160	210	180	175	156
October	139	160	205–210	180	175	155
November	140	161	205–210	180–185	175	156
December	139	161	205–210	180–185	175	156

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE

Base: 1930=100

—	Cereals	Meat, Fish and Eggs	Other Food and Tobacco	Total Food and Tobacco	Coal	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles	Chemicals and Oils	Miscellaneous	Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total all Articles
1930—January	118·0	109·9	103·4	109·5	106·7	102·7	119·5	117·4	117·3	120·4	103·2	105·6	108·1	108·5
1931—January	80·4	92·8	96·9	90·6	102·7	95·9	85·1	81·7	78·8	80·9	93·5	91·3	90·5	90·5
July	76·1	80·3	98·5	85·9	99·1	91·1	77·3	78·8	78·4	76·7	88·5	85·1	85·8	85·8
1932—January	91·5	77·7	105·2	92·4	108·5	91·7	90·7	79·8	81·4	81·5	91·5	84·5	87·7	89·3
July	85·2	73·0	97·0	85·9	98·7	90·8	75·6	73·6	71·3	74·0	88·8	76·8	81·7	83·1
1933—January	83·7	78·5	89·5	84·5	106·3	92·7	81·6	77·1	73·8	74·1	91·5	80·5	84·8	84·7
July	86·2	72·5	86·3	82·0	97·1	94·9	94·3	84·8	90·1	75·7	90·9	87·4	89·5	86·8
1934—January	82·7	82·8	86·3	84·2	106·5	96·8	86·9	83·5	112·8	71·0	88·8	88·1	91·2	88·8
July	85·2	78·6	87·9	84·3	98·9	98·9	83·8	89·1	89·1	62·7	86·7	89·0	89·0	87·3
1935—January	89·9	83·8	87·2	86·9	104·1	99·7	80·3	89·3	85·6	66·2	90·0	86·6	89·1	88·3
July	82·8	77·8	92·2	85·0	99·1	100·3	87·2	86·3	92·6	68·1	89·6	86·1	89·7	88·1
1936—January	93·6	81·8	90·9	88·9	109·8	102·5	89·7	86·1	100·4	73·8	93·8	88·8	93·3	91·8
July	92·0	81·2	95·2	89·9	105·0	108·1	88·9	92·4	101·1	70·7	93·2	92·3	95·5	93·6
1937—January	123·1	82·2	97·9	99·4	112·7	112·0	113·2	97·3	129·4	76·2	99·5	101·8	104·6	102·9
April	129·5	84·0	98·8	102·0	126·0	118·3	129·8	109·1	136·1	78·1	100·7	113·1	112·5	108·9
July	126·8	87·3	99·5	102·9	125·4	137·6	123·1	101·3	133·4	77·7	100·0	113·3	116·1	111·5
October	133·1	88·6	100·7	105·3	130·1	140·5	105·8	88·4	120·5	75·5	99·1	112·0	113·2	110·6
1938—January	132·5	89·7	99·7	105·0	131·0	141·2	96·2	88·0	107·3	70·8	97·1	104·8	109·0	107·7
February	129·7	88·0	98·7	103·4	130·0	140·3	93·9	87·4	103·1	70·1	95·9	100·5	106·9	105·8
March	123·4	85·3	98·2	100·7	129·7	140·3	94·6	87·2	102·3	68·8	95·9	97·0	105·7	104·1
April	120·0	86·8	98·0	100·3	127·7	139·5	92·1	85·2	102·2	68·1	95·0	95·2	104·4	103·1
May	117·1	84·6	101·7	100·4	120·6	138·9	89·1	82·7	102·2	67·9	95·3	92·6	102·7	102·0
June	112·5	84·5	102·1	99·4	119·6	136·6	88·3	80·9	100·4	67·5	94·5	89·8	101·3	100·7
July	108·9	85·2	100·0	97·8	118·5	138·8	93·5	83·5	99·7	69·0	94·7	89·5	101·9	100·6
August	105·2	83·8	95·9	94·7	117·6	138·5	93·8	82·0	100·4	68·6	94·2	90·5	101·9	99·5
September	98·5	84·5	92·8	91·9	118·5	138·6	95·4	81·4	99·7	68·4	93·8	89·9	101·7	98·4
October	97·3	86·2	94·2	92·6	120·1	138·1	99·8	82·8	100·2	69·2	94·0	90·4	102·4	99·1
November	90·5	84·8	95·2	90·6	123·0	138·3	100·1	82·5	100·1	68·0	93·3	90·5	102·5	98·4
December	92·6	87·6	94·4	91·8	122·8	138·2	97·1	80·7	92·2	68·3	93·5	89·4	101·7	98·3

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS)

General Statistical Office

Base: 1914=100

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1919—1st half	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920—1st quarter	306	200	100	405	356	295
1921—1st "	350	319	100	398	510	338
1922—1st "	301	302	140	312	400	291
1923—1st "	332	308	200	356	400	324
1924—1st "	378	356	200	412	440	365
1925—1st "	403	370	200	440	440	386
3rd "	419	373	220	460	450	401
1926—1st "	473	447	220	524	495	451
3rd "	562	541	250	635	620	539
1927—1st "	554	570	250	565	600	524
3rd "	525	543	275	563	590	507
1928—1st "	521	547	275	581	590	507
3rd "	536	510	300	591	590	519
1929—1st "	578	535	300	594	600	547
3rd "	577	569	350	604	600	555
1930—1st "	579	633	350	626	625	565
3rd "	626	615	350	626	625	592
1931—1st "	641	633	350	554	610	590
3rd "	607	609	360	526	600	565
1932—1st "	561	620	360	499	600	534
3rd "	534	606	375	499	575	517
1933—1st "	542	617	375	499	590	523
3rd "	530	600	375	504	590	516
1934—1st "	548	614	375	504	580	526
3rd "	525	573	375	504	580	511
1935—1st "	494	592	400	490	580	494
3rd "	466	533	363	490	575	469
1936—1st "	495	548	363	483	575	486
3rd "	525	547	363	483	575	504
1937—1st "	604	590	375	644	600	581
3rd "	649	674	375	720	673	630
1938—1st "	727	769	409	702	737	688
2nd "	732	765	409	702	756	692
3rd "	723	781	420	702	757	689

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE

General Statistical Office

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Vegetable Foods	Animal Foods	Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa	All Foods	Minerals and Metals	Textiles	Miscellaneous	All Industrial Materials	National Products	Imported Products	General Index
1924—January	399	437	550	441	525	693	500	560	.....	.....	505
1925—January	484	435	437	455	516	717	552	587	.....	.....	525
1926—January	538	511	562	531	698	887	695	748	.....	.....	647
July	788	552	861	703	1025	1147	863	985	733	1074	854
1927—January	624	544	705	605	683	628	668	662	640	624	635
July	617	529	637	585	639	757	652	677	611	674	633
1928—January	568	513	627	556	591	733	693	676	593	669	620
July	616	524	721	597	584	766	671	673	622	665	637
1929—January	616	580	605	599	610	775	671	683	.....	.....	644
July	585	603	604	596	622	690	649	653	639	603	626
1930—January	440	604	539	526	595	558	671	619	606	521	576
July	501	598	504	542	519	471	630	556	598	461	549
1931—January	503	602	437	533	417	338	565	462	567	364	494
July	480	562	486	516	398	317	503	423	532	347	466
1932—January	488	466	459	474	362	258	426	362	477	300	414
July	451	488	483	472	325	246	419	346	468	290	404
1933—January	363	496	443	432	331	255	428	354	446	291	390
July	396	418	469	418	378	281	440	379	431	335	397
1934—January	361	440	466	413	356	273	429	366	434	305	388
July	358	380	466	386	347	252	389	340	400	291	361
1935—January	314	360	426	353	346	271	391	346	381	292	349
July	267	344	386	320	349	278	388	347	352	302	334
1936—January	338	395	383	370	340	300	400	359	396	306	364
July	412	432	411	420	365	277	410	361	434	306	388
1937—January	563	492	529	528	557	421	514	501	540	464	513
July	564	528	595	554	713	524	582	603	584	572	580
1938—January	645	602	604	620	677	502	623	605	653	537	612
February	637	623	598	625	684	499	620	605	656	538	614
March	653	591	592	617	712	524	627	623	657	552	619
April	686	572	593	623	686	523	632	617	662	543	619
May	739	583	609	652	700	549	650	636	685	569	643
June	788	553	608	659	746	548	649	648	688	591	653
July	692	593	615	638	761	566	665	665	673	613	652
August	632	621	630	628	753	570	655	659	667	603	644
September	640	606	649	628	778	570	648	663	664	615	646
October	623	650	624	635	801	582	648	672	670	626	654
November	595	662	650	634	805	575	662	678	678	620	657
December	619	668	667	648	795	598	664	682	692	620	666

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913–1914=100

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1925—July	155·0	129·4	81·8	173·9	168·6	145·3
1926—January	144·5	132·5	91·1	171·3	172·3	141·5
1927—January	151·8	134·6	104·9	156·9	163·9	145·2
1928—January	153·1	135·8	125·5	166·7	168·4	151·1
July	154·1	134·8	125·7	170·6	170·3	152·2
1929—January	154·8	140·9	125·9	172·7	172·2	153·5
July	156·3	139·5	126·0	172·4	172·6	154·2
1930—January	152·8	143·0	126·7	170·1	172·9	152·4
July	148·0	140·5	130·0	165·6	173·2	149·8
1931—January	136·9	140·5	131·8	147·3	166·4	141·1
July	133·1	136·9	131·6	136·2	163·5	137·2
1932—January	120·4	131·7	121·5	120·0	152·7	125·1
July	116·2	125·8	121·3	111·1	146·5	120·7
1933—January	111·3	128·0	121·4	106·9	142·5	117·2
July	113·5	125·1	121·3	106·1	141·5	118·0
1934—January	117·6	127·8	121·3	108·5	139·9	120·4
July	120·0	125·1	121·3	110·2	140·0	121·8
1935—January	119·4	127·6	121·2	116·8	140·4	122·4
July	122·9	124·6	121·2	117·8	140·6	124·3
1936—January	122·3	127·1	121·3	118·5	141·1	124·3
July	124·0	124·5	121·3	119·9	141·4	125·3
1937—January	121·4	126·6	121·3	124·2	141·8	124·5
July	124·5	123·7	121·3	125·5	142·5	126·2
1938—January	121·2	125·9	121·3	128·3	142·6	124·9
February	121·5	125·9	121·3	128·6	142·7	125·2
March	122·2	125·8	121·3	128·9	142·7	125·5
April	122·3	125·5	121·2	129·4	142·5	125·6
May	122·8	124·1	121·2	129·9	142·5	125·9
June	123·0	123·1	121·2	130·9	142·6	126·0
July	124·3	123·2	121·2	131·4	142·0	126·8
August	123·9	126·6	121·2	131·4	142·0	126·5
September	121·3	124·5	121·2	131·4	142·0	125·2
October	120·7	125·1	121·2	131·6	142·0	124·9
November	120·8	125·5	121·2	131·7	142·2	125·0
December	121·3	125·6	121·2	131·9	142·1	125·3

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Base: 1913=100

—	Agricultural Products	Provisions	Industrial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods	Manufactured Goods	General Index
1924—January	116·3	126·1	150·5	162·2	140·6
1925—January	136·7	145·1	145·1	150·7	143·5
1926—January	122·3	132·7	134·4	158·0	135·8
1927—January	140·3	129·3	128·8	141·6	135·9
1928—January	132·2	130·0	134·4	156·1	138·7
1929—January	131·7	123·9	134·0	158·8	138·9
July	132·4	128·2	131·3	157·3	137·8
1930—January	121·8	114·9	128·3	156·0	132·3
July	114·8	113·5	119·4	150·5	125·1
1931—January	106·7	101·7	107·5	141·5	115·2
July	105·4	96·9	103·1	136·3	111·7
1932—January	92·1	90·4	92·2	125·2	100·0
July	92·5	84·0	86·6	116·9	95·9
1933—January	80·9	80·9	87·3	113·0	91·0
July	86·6	77·3	89·9	113·0	93·9
1934—January	92·9	73·0	89·9	114·1	96·3
July	97·5	76·2	91·9	115·0	98·9
1935—January	100·3	81·0	91·8	119·3	101·1
July	103·1	84·7	91·0	119·2	101·8
1936—January	105·2	84·4	93·4	119·7	103·6
July	106·1	84·7	93·2	121·2	104·2
1937—January	103·2	92·9	96·8	123·2	105·3
July	105·7	97·6	96·4	124·6	106·4
1938—January	105·0	90·1	94·4	125·9	105·6
February	105·3	89·6	94·4	126·0	105·7
March	105·6	89·8	94·4	126·0	105·8
April	105·7	89·9	93·9	126·0	105·6
May	105·8	89·6	93·4	125·9	105·4
June	106·0	89·9	93·7	125·9	105·6
July	106·0	89·8	93·8	125·9	105·6
August	106·6	89·7	94·0	125·8	105·9
September	105·6	90·8	94·0	125·6	105·6
October	105·7	91·9	94·2	125·6	105·7
November	106·8	94·8	94·2	125·5	106·1
December	107·2	95·0	94·3	125·6	106·3

TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average of nine towns, 1910=1000

—	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Sundries, clothing, boots	Food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries
1923—March	1340	1304	1673	.....
September	1318	1290	1697	1426
1924—March	1405	1353	1689	1465
September	1346	1323	1667	1438
1925—March	1390	1346	1666	1452
September	1359	1330	1658	1439
1926—March	1353	1328	1638	1432
September	1346	1321	1615	1419
1927—March	1351	1344	1593	1427
September	1345	1339	1602	1426
1928—March	1356	1345	1635	1441
September	1318	1323	1628	1425
1929—March	1339	1345	1618	1436
September	1307	1327	1621	1425
1930—March	1278	1310	1602	1408
September	1233	1281	1566	1376
1931—March	1229	1278	1510	1355
September	1173	1254	1479	1329
1932—March	1140	1235	1437	1303
September	1064	1190	1424	1268
1933—March	1091	1160	1387	1236
September	1133	1180	1394	1251
1934—March	1191	1198	1406	1268
September	1180	1191	1409	1263
1935—March	1151	1103	1413	1254
September	1151	1174	1412	1254
1936—March	1164	1132	1414	1273
September	1145	1122	1421	1269
1937—March	1196	1141	1444	1290
June	1181	1209	1469	1295
September	1161	1208	1485	1301
December	1236	1251	1522	1349
1938—March	1249	1258	1519	1345
June	1254	1262	1522	1349
September	1212	1244	1521	1337

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1910=1000

—	Metals	Jute, Leather, Hides, etc.	Grains, Meals, etc.	Dairy Products	Groceries	Meat	Building materials	Chemicals	Fuel and Light	Soft Goods	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1914	1221	1366	1108	1060	954	1266	1087	1018	928	1113	1052	1090
1915	1696	1511	1199	1135	1035	1301	1195	1278	990	1362	1275	1204
1916	2292	1739	1342	1168	1127	1383	1401	1561	1148	1765	1669	1379
1917	3245	2054	1449	1222	1212	1520	1753	1872	1349	2297	2178	1583
1918	3898	2265	1471	1283	1272	1650	2074	1833	1470	2900	2572	1723
1919	3198	2332	1706	1600	1403	1723	2084	1424	1510	3255	2475	1854
1920	3339	2705	2093	2023	1901	2116	2445	1271	1658	4418	3174	2512
1921	2607	1649	1472	1589	1728	1638	2082	1261	1743	3324	2899	1805
1922	1651	1411	1262	1209	1322	1362	1630	1178	1454	2361	2029	1445
1923	1568	1493	1330	1310	1317	1322	1477	1082	1247	2285	1732	1424
1924	1517	1568	1403	1366	1386	1365	1380	984	1244	2196	1720	1448
1925	1402	1947	1395	1304	1364	1394	1299	936	1229	2169	1698	1436
1926	1338	1811	1394	1196	1291	1232	1280	939	1255	2052	1684	1387
1927	1264	1731	1476	1339	1285	1268	1282	992	1196	1869	1674	1397
1928	1149	1888	1381	1399	1258	1284	1255	914	1140	1869	1653	1354
1929	1122	1624	1312	1327	1235	1261	1234	823	1075	1858	1659	1305
1930	1135	1357	1023	1086	1149	1089	1233	801	1032	1783	1642	1155
1931	1060	1140	1099	1047	1038	1014	1171	777	1054	1548	1599	1119
1932	962	953	1009	893	1024	906	1085	726	1003	1378	1511	1032
1933	1041	1002	1012	974	1053	960	1107	745	953	1354	1560	1047
1934	1056	1013	1218	1087	1021	1221	1126	738	902	1398	1517	1143
1935	1052	1042	1023	898	1001	1158	1132	729	932	1392	1519	1066
1936—January	1074	1046	1209	878	984	1156	1124	720	937	1358	1509	1120
April	1076	1068	1242	887	984	1113	1107	719	935	1332	1505	1122
July	1075	1052	1118	991	975	1124	1109	720	931	1324	1502	1085
October	1099	1027	1184	985	975	1154	1122	716	931	1333	1498	1111
1937—January	1139	1065	1221	845	994	1203	1147	732	900	1348	1513	1131
April	1369	1181	1088	896	1010	1129	1204	842	902	1402	1538	1109
July	1465	1185	1114	999	1014	1185	1213	867	919	1462	1555	1141
October	1468	1150	1137	1038	1012	1307	1210	867	924	1452	1598	1163
1938—January	1442	1073	1247	1054	998	1435	1209	875	922	1426	1592	1207
April	1407	1031	1228	1015	984	1263	1201	865	920	1410	1565	1172
July	1368	1001	1219	1013	975	1238	1191	847	922	1395	1576	1160

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES IN AUSTRALIA (30 TOWNS)

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: Weighted average of 6 capital cities, 1923–1927 = 1000

—	Food and Groceries	Housing (4 and 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total Household Expenditure
1926	1027	992	1015	993	990	1006
1927	1004	998	1002	982	1000	997
1928	989	1032	1004	1002	1001	1003
1929	1047	1037	1044	999	998	1026
1930—1st quarter	985	1052	1009	982	996	1001
3rd "	941	1003	963	951	990	965
1931—1st "	864	928	887	886	973	901
3rd "	807	864	827	851	961	855
1932—1st "	823	811	819	826	955	844
3rd "	796	795	796	810	948	825
1933—1st "	741	790	757	799	944	799
3rd "	763	787	771	795	944	806
1934—1st "	770	790	777	797	940	809
3rd "	787	802	792	793	938	817
1935—1st "	798	818	805	785	945	824
3rd "	819	832	824	793	939	836
1936—1st "	812	852	826	795	936	838
3rd "	835	873	848	794	958	841
1937—1st "	849	885	861	798	955	862
2nd "	.....	.....	863	.....	.....	867
3rd "	.....	.....	872	.....	.....	874
4th "	.....	.....	879	.....	.....	880
1938—1st "	.....	.....	869	.....	.....	871
2nd "	.....	.....	882	.....	.....	882
3rd "	.....	.....	896	.....	.....	891

TABLE XIX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911 = 1000

—	Metals and Coal	Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	Agricultural Produce, etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chemicals	All Groups
1921—January	2368	1581	2107	2506	2030	3094	3070	2506	2233
July	2142	1206	1688	1991	1942	1930	2604	2254	1813
1922—January	2031	1514	1298	1424	1941	1496	2148	2054	1673
July	1942	1693	1636	1882	1868	1921	1842	2041	1789
1923—January	1856	2071	1753	1617	1750	1985	2171	1923	1855
July	1825	2044	1808	2006	1752	3614	1950	1972	2052
1924—January	1823	2657	1733	1794	1707	2366	1981	1894	1984
July	1834	2308	1629	1721	1731	2077	1825	1788	1855
1925—January	1848	2303	1700	1450	1751	2258	1666	1784	1863
July	1831	1900	1755	1689	1721	2419	1758	1759	1846
1926—January	1908	1743	1999	1693	1725	1879	1663	1784	1840
July	1917	1586	1988	1822	1739	2023	1705	1843	1843
1927—January	1994	1447	1898	1732	1714	1735	1659	1843	1760
July	1970	1637	1789	1931	1730	2253	1663	1872	1833
1928—January	1928	1836	1860	1721	1728	2211	1709	1904	1860
July	1914	1803	1728	1777	1707	1973	1746	1909	1795
1929—January	1889	1728	1786	1878	1682	1903	1741	1942	1793
July	1917	1505	1875	1875	1686	2183	1751	1942	1813
1930—January	1916	1353	1676	1725	1674	2192	1797	1942	1719
July	1837	1122	1569	1702	1677	2217	1887	1968	1644
1931—January	1890	974	1162	1424	1811	1689	1925	2059	1454
July	1823	1049	1095	1362	1782	1571	2112	2179	1428
1932—January	1757	1051	1206	1247	1783	1385	1984	2183	1414
July	1734	885	1252	1331	1760	1329	2049	2120	1397
1933—January	1733	1022	1107	1179	1688	1211	2083	2124	1344
July	1707	1200	1231	1196	1720	1647	2047	2113	1455
1934—January	1701	1383	1195	1076	1744	1532	2059	2078	1456
July	1634	1225	1340	1335	1728	1559	2019	2008	1483
1935—January	1638	1191	1315	1318	1728	1475	1988	1950	1459
July	1561	1261	1376	1327	1720	1504	1967	2009	1479
1936—January	1571	1285	1333	1305	1739	1536	1942	2017	1475
July	1556	1330	1433	1348	1731	1931	1957	2006	1552
1937—January	1701	1528	1658	1381	1746	1528	2138	1966	1644
July	1773	1460	1666	1470	1757	1790	2546	2015	1703
1938—January	1762	1097	1579	1515	1751	1663	2369	2049	1596
February	1754	1093	1602	1520	1743	1675	2344	2047	1600
March	1755	1079	1590	1522	1743	1755	2350	2059	1603
April	1751	1054	1639	1545	1754	1827	2359	2059	1624
May	1730	1037	1731	1570	1744	1818	2299	2059	1641
June	1728	1010	1753	1594	1745	2005	2256	2059	1661

TABLE XX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926–1930=1000

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July	703	535	585	686	601	628
1926—Year	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927—Year	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928—Year	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929—Year	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930—Year	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1930—February	1000	1015	991	968	983	996
August	968	1008	994	944	990	980
1931—February	879	987	992	895	982	932
August	820	940	987	855	987	891
1932—February	810	904	975	844	987	875
August	761	816	954	800	965	821
1933—February	727	774	959	798	971	797
August	741	762	854	823	973	796
1934—February	763	759	846	828	970	804
August	774	756	837	831	973	807
1935—February	821	766	837	831	962	826
August	828	776	874	829	982	836
1936—February	830	789	874	823	976	839
August	878	812	898	843	995	870
1937—February	916	820	906	884	1036	900
August	956	830	929	929	1055	927
November	1002	836	940	938	1060	947
1938—February	985	842	941	941	1056	943
May	997	854	956	935	1052	951
August	985	866	975	935	1052	951

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909–1913=1000

—	Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups Combined
1913	991	1020	1072	1088	932	1022	1030	1055
1914	1039	1047	1124	1224	917	1013	1067	1053
1915	1345	1089	1130	1462	888	1007	1210	1235
1916	1313	1315	1210	1532	1051	1121	1436	1328
1917	1394	1616	1333	1676	1293	1333	1681	1511
1918	1587	2453	1530	1713	1524	1538	2040	1778
1919	1675	2750	1732	1750	1448	1629	1961	1858
1920	1891	3359	2124	1894	1752	2034	2318	2181
1921	1803	2623	2359	1674	1672	2136	1915	2025
1922	1678	2343	2172	1287	1268	1852	1510	1736
1923	1648	2201	2183	1447	1129	1583	1408	1666
1924	1761	2179	2192	1490	1151	1506	1365	1634
1925—January	1749	2213	2204	1714	1187	1515	1361	1747
1926—January	1780	2135	2101	1480	1150	1475	1245	1677
1927—January	1775	2134	1989	1363	1071	1429	1202	1588
1928—January	1723	1974	1964	1407	999	1408	1177	1577
1929—January	1640	1969	1950	1484	939	1404	1154	1554
1930—January	1643	1917	2007	1435	980	1409	1159	1551
July	1608	1851	1995	1394	974	1385	1157	1519
1931—January	1632	1750	1974	1172	1000	1400	1157	1476
July	1441	1643	1866	1035	1045	1362	1085	1319
1932—January	1590	1610	1845	982	972	1390	1075	1335
July	1582	1562	1842	868	1021	1401	1069	1308
1933—January	1445	1542	1830	855	1003	1375	1037	1266
July	1507	1538	1873	961	1121	1384	1047	1327
1934—January	1555	1537	1873	985	1096	1362	1059	1336
July	1507	1633	1876	1049	1017	1377	1065	1336
1935—January	1539	1618	1887	1052	1031	1359	1062	1345
July	1611	1608	1934	1143	1056	1418	1059	1395
1936—January	1560	1608	1957	1271	1070	1395	1049	1405
July	1537	1606	1972	1237	1078	1400	1043	1395
1937—January	1566	1665	2061	1317	1133	1455	1044	1449
July	1668	1759	2165	1304	1209	1498	1051	1512
1938—January	1676	1770	2200	1371	1227	1499	1060	1533
February	1637	1759	2187	1397	1235	1504	1060	1528
March	1630	1765	2240	1356	1237	1503	1057	1522
April	1615	1764	2261	1356	1240	1499	1057	1519
May	1611	1745	2279	1330	1242	1512	1057	1514
June	1605	1727	2293	1367	1244	1503	1069	1517
July	1602	1715	2289	1325	1245	1509	1072	1508
August	1604	1705	2303	1346	1240	1517	1074	1513
September	1597	1702	2344	1310	1239	1520	1073	1506
October	1593	1704	2348	1347	1238	1516	1079	1512
November	1611	1702	2328	1359	1237	1519	1073	1518

TABLE XXII.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100

—	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of Living
1935—January	101	106	90	100	93	99
April	99	103	90	100	96	98
July	105	105	86	100	98	101
October	104	103	86	100	97	101
1936—January	108	102	85	100	98	103
April	105	96	85	100	96	100
July	107	98	84	100	96	101
October	107	101	83	100	96	102
1937—January	110	101	83	100	98	104
February	111	103	83	100	97	104
March	112	104	83	100	96	104
April	112	110	83	100	97	105
May	111	109	84	100	98	105
June	112	109	84	100	97	105
July	115	110	84	100	98	107
August	117	108	86	100	97	108
September	117	106	86	100	97	108
October	118	106	86	100	97	108
November	116	106	86	100	97	107
December	116	106	86	100	97	107
1938—January	116	107	86	100	97	107
February	115	106	86	100	97	107
March	115	106	86	100	96	107
April	112	106	86	100	96	105
May	111	105	86	100	96	104
June	112	104	85	100	95	105
July	115	106	85	100	96	106
August	113	106	85	100	96	105
September	112	104	85	100	96	105
October	114	105	85	100	94	105
November	114	106	85	100	96	106
December	112	103	85	100	95	104

TABLE XXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—July	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
1934—July	78	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
1935—July	85	77	106	148	100	98	96	97	76	99	105	116	99	99
1936—July	81	72	106	121	92	100	98	95	73	99	107	110	100	97
1937—July	95	87	111	141	106	100	90	96	82	99	139	120	107	106
October	93	85	108	143	105	97	84	96	86	99	137	124	106	105
November	91	85	107	152	106	95	79	96	84	99	137	125	104	105
December	92	85	108	146	105	97	79	94	84	99	135	125	104	104
1938—January	94	87	109	147	107	96	76	95	84	99	131	127	103	104
February	86	85	110	145	102	96	77	95	83	99	132	127	103	103
March	81	76	109	143	97	95	74	95	83	99	129	127	102	100
April	83	81	114	145	100	95	67	94	83	99	129	128	101	101
May	80	79	124	152	102	94	64	94	83	99	128	125	99	100
June	81	82	125	154	103	95	61	95	83	99	129	124	99	100
July	80	76	127	149	101	95	65	95	79	99	133	124	100	100
August	77	81	127	149	100	97	62	95	79	99	131	124	99	100
September	78	85	131	158	104	93	62	95	78	99	134	124	99	101
October	78	86	127	156	103	93	62	95	79	99	130	121	98	100
November	77	83	120	151	100	93	64	93	79	99	130	121	98	99

TABLE XXIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1913=100

—	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
1914—December	105·0	101·0	100·0	101·0	104·0	103·0	102·7
1915—December	105·0	104·7	101·5	101·0	110·6	107·4	104·7
1916—December	126·0	120·0	102·3	108·4	127·8	113·3	116·6
1917—December	157·0	149·1	100·1	124·1	150·6	140·5	138·3
1918—December	187·3	213·4	105·3	146·0	205·0	163·3	166·9
1919—December	200·4	286·3	119·0	153·1	257·8	185·4	191·4
1920—December	183·3	271·1	142·5	192·0	278·3	205·8	195·6
1921—December	157·9	192·5	154·4	183·4	210·5	203·4	174·8
1922—June	151·5	180·3	154·6	177·2	195·5	198·4	169·0
December	153·2	178·4	156·0	189·0	201·8	197·3	170·3
1923—June	154·0	181·4	158·4	182·7	215·5	197·6	171·8
December	157·7	182·8	162·3	187·2	215·6	199·4	174·7
1924—June	152·1	180·6	164·9	180·8	208·4	199·1	172·3
December	157·7	177·5	165·6	184·3	207·7	199·8	174·3
1925—June	165·1	176·9	165·1	181·4	205·2	201·1	176·7
December	176·1	175·8	165·0	196·0	205·0	201·6	181·3
1926—June	172·6	174·2	163·5	185·2	200·9	201·5	178·7
December	171·3	172·7	162·8	191·4	198·6	202·1	178·3
1927—June	172·2	171·0	161·1	184·8	195·8	202·8	177·7
December	165·8	168·7	159·4	187·0	195·0	203·7	175·1
1928—June	162·4	168·4	157·2	181·6	191·0	203·6	172·9
December	163·6	167·4	155·5	185·3	189·8	205·0	173·3
1929—June	164·3	166·6	153·5	180·2	189·1	205·4	172·8
December	167·5	165·6	151·9	184·2	188·4	206·1	173·7
1930—June	160·4	164·3	149·8	178·1	186·1	206·8	170·3
December	145·9	158·1	146·7	182·2	178·4	206·3	163·6
1931—June	127·7	149·7	142·1	174·2	166·2	205·0	153·9
December	120·8	139·3	136·6	177·0	156·9	203·1	148·4
1932—June	107·2	131·9	127·8	165·0	143·4	200·2	138·9
December	102·6	124·7	118·3	166·9	137·5	197·1	133·5
1933—June	102·8	122·8	108·7	157·8	137·8	192·3	129·8
December	110·0	136·7	104·0	167·3	154·1	193·0	134·6
1934—June	116·1	139·8	102·1	162·9	157·2	192·7	136·5
November	119·1	139·7	102·0	165·4	158·3	192·9	137·8
1935—March	126·3	139·9	101·8	165·9	159·4	193·1	140·4
July	127·1	139·6	102·1	157·8	159·8	192·8	140·2
October	127·1	140·1	103·1	163·0	161·4	192·6	140·7
1936—January	129·4	140·5	103·3	164·1	161·4	192·6	141·7
April	125·8	141·0	103·7	163·5	162·0	192·5	140·6
July	133·1	140·7	104·5	159·9	162·3	192·2	143·0
September	133·7	141·1	105·2	162·0	163·8	192·4	143·6
December	131·4	142·9	106·5	162·7	165·9	193·0	143·6
1937—March	135·3	145·3	107·3	163·3	174·2	194·0	146·0
June	136·8	147·3	109·8	157·4	178·2	194·8	147·4
September	136·0	150·8	110·9	159·5	181·7	195·5	148·2
December	130·9	150·8	112·9	161·9	183·3	196·7	147·3
1938—March	124·5	148·7	113·0	163·1	179·0	196·5	144·6
June	127·0	147·7	113·4	158·4	177·3	196·9	145·2
September	124·7	146·6	113·3	160·8	174·8	196·6	144·2
December	124·5	146·2	113·3	163·1	174·6	196·5	144·2

(Continued from page 13)

its sub-groups having moved within narrow limits. The index for manufactured goods was 125·9 for January and 125·5 for November.

Italy

COST OF LIVING.—The index of the Central Institude of Statistics, on the base June, 1928=100, was 99·1 for January, 1938, and 99·5 for November. The high point for the year was reached in May when the index was 99·7.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index compiled by the Central Institute of Statistics, on the base June, 1928=100, was 95·2 for January, 1938. After declining to 93·7 in February it showed an increase each month, with one exception, rising to 97·2 for November.

United States

COST OF LIVING.—The latest available index number of cost of living compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Table XXIV) is that for September 15, 1938, at which time the index for all items was 144·2 as compared with 148·2 for the corresponding date in 1937, a decrease of 2·7 per cent during the year. The largest decrease during the year was in foods which declined 8·3 per cent; furniture declined 3·8 per cent and clothing 2·8 per cent. Rent increased 2·2 per cent, fuel and lighting materials 0·8 per cent and sundries 0·6 per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Table XXV) are those for November, 1938, when the all commodity index stood at 77·5 as compared with 80·9 for January. Each of the groups making up this index showed decreases during the portion of the year for which figures are available.

TABLE XXV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926=100

—	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71·5	64·2	68·1	57·3	61·3	90·8	56·7	80·2	56·3	93·1	69·8
1914	71·2	64·7	70·9	54·6	56·6	80·2	52·7	81·4	56·8	89·9	68·1
1915	71·5	65·4	75·5	54·1	51·8	86·3	53·5	112·0	56·0	86·9	69·5
1916	84·4	75·7	93·4	70·4	74·3	116·5	67·6	160·7	61·4	100·6	85·5
1917	129·0	104·5	123·8	98·7	105·4	150·6	88·2	165·0	74·2	122·1	117·5
1918	148·0	119·1	125·7	137·2	109·2	136·5	98·6	182·3	93·3	134·4	131·3
1919	157·6	129·5	174·1	135·3	104·3	130·9	115·6	157·0	105·9	139·1	138·6
1920	150·7	137·4	171·3	164·8	163·7	149·4	150·1	164·7	141·8	167·5	154·4
1921	88·4	90·6	109·2	94·5	96·8	117·5	97·4	115·0	113·0	109·2	97·6
1922	93·8	87·6	104·6	100·2	107·3	102·9	97·3	100·3	103·5	92·8	96·7
1923	98·6	92·7	104·2	111·3	97·3	109·3	108·7	101·1	108·9	99·7	100·6
1924	100·0	91·0	101·5	106·7	92·0	106·3	102·3	98·9	104·9	93·6	98·1
1925	109·8	100·2	105·3	108·3	96·5	103·2	101·7	101·8	103·1	109·0	103·5
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1926—January	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
1927—January	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
July	97·6	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1
1928—January	106·1	98·5	121·0	96·7	80·8	98·1	90·8	96·3	98·6	89·0	96·3
July	107·1	102·3	124·2	96·8	82·8	98·6	94·4	94·5	96·9	80·8	98·3
1929—January	105·9	98·8	113·6	96·4	82·5	103·6	96·6	95·9	96·6	80·5	97·2
July	107·6	102·8	109·2	92·8	82·0	105·0	96·7	93·4	97·2	81·3	98·0
1930—January	101·0	97·2	105·1	89·4	79·9	101·2	96·2	93·0	97·3	78·7	93·4
July	83·1	86·3	100·7	80·0	75·4	94·3	88·9	87·8	96·2	71·7	84·0
1931—January	73·1	80·7	88·7	71·3	73·3	86·9	83·8	84·5	88·3	72·2	78·2
July	64·9	74·0	89·4	66·5	62·9	84·3	78·1	78·9	85·7	69·7	72·0
1932—January	52·8	64·7	79·3	59·6	67·9	81·8	74·8	75·7	77·7	65·6	67·3
July	47·9	60·9	68·6	51·5	72·3	79·2	69·7	73·0	74·0	64·3	64·5
1933—January	42,6	55·8	68·9	51·9	66·0	78·2	70·1	71·6	72·9	61·2	61·0
July	60·1	65·5	86·3	68·0	65·3	80·6	79·5	73·2	74·8	64·0	68·9
1934—January	58·7	64·3	89·5	76·5	73·1	85·5	86·3	74·4	80·8	67·5	72·2
July	64·5	70·6	86·3	71·5	73·9	86·8	87·0	75·4	81·6	69·9	74·8
1935—January	77·6	79·9	86·2	70·3	72·9	85·8	84·9	79·3	81·2	70·7	78·8
April	80·4	84·5	86·3	69·2	72·8	85·9	84·6	81·0	80·7	68·7	80·1
July	77·1	82·1	89·3	70·2	74·7	86·4	85·2	78·7	80·4	67·7	79·4
October	78·2	85·0	93·6	72·9	73·4	86·5	86·1	81·1	80·6	67·5	80·5
1936—January	78·2	83·5	97·1	71·7	75·1	86·7	85·7	80·5	81·4	67·8	80·6
April	76·9	80·2	94·6	70·2	76·4	86·6	85·7	78·5	81·5	68·6	79·7
July	81·3	81·4	93·4	70·5	76·2	86·9	86·7	79·4	81·2	71·0	80·5
October	84·0	82·6	95·6	71·6	76·8	86·9	87·3	82·2	82·0	71·5	81·5
1937—January	91·3	87·1	101·7	77·5	76·6	90·9	91·3	87·7	86·5	76·2	85·9
February	91·4	87·0	102·7	77·5	76·8	91·7	93·3	87·8	87·9	77·3	86·3
March	94·1	87·5	104·2	78·3	76·2	96·0	95·9	87·5	88·4	79·5	87·8
April	92·2	85·5	106·3	79·5	76·8	96·5	96·7	86·9	89·0	81·1	88·0
May	89·8	84·2	106·7	78·7	77·2	95·8	97·2	84·5	89·3	80·5	87·4
June	88·5	84·7	106·4	78·2	77·5	95·9	96·9	86·3	89·5	79·4	87·2
July	89·3	86·2	106·7	78·3	78·1	96·1	96·7	83·9	89·7	79·0	87·9
August	86·4	86·7	108·1	77·1	78·4	97·0	96·3	82·2	91·1	77·3	87·5
September	85·9	88·0	107·6	75·3	78·7	97·1	96·2	81·4	91·1	77·0	87·4
October	80·4	85·5	106·7	73·5	78·5	96·4	95·4	81·2	91·0	76·2	85·4
November	75·7	83·1	101·4	71·2	78·2	96·8	93·7	80·2	90·4	75·4	83·3
December	72·8	79·8	97·7	70·1	78·4	96·3	92·5	79·5	89·7	75·0	81·7
1938—January	71·6	76·3	96·7	69·7	78·3	96·6	91·8	79·6	88·3	75·2	80·9
February	69·8	73·5	94·7	68·6	78·5	96·0	91·1	79·1	88·0	74·8	79·8
March	70·3	73·5	93·6	68·2	77·7	96·0	91·5	78·7	87·7	74·4	79·7
April	68·4	72·3	92·1	67·2	76·8	96·3	91·2	77·5	87·3	73·4	78·7
May	67·5	72·1	91·3	66·1	76·2	96·7	90·4	76·8	87·2	73·1	78·1
June	68·7	73·1	90·1	65·5	76·4	96·1	89·7	76·3	87·1	72·9	78·3
July	69·4	74·3	91·5	66·1	76·8	95·2	89·2	77·7	86·4	72·9	78·8
August	67·3	73·0	91·9	65·9	76·8	95·4	89·4	77·7	86·4	72·4	78·1
September	68·1	74·5	92·0	65·8	76·6	95·5	89·5	77·3	86·2	72·4	78·3
October	66·8	73·5	93·4	66·2	75·4	95·3	89·8	77·1	85·7	72·6	77·6
November	67·8	74·1	94·6	66·2	73·7	94·9	89·2	76·6	85·8	73·0	77·5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORT NO. 22

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1937 and 1938

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
MARCH, 1939

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Since its inception the LABOUR GAZETTE has maintained a continuous record of industrial, social and economic conditions in Canada as reflected in legislation, employment and unemployment, price trends, labour disputes, industrial relations programs, conventions and recommendations of labour bodies, etc.

One of the particular functions of the department is the promotion of industrial harmony, and prominence is therefore given in the LABOUR GAZETTE to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Complete information is also given with respect to proceedings under other measures administered by the department, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Combines Investigation Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Relief Acts, the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, etc.

Included in the statistical information published is a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, indicating trends in the cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years.

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*For electric street railways, by cities, see Table I (*d*).

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1937 and 1938*

THE present bulletin, the twenty-second in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains data for the years 1929, 1937 and 1938, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric street railways give figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1938, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1938, inclusive. In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates under provincial legislation, wages and hours of labour under collective agreements and schedules of wages and hours made obligatory by orders in council in certain provinces, and also as to the federal government fair wage policy. There are also tables giving wages in agriculture in 1937 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1937, average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1937, and also average earnings of employees in merchandising and service establishments in 1937.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in a number of occupational groups, from 1901 to 1938, and for certain other groups from 1911 to 1938, the base year being 1913. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures back to 1913 have not been compiled and published.

Changes in Wages

The recovery in wages, which first appeared in logging and sawmilling and in common factory labour in 1934 and extended to all groups in 1935, continued during 1936, 1937 and 1938.

The increases averaged over 4 per cent in logging and sawmilling, in coal mining and on steam railways; 3 per cent in miscellaneous factory trades; 2 per cent for common factory labour and building trades; over one per cent for metal and printing trades and electric railway employees. The average increase for all groups (weighted according to the approximate number of employees) was 4 per cent. In manufacturing industries the greatest increase was in silk factories, 10 per cent, but wage rates advanced over 5 per cent in woollen mills, pulp and paper mills, in sheet metal, shipbuilding, and boot and shoe industries. Increases of over 4 per cent occurred in establishments producing knitted goods, shirts, ready-made clothing, furniture, tobacco and cigarettes. In automobile and auto parts plants, and in electric, radio and rubber factories the increases averaged about

* The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and classes of labour.

The present report includes data as to wages and hours on steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, a transportation industry first covered in Report No. 21, with data for 1929, 1936 and 1937.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back in 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Subsequent reports in each case have included figures for the calendar year just ended, for the preceding year and for 1929.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports Nos. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. 1 was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subsequent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables on those industries.

The appendix on wages and hours under provincial minimum wage legislation, included in recent years beginning with Report No. 12, issued in January, 1929, was enlarged in Report No. 18, January, 1936, and in subsequent reports, to include also data as to wage rates in certain collective labour agreements enforceable under legislation in several of the provinces. Report No. 20, January, 1937, contained a section on hours of labour under provincial legislation.

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3 per cent. In most of the other manufacturing industries the increases averaged 2 per cent.

In the industries for which index numbers have not been calculated the most important changes were increases averaging 5 per cent in metal mining in 1937, and increases of five to fifteen dollars per month in 1937 and 1938 for steamship employees.

For previous years it will be seen from the table of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels about 100 per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about 80 per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back in 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group.

In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1938
(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average* Unweighted	Average* ** Weighted	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)	** General average weighted
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	68·8	82·8	67·4	66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	72·0	83·8	70·0	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	75·1	85·3	72·5	72·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	76·9	85·1	74·5	74·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	74·5	86·3	75·7	75·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	79·3	87·4	78·6	78·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	81·0	93·6	82·8	81·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·1	94·8	84·9	84·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·3	95·1	85·9	85·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	90·1	94·2	88·9	88·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	95·7	97·5	92·4	92·6	94·9	95·4	96·3	94·1
1912	86·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	97·9	98·3	96·0	97·1	98·1	97·1	98·8	97·3
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·3	101·1	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·6	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	105·8	105·4	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6†	130·8	119·9	122·4	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	143·9	145·9	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	165·3	169·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	197·9	202·2	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	191·2	186·8	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	182·5	176·6	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	183·3	178·3	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·7	179·5	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	180·1	178·4	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	180·8	179·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	184·8	185·6	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·4	188·3	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	192·7	195·0	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	194·4	197·3	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2‡	169·4	191·8	188·7	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	181·4	179·4	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	172·6	170·2	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·9	167·1	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·6	172·4	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	175·2	172·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6
1937	165·3	187·4	187·8	190·5	196·1	166·8	182·3	182·9	195·5	203·7	188·1	191·7
1938	169·4	189·3	190·7	193·7	204·3	174.4	187.0	187.8	199·7	210.3	197·2	199·4

* Average of previous six columns.
** Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
† Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡ Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1938, 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1938.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1938.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1938.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1938.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included.

In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower. In 1935 all groups were appreciably higher and the upward movement continued during 1936, 1937, and 1938.

The weighted index number (with wage rates in 1913 as 100) for all groups in 1938 at 199·4 was higher than in 1929 and in 1930 at 196·0 and 197·1 respectively, but lower than in 1920 at 207·7.

Building Trades

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, while there were upward movements in the average, it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general, averaging about 10 per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about 3 per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix E. In 1936 the upward movement continued with, however, decreases in certain trades in a few localities. In 1937 there were increases in several of the localities and in 1938 increases became fairly general.

Metal Trades

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few decreases, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934, and this slight recovery continued in 1936 and became substantial in 1937. In 1938, however, the advance was slight.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were somewhat less than in most of the other industries but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of 10 per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging 5 per cent. In 1934 while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 there were a few increases.

Electric Street Railways

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred until 1934.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. In 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 there were a few increases.

Steam Railways

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about 12 per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about 10 per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is, by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph services were subjected to a deduction of 20 per cent from May to October, inclusive, and 15 per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to 15 per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 amendments to the agreements between the railway companies and the employees provided that the general deduction of 15 per cent would be changed to one of 12 per cent on January 1, 1935, and to 10 per cent on May 1, 1935. Early in 1937 an amendment to each agreement provided that the deduction would be as follows: February 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; August 1, 6 per cent; October 1, 5 per cent; December 1, 4 per cent; February 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

Coal Mining

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but wages in the other fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced 10 per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than 10 per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about 15 per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some Nova Scotia mines, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick. In 1935, increases of about 5 per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Edmonton districts. In 1937 datal rates in several of the principal mines in Nova Scotia were increased by nearly 10 per cent. In 1938 the rates were increased 5 to 10 per cent in the various districts in Alberta and in the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia. In the principal mines in Vancouver Island in British Columbia average increases of 7 per cent were made.

The index number for 1901 to 1934 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result.

Factory Labour

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly 3 per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. In 1936 wages were increased in many establishments in all manufacturing industries and in 1937 and 1938 the upward movement continued.

Logging and Sawmilling

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of 20 per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about 20 per cent. Provincial regulations as to wages in logging in New Brunswick and

Quebec came into force that year. In 1935 the increases averaged 5 per cent. In 1936 wages were again upward, the increases averaging nearly 9 per cent. In 1937 the average increase was over 13 per cent and in 1938 was 5 per cent.

Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wage rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports secured annually from representative employers and trade unions, and also from union agreements. The information is obtained in June for building trades, civic employees, steamships, trucking and cartage, longshoremen, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, and for iron and steel products, including automobiles, parts and accessories. For other trades and industries the information is secured chiefly in September. For the classes covered in June, later information is frequently received and used.

Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative number of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the Labour Gazette in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given; in other cases where the same rate is paid by a number of firms a sample may represent several such firms in order to avoid repetition. Additional samples of rates above or below the predominant rates have been included where an appreciable number of workers were receiving such rates; where it appears to be preferable a range of predominant rates is used. For common labour in factories, sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: steamships, grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, and for 1930 to 1938 inclusive, for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the rates include agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act, and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix E.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In water transportation the organization of various classes of employees negotiate scales of wages, hours and working conditions with many of the steamship companies although agreements are not always signed; other operators tend to pay about the same rates.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in most cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in the agreements. For Report No. 18, and subsequent reports, statements as to wage rates

and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

Data as to Hours

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of estblishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report for that year, No. 15, covering the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, standard or full-time weekly hours were shown as before, with full-time weekly or daily earnings where hourly wages were not used.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported chiefly, employees being usually paid by the week. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are usually not reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from year to year prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering (logging and sawmilling) calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1938 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of index numbers for the period 1901 to 1938 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. The index numbers for these six groups therefore show the trend of wage rates in a number of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

Weighted Average Index Numbers

Beginning with Report No. 19, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1937, weighted averages have been calculated for these six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group is weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual industrial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

It will be observed that this weighting has most effect in modifying the effect on the general averages of the figures for coal mining and lumbering in which from time to time since 1920 the changes have been quite different from those in the other groups.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, Common Factory Labour, Miscellaneous Factory Trades, and Logging and Sawmilling, the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF
(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Sydney—								
1920	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
1930	1.05-1.10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.75	44
1932	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65- .70	44
1933	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1935	.90	48	.60- .70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1936	.80- .90	48	.60- .70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.65- .80	44	.50- .70	48	.50- .62½	44-48
1938	.80- .95	44	.65- .80	44	.50- .70	48	.62½-.75	44
Halifax—								
1920	.75	44	.66	44-54	.70	44	.66	44
1926	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1930	1.15-1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1933	.80-.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1935	.97½	44	.55- .60	44	.80	44	.50- .55	44
1936	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50- .55	44
1937	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50- .55	44
1938	.97½*	44*	.65*	44*	.85*	44*	.50- .55	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
Charlottetown—								
1920	.75-1.00	54	.40- .60	54	.45- .60	54	.41- .60	54
1926	.70- .80	54	.40- .60	54	.45- .60	54	.35- .50	54
1930	.85- .90	48	.45- .60	54	.50- .60	48-54	.40- .60	48-54
1931	.85- .90	48	.45- .55	54	.50- .60	48-54	.40- .60	48-54
1932	.80	48	.40- .50	54	.50	54	.40- .50	54
1933	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934	.75	48	.40- .50	48-54	.50	48	.40- .50	48.54
1935	.75	48	.35- .55	48-54	.50	48	.35- .50	48-54
1936	.75	48	.45- .55	48	.45- .60	48	.35- .55	48
1937	.75	44-48	.45- .55	44-48	.45- .60	44-48	.35- .55	44-48
1938	.70	48	.45- .55	48	.40- .50	48	.40- .45	48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Moncton—								
1920	.91	48	.70	48	.65- .70	48	.55- .65	48-54
1926	.91- .94	48	.50- .60	59	.....	.....	.50	48-54
1930	1.12-1.15½	44	.60- .65	54	.65	48	.50- .60	48-54
1931	1.12½	44	.50- .65	54	.65	48	.50- .60	48-54
1932	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933	.50- .70	44-48	.35- .40	44-60	.....	.....	.25- .55	44-60
1934	.50- .75	44-48	.35- .55	44-54	.60	44-48	.40- .50	44-54
1935	.50- .75	44-48	.35- .55	44-54	.60	44-48	.40- .50	44-54
1936	.50- .75	48-54	.35- .55	48-54	.52- .60	48	.40- .55	48-54
1937	.60- .75	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.52- .60	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1938	.80	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.50- .60	48	.40- .55	44-54
Saint John—								
1920	.75- .80	48-50	.60- .65	48-54	.50	48	.75	44-48
1926	1.00	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.50	48	.50- .65	44-48
1930	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1931	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1932	1.00	44-48	.60	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48
1933	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.60- .75	44-48	.55	44-48
1934	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1935	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1936	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1937	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1938	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
QUEBEC								
*Quebec—***								
1920	.75	50	.50- .60	48-60	.50- .65	54	.50- .60	54
1926	.90	54	.45- .55	54-60	.45- .55	54	.40- .60	48-54
1930	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1931	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1932	.90-1.00	44-54	.50- .55	48-54	.50- .60	48	.50- .60	48-54
1933	.75	40-54	.40- .55	40-54	.45- .55	40-48	.40- .50	40-54
1934	.70	40-48	.35- .50	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.30- .50	40-48
1935	.70- .80	40-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	40-48	.45- .55	40-48
1936	.70- .80	44-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	44-48	.45- .55	44-48
1937	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	40-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1938	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48

* Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Nova Scotia, 1936.

** Beginning in 1934 agreements approved by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in cities, towns and other defined jurisdictional territory throughout the province. On May 1, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, was replaced by the Act entitled an Act Respecting Workmen's Wages. On March 18, 1938, the Act respecting Workmen's Wages was replaced by an Act entitled The Collective Labour Agreements' Act. In 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 the minimum rate in each range is that approved under these Acts.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
Trades

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.95	48	.75–.80	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.45–.50	48
.....	.....	.70–.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30–.35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55–.90	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	48-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.75–.80	48	.70–.80	44	.50–.70	44-48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.75–.80	44-48	.70–.80	44	.50–.70	44	.65	44	.30–.35	44-48
.80	44	.70–.80	44	.50–.70	44	.70	44-48	.35–.40	44-48
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75–.80	44	.40–.45	48-54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25–.35	44-54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35–.45	44-54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44-54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44-48
.70	44	.70–.85	44	.65–.70	44	.70–.80	44	.30–.40	44-54
.70	44	.75	44	.55–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44-54
.70–.75	44	.75	44	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44-48
.70–.80	44	.75*	44*	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44-48
.70–.80	44	.75*	44*	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30.–40	44-48
.75*–.80	44	.85*	44*	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44-48
.60–.80	54	.60	48-54	.55	54	.50–.75	54	.35–.40	54
.55–.65	48	.60	48	.45–.60	54	.45–.50	54	.35–.50	54
.70–.75	48	.60	48	.70–.75	48	.90	48	.30–.45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.70–.75	48	.90	48	.30–.40	48-54
.70	48	.50–.60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25–.35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48-54
.70	48	.50	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48-54
.75	48	.50–.65	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48-54
.75	44-48	.40–.65	44-48	.60	44-48	.75	44-48	.25–.35	44-54
.60	48	.40–.50	48	.45–.50	48	.75	44-48	.30–.35	48
.91	48	.77–.85	48	.60–.68	48	.91	48	.40–.50	40
.91–.94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30–.35	48-68
.90	48	.85–.90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30–.40	48 54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60–.65	48	.75–.90	48	.30–.40	48-54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30–.35	48-54
.50–.70	44	.70	44	.50	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-60
.50–.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55–.60	44-48	.70	44-48	.25–.35	44-60
.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55–.60	44-54	.70	44-48	.25–.35	44-60
.75	48	.60–.75	44-48	.55	44	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.60–.75	44-48	.60–.65	44-48	.55–.75	44-54	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.60–.80	44-48	.60–.65	44-48	.60–.80	44-54	.....	.....	.25–.35	44-54
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30–.45	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.75	48	.80	44	.35–.40	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65–.75	48	.80	44	.35–.40	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65–.75	44-48	.65	44-48	.80	48	.30–.40	48-54
.90	44	.60	44-48	.50–.60	44-48	.80	44	.30–.35	44-54
.90	44	.50–.65	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.60–.70	44	.30–.35	44-54
.90	44	.60–.70	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.60–.70	44	.30–.35	44-54
.90	44	.60–.70	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.60–.70	44-48	.30–.35	44-54
.90	44	.60–.70	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.60–.70	44-48	.30–.40	44-54
.90	44	.60–.70	44-48	.50–.65	44	.60–.70	44-48	.30–.40	44-54
.70	54	.50–.60	54-60	.50–.55	54	.65–.70	48-54	.45	54
.85	54	.45–.60	54-60	.45–.55	55	.45–.60	54	.30–.40	54-60
1.00	44-54	.50–.60	44-60	.50–.65	44-54	.60–.80	44-60	.30–.45	44-60
1.00	44-54	.50–.60	44-54	.50–.60	44-54	.60–.80	44-55	.30–.45	44-60
.90–1.00	44-48	.50–.60	44-48	.50–.60	44-49½	.60–.80	44-48	.30–.40	44-54
.75	40-54	.40–.55	40-48	.40–.55	40-48	.50–.65	40-48	.30–.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.40–.55	40-48	.40–.55	40-48	.50–.65	40-48	.25–.35	40-54
.70	40-48	.45–.65	40-48	.45–.65	40-48	.50–.65	40-48	.35–.40	40-48
.70	44-48	.45–.65	44-48	.45–.65	44-48	.50–.65	40-48	.35–.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.50–.65	44-48	.70–.75	44-48	.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.55–.65	44-48	.55–.65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*								
*Montreal—***								
1920	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65- .80	54	.65	50-54
1926	1.00	50	.65- .75	44-60	.60- .70	44-46½	.60- .70	44-49
1930	1.20	44	.75- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1931	1.00-1.20	44	.65- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1932	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44-55	.75	54	.65	44-49
1933	.50- .75	40-50	.30- .65	40-60	.65	44	.45- .60	40-50
1934	.40- .70	40-50	.30- .60	40-55	.50- .65	40-48	.30- .60	40-50
1935	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60- .65	40-48
1936	.70- .90	40-48	.60 -.70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60	40-48
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.70	44-48	.75	44-48	.66	44-48
1938	.80- .90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.66	44
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1930	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932	1.00-1.12½	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44	.60	44
1933	.75-1.12½	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.70*	44*	.70	44	.60*	44*
1936	.85*-1.00	44*	.70*	44*	.70*	40*	.65*	44*
1937	.85- .95	44	.80*	44*	.70	40	.65	44
1938	.90*	44*	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.65	44
Kingston—								
1920	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1930	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44
1933	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1935	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1936	.95	44	.75*	44*	.70	44	.70*	44*
1937	.95	44	.80*	44*	.70- .75	44	.70	44
1938	1.00	44	.80	44	.70- .75	44	.70*	44*
Belleville—								
1920	.75	54	.65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60- .75	54
1930	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1931	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1932	.90	54	.50- .70	54	.60	48-54	.50- .65	54
1933	.75	54	.50- .60	54	.60	54	.40- .50	54
1934	.65- .75	48-54	.50- .60	48-54	.60	48	.35- .50	48
1935	.75- .90	48-54	.50- .70	48-60	.60- .75	48	.35- .60	48-60
1936	.75- .80	48-54	.50- .70	48-54	.60- .70	48-54	.35- .60	48-54
1937	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.60- .70	44-54	.35- .60	48-54
1938	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.65- .70	44-54	.40- .60	48-54
Peterborough—								
1920	.85	48	.75-.85	44-54	.75-.85	48	.60-.70	44
1926	1.00	48	.60-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.50	44
1930	1.10	44-48	.60-.80	44-54	.60-.90	44-48	.50	44
1931	1.10	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1932	1.00	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1933	.75-.85	40-44	.50-.60	44-48	.50	48	.45	44
1934	.75	44	.45-.50	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1935	.75	44	.50-.65	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1936	.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1937	.85	44	.50-.60	44-48	.40-.60	44-48	.40-.50	44
1938	.85-.90	44	.60-.70	44-48	.50-.65	44-48	.50	44-48
Toronto—								
1920	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926	1-12½	44	.80-.90	44	.80	44	.65-.75	44
1930	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85-.90	44
1931	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75-.85	44
1932	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75-.82½	44
1933	.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	1.00	40	.50-.75	44
1934	.75-.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	.85-1.00	40	.50-.75	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1937	.90*	40*	.85	40-44	1.00	40	.75	40
1938	1.05	40	.95	40	1.00	40	.75	40

* Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935, 1937.

** See footnote page 10.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$	$	$		$	
.80	54	.75	44	.60-.65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65-.85	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30-.40	50-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35-.45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.50-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.70	44	.15-.40	44-60
.67	40	.50-.75	40-54	.50-.60	40-50	.65-.70	40	.15-.40	40-60
.70-.80	40	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40	.30-.40	40-48
.70-.80	40-48	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40-44	.35-.40	40-48
.80	44-48	.75	40-44	.65-.70	40-44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.80	44	.75	40-44	.65-.70	44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	.60	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40-.45	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.90	44	.35-.40	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.75*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.83*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.40*	44-50*
.80	44	.85	40	.82	40-44	.80	44	.40	40-50
.85*	44*	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40*-.50	40-50
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48	.....	.....
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
1.10	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.65-.80	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.70-.80	44	.60-.75	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
1.00	44	.70-.80	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.90	54	.70-.75	48	.60-.75	48	.90	54	.40-.45	54
1.00	44-54	.70-.90	48	.60-.70	48	1.00-1.25	44-54	.35-.40	54
1.00	44-54	.70-1.00	48	.60-.70	48	1.00	44-54	.35-.40	54
.90	54	.70-.90	48-54	.70	48-54	.90	48-54	.30-.40	54
.75	54	.60-.70	40-54	.50-.70	40-54	.75-.80	48-54	.30-.40	54
.65-.75	48-54	.60	40-48	.55-.60	40-50	.80	48	.25-.40	48-54
.75-.80	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.75-.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.70-.80	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.75-.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.70-.80	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.75-.80	44-54	.60-.75	44-48	.55-.70	44-48	.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.85	48	.75-.90	48	.65-.75	48	1.00	48	.40-.60	48-54
1.00	48	.65-.75	44	.55-.75	48-54	1.00	48	.35-.40	48-54
1.00-1.10	44	.70-.90	44	.60-.80	44-50	1.00-1.10	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.80	44-50	.90-1.00	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.80	44	.35	48-54
.70-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48	.75	44	.30-.35	44-50
.70-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48	.75	44	.25-.25	44-48
.70-.75	44	.60-.70	44	.40-.70	44-48	.75	44	.25-.40	44-48
.70-.75	44-48	.60-.70	44	.45-.70	44-48	.75	44	.25-.40	44-48
.70-.80	44-48	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44-48	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-48
.75-.80	44-48	.65-.75	44-48	.50-.75	44-48	.75-.85	44	.35-.40	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.65	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35-.65	44-60
1.37½	40	1.25	40-44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40-.65	44-60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40-.60	44-60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.30-.50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.35-.50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.40-.50	40-48
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.75*	40*	.87½	40	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.82½	40	.87½	40	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.35-.50	40-50
.90*	40*	1.00	40	.97½	40	.95	40	.35-.50	40-60

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*								
St. Catharines—								
1920	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.....	.....	.75	44
1930	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	40–44	.90	44	.60–.70	44–50	.70	44
1933	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1934	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1935	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1936	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.65*	44*
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.65–.70	44	.65	44
1938	.90	44	.70	44	.65–.70	44	.65	44
Hamilton—								
1920	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1930	1.25–1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60–.70	40–44
1934	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60	40
1935	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60*	40*
1936	.90	40	.70–.80	40–44	.75	44	.65*	40*
1937	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.65	40
1938	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.65	40
Brantford—								
1920	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926	1.00	44	.80	44	.70–.75	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.15	44	.90	44	.60–.70	44	.65–.70	44
1931	1.00	44	.90	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1932	.90	44	.70–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.60	44
1933	.75–.90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934	.90	44	.70	44	.50–.70	44	.50	44
1935	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
1938	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
Guelph—								
1920	1.00	44–48	.75	44	.60	59	.60	48
1926	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1930	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932	1.00	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44	.50	48
1933	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.50	44	.40	44
1934	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44
1935	.70–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.70	44	.50–.60	44
1937	.75	44	.50–.70	44	.50–.65	44	.40–.50	44
1938	.75–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.70	44	.40–.60	44
Kitchener—								
1920	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.00–1.05	50	.50–.85	55	.65–.75	50	.60	50–59
1930	1.00–1.20	50–59	.60–.85	50–55	.60–.80	48–50	.50	50–59
1931	1.00	44–50	.60–.85	48	.60–.70	48–50	.50	50
1932	.80	44	.65	44	.50–.65	48	.50	50
1933	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	48	.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.40–.50	44
1935	.80	44	.40–.70	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.35–.50	40–44
1936	.80*	44*	.60*–.70	44–48*	.60–.70	44–50	.50*	44*
1937	.80	44	.60–.70	44–48	.60–.70	44–50	.50–.60	44
1938	.80–.90	44	.60–.70	48	.60–.70	50	.50	44–50
London—								
1920	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926	1.10	44	.60–.80	44	.75.90	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.20	44	.70–.80	44	.70–.85	44	.60–.75	44
1931	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.70–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1932	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1933	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	44
1935	.80	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.60	44
1936	.80–.90	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.60	44
1937	.90	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	44*	.50–.60	44
1938	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80*	44*	.55–.60	44

* Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935, 1937.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.90	44	.70–.80	44	.70	44	1.00	44	.35–.50	44–50
1.00–1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40–.45	44–50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40–.45	44–50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40	44–50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44–50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70–.75	44	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.80–.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50–.60	44–50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55–60
1.25	44	1.10	40–44	1.00–1.06½	44	1.25	44	.40–.50	44–60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40–.45	44–60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80–.90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44–60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	40	.30–.45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.75	44	.87½	40	.30–.45	44–54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.60–.75	40–44	.87½	40	.30–.45	40–50
.90	40	.80	40	.60–.75	40–44	.87½	40	.35–.45	40–50
.90	40	.85	40	.75	40–44	.95	40	.35–.45	40–50
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44	.....	.....
1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	.60–.70	50	.90	44	.30–.50	44–60
1.15	44	.85–.90	44	.60–.75	44	1.15	44	.30–.45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	44	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.25–.45	44–60
.80	44	.90	44	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44–60
.75–.90	44	.75	44	.50–.65	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50–.65	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50–.65	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50–.65	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.50–.65	44	.90	44	.35–.50	44–48
.90	44	.75	44	.60–.70	44	.90	44	.35–.50	44–60
1.00	48	.75	50	.....	.....	1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.40–.50	44
1.12½–1.20	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.45–.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48	.60	44	1.00	44	.35–.40	44
.75	44	.55–.75	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.30–.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60–.70	44	.80	44	.30–.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60–.70	44	.80	44	.25–.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.60–.70	44	.....	.....	.25–.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65	44	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65–.70	44	.80	44	.40	44
1.00	50	.75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00–1.05	50	.80	44	.70–.85	44	.80–.90	44	.40–.50	50
1.00–1.20	50–59	.80	44	.65–.85	44	1.00–1.20	44	.30–.50	50–59
.80	44	.80	44	.65–.85	44–49	.90–1.00	44	.40	48–59
.80	44–50	.80	44	.70–.75	44	.80	44	.35	48–59
.80	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.65	44	.65–.80	44	.30–.40	44–50
.80	40–44	.60–.70	44	.50–.70	44	.....	.....	.30–.40	44–50
.80	40–50	.60–.75	44	.50–.70	44	.65–.85	44	.25–.40	44–60
.80*	44*	.60–.75	44	.50–.70	44	.65–.80	44	.40*	44–48*
.80	44	.60–.75	44	.50–.70	44	.75–.80	44	.40	44–48
.80	44–48	.60–.70	44	.60–.70	44	.75–.80	44	.40	48–50
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50–.55	44–50
1.10	44	.75–.90	44	.70–.80	44	1.00–1.10	44	.40–.50	44–50
1.20	44	.75–.90	44	.50–.60	44	1.20	44	.35–.55	44–50
1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.55–.65	44	1.20	44	.35–.50	44–50
1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.55–.65	44	1.00	44	.35–.45	44–48
.80	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44	.....	.....	.30–.45	44
.80	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44	.87½	44	.30–.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60–.75	44	.87½	44	.35–.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60–.70	44	.87½	44	.35–.45	44–48
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60–.70	44	.87½	44	.35–.50	44–50
.90*	44*	.80*	40*	.60–.70	44	.95	44	.35–.50	44–50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
St. Thomas—								
1920	1.00	54	.60–.70	60	.50	55	.65–.70	54
1926	1.00–1.10	54	.60–.62½	55–60	.52½	48	.60	54
1930	1.10	54	.60–.65	54	.57½	54	.65	48–54
1931	1.10	50	.50–.65	50–54	.60	54	.65	48–54
1932	1.10	50–54	.50–.62½	44–48	.60	54	.60	48–54
1933	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44–48	.50–.60	54	.60	44–54
1934	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44–48	.60	54	.50	44
1935	.95	44	.50–.70	44–48	.70	44–54	.50–.60	44
1936	.80	44	.50–.60	44–48	.50–.70	44–54	.55	44
1937	.90	44	.50–.60	44–48	.75	48	.65	48
1938	.90–.1.00	44	.60–.70	44–48	.75	48	.65	48
Windsor—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933	.90–1.25	40–44	.75–1.00	44	1.25	40	.50–.75	44
1934	.90	40–44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50–.60	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00	40	.50–.65	44
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.60–.70	44
1937	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60–.75	44
1938	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60–.75	44
Port Arthur—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.90	48	.65–.70	54
1926	1.10	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.55–.75	44	.50–.60	44–54
1938	1.00	44	.55–.70	44–54	.65–.75	44	.50–.60	44–54
Fort William—								
1920	1·25	44	1.00	44–54	.85	48	.65	44–50
1926	1.10	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60– .70	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50–.60	44
1938	1.00	44	.55–.70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50–.60	44–54
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70–.80	44
1933	1.05	44	.75	44	.90–1.00	44	.70	44
1934†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85– .90	44	.70	44
1935†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1936†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1937†	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1938†	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
Brandon—								
1920	1.15–1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1930	1.30–1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931	1.10–1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1932	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1933	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1934†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1935†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1936†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1937†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1938†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44

* Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935, 1937.
† Minimum rate and hours approved under The Fair Wage Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.85	54	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45–.50	60
.85–.90	54	.75	44–50	.60–.65	44	.85	54	.40–.45	60
1.00	54	.70–.75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35–.45	50–60
1.00	54	.70–.75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35–.45	50–60
.85	54	.70–.75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35–.40	50
.75–.85	50	.50–.75	44–54	.....	.....	.75	54	.30–.40	44–50
.65–.75	50	.50–.75	44–54	.62½	48	.75	54	.25–.30	44–60
.65–.80	44–48	.75	44–54	.62½–.70	44	.75	54	.30–.40	44–60
.65–.80	44–48	.75	44	.62½	44	.75	60	.30	44–60
.65–.75	44–48	.75	44	.62½	44	.90	44	.35	44–60
.75–.90	44–48	.80*	44*	.62½	44	.90	44	.35–.45	44–60
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45–.65	44–54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45–.50	44–54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44–49½
1.25	40–44	1.00	40–44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40–.45	44–50
1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.75	40–44	.85	40	.40–.50	44–50
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.85	40–44	.85	40	.50*	44–48*
.90*	40*	1.00*	40*	.70–.75	40–44	.85	40	.50*	48*
.90	40	1.00	40	.70–.85	40–44	.85	40	.50	40–48
.90	40	1.15*	40*	.70–.90	40–44	.85	40	.55*	48*
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48–60
1.00	44	.90	44–48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	48–60
1.00–1.25	44–54	1.00	44–48	.75–.90	44–54	1.00	48	.35–.50	48–60
1.00	44–54	.75–1.00	44–48	.60–.75	44	1.00	48	.30–.45	48–60
.75–1.00	44–48	.75–1.00	44–49	.60–.75	44	.90	44	.30–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44–49	.60–.75	44	.75	44	.30–.40	44.60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44	.60–.75	44	.75	44	.30–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60–.75	44	.75–.90	44	.35–.40	44–60
.70–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.35–.40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	.90	40	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40	.65–.75	44	.75–1.00	44	.40–.45	44–60
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48–60
1.00	44	.90	44–48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	48–60
1.00–1.25	44–54	1.00	44–48	.75–.90	44–54	1.00	48	.35–.50	48–60
1.00	44–54	.75–1.00	44–48	.60–.75	44	1.00	48	.30–.45	44–60
.75–1.00	44–48	.75–1.00	44–49	.60–.75	44	.90	44	.30–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44–49	.60–.75	44	.75	44	.30–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44	.60–.75	44	.75	44	.30–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60–.75	44	.75–.90	44	.35–.40	44–69
.70–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.35–.40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	.90	40	.60–.75	44	1.00	44	.35–.40	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40	.65–.75	44	.75–1.00	44	.40–.45	44–60
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55–.60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40–.50	50–60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	42½–.50	44–60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40–.50	44–60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40–.50	44–60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70–.85	44	.95	44	.30–.45	44–50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70–.85	44	.90	44	.37½–.42½	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70–.85	44	.90	44	.37½–.42½	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70	44	.90	44	.37½–.42½	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40–.45	44–48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40–.45	44–48
1.05	44	.80	50–54	.80	50	.....	.....	.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44–54	.80	44	.....	.....	.50	48
1.35	44	.80–1.12½	44–54	.80	44	.....	.....	.35–.55	48–60
1.25	44	.90–1.12½	44–54	.75	44	.....	.....	.30–.50	48–60
1.00	44	.90–1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.30–.40	44–60
1.00	44	.80–1.00	44	.70	44	.....	.....	.25–.40	44–54
.90	44	.80–1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½–.37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½–.37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½–.37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½–.37½	44–48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½–.37½	44–48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926	1.25	44	.80–.95	44–60	1.00	44	.75–.82½	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44–50	1.10	44–49	.87½	44
1931	1.35	44	.90	44–50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65–.75	44
1933	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–48	.80–.90	44	.60	44
1934	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1935	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60–.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1937	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.80†	44†	.60–.70	44
1938	1.10†	44†	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	†.65–.70	44†
Saskatoon—								
1920	1.25	44	.75–.85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926	1.25	44	.75–.85	50–54	.70–1.00	49–54	.60–.80	49½–55
1930	1.45	44	.70–.90	50–59	1.00	44	.75–.85	44–50
1931	1.35	44	.70–.90	50–55	1.00	44	.60–.80	44–60
1932	1.35	44	.60–.90	50–55	.70–1.00	44	.60–.70	44
1933	.75–1.00	44	.60–.75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50–.70	44
1934	.75–1.00	44	.50–.75	44–54	.70–1.00	44	.50–.60	44
1935	.75–1.00	44	.50–.75	44–54	.70– .80	44	.50–.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–50	.70– .80	44	.50–.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–50	.70	44	.50–.75	44
1938	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–50	.70	44	.50–.75	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85–1.00	48	.75–.80	44–49½
1926	1.15	44	.90–.95	44	.90–1.00	44	.70–.75	44–49½
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75–.90	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	40–44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933	.90–1.00	40	.75–.85	40–44	.80	44	.75	44
1934	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	44	.75	44
1935	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90	40–44	.75	44
1936	.90	40	.75	40–44	.90‡	40–44‡	.80‡	40‡
1937	.90	40–44	.75	40–44	.90‡	40‡	.80‡	40‡
1938	1.10	40–44	.80	40–44	.90	40	.80	40–44
Edmonton—								
1920	1.25	44	.85	44	.85–.92	44	.85	44
1926	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70–.80	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1931	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1932	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933	.90–1.05	40–44	.60–.75	44	.85	44	.60–.80	44
1934	1.00	40–44	.60–.75	44	.85	44	.60–.75	44
1935	1.00	40–44	.65–.75	44	.85	44	.75	44
1936	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1938	1.10‡	44‡	.90‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	1.12½	44	.87½–.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90–1.00	44	.87½	44
1930	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.90	44
1931	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.80	40–44
1932	1.22½	40	.87½	40–44	1.00	44	.75	40–44
1933	1.22½	40	.65–.87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1934	1.10	40	.62½–.87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1935	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1936	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1937	1.10	40	.62½–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1938	1.10	40	.75–.90*	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
Victoria—								
1920	1.00	44	.75–.85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926	1.12½	44	.75–.81¼	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1930	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	40–44	.85	40
1931	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932	1.00	40	.75	40	.75–.87½	40	.75	40
1933	1.00	40	.65	40	.65–.75	40	.62½	40
1934	.75–.87½	40	.50–.65	40	.60–.75	40	.50–.62½	40
1935	.75–.90	40	.50–.70	40	.50–.75	40	.50–.65	40
1936	.75–.90	40	.50–.70	40	.50–.75	40	.50–.65	40
1937	.75–.90	40	.70	40–44	.50–.75	40–44	.60–.65	40
1938	1.00	40	.70–.80	40–44	.60–.75	44	.60–.65	40–44

† Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Saskatchewan, 1937.
‡ Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.
* Rate of wages and hours approved under the Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15-1.30	44	1.00	44	.80-.90	44-49	1.10	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44-49	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90†	44†	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	55-60
1.15-1.25	44	1.00 1.10	44	.80-1.00	44-54	1.10-1.25	44	.35-.45	55-60
1.25-1.45	44	1.25-1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	.....	.....	.35-.55	50-60
1.25-1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	1.35	44	.30-.45	44-60
1.00-1.35	44	1.05-1.30	44	.80-1.15	44-48	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90-1.05	40-44	.75-1.00	44-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-60
.75-1 00	44	1.00†	40†	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-50
.75-1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.60	40
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20	40-44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20-1.25	40-44	1.10-1·12½	44	1.12½	44	.30-.50	44-54
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	.30-.45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	48
.90	40	.90-1.00	40	.80-.90	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	44-48
.90	40	.90	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35-.45	44-48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.45	40-48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.90	40	.95‡	40‡	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-50
.80-.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65-.70	48
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	44-48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45-.60	44-48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	.45-.55	44-48
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	.....	.....	.35-.45	44
.90-1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	40-44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	44
1.00	44	1.00‡	44‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.40-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	.60-.65	44
1.18¾	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.56¼	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50-.62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40-44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00-1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.25	40	.40-.50	40-48
1.00	40	.90-1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-48
1.00	40	.75-1.00	40-44	.65-.90	40-44	1.00	40	.35-.50	40-48
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	.90	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
1.00	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-48*
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40-44	.45-.66¼	44
1.25	40	1·12½	40	1.06¼	40	1.25	40	.50-.56¼	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50-.56¼	40-44
.75-1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.75	40	.80-1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40-.50	40-44
.62½-.75	40	.75-1.00	40	.75	40	.75	40	.40-.50	40-44
.75-.90	40	.75-1.00	40	.70	40	.80	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.75-.90	40	.75- .80	40	.70	40	.75-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.75-.90	40	.75- .80	40	.70	40-44	.75-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44
.90	40-44	.90	40	.75	44	.80-1.00	40	.45*-.50	40-44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*								
Prince Rupert—								
1920	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926	1.25	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1930	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1931	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1933	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1934	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1935	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1936	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1937	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1938	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44

* See footnote on page 18.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Conc.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50–.62½	44–48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50–.57½	44
1.25	44	1.06¼	44	1.06	44	.....	.....	.50–.57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75–.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.75–.90	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.75–.90	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—
Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Halifax—								
1920	.60 -.80	44-54	.65 -.76½	48-54	.65 -.85	44-54	.70- .80	44-48
1926	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.50- .75	44-50	.70- .75	44-48
1930	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.60- .75	44-50	.70- .80	44-48
1931	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.65- .75	44-50	.72½-.80	44-48
1932	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.67½-.75	44-48
1933	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	44-48	.62- .65	44-48
1934	.55- .75	44-48	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1935	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1936	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1937	.65 -.90	40-44	.55 -.90	40-44	.60 -.90	40-44	.65 -.70	40-48
1938	.65 -.90	40-44	.55 -.90	40-44	.60 -.90	40-44	.65 -.75	44-48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Saint John—								
1920	.60 -.65	48-54	.60 -.65	54	.54½-.73	50	.51 -.60	54
1926	.53½-.65	44-55	.60	54	.40 -.65	44-55	.45 -.70	50
1930	.55 -.65	44-54	.50 -.80	45½-50	.45 -.70	40-55	.35 -.65	45-50
1931	.55 -.65	50	.60 -.70	49½-50	.45 -.70	40-55	.35 -.60	48-50
1932	.50 -.65	40-44	.54 -.60	44-54	.40 -.60	44-55	.35 -.54	44-48
1933	.47 -.60	40-44	.45 -.55½	44-54	.50 -.60	40-54	.35 -.51	40-44
1934	.38 -.60	40-44	.45 -.55½	44-54	.40 -.56	40-54	.35 -.51	40-44
1935	.43 -.60	44	.51 -.57½	44-49½	.40 -.57½	44-50	.40 -.51	40-44
1936	.43 -.58½	44	.55½	44	.40 -.60	44-49½	.40 -.51	40-44
1937	.50 -.60	44-50	.57½-.62½	44-49½	.47 -.65½	44-50	.45 -.55	40-48
1938	.50 -.60	44-45	.57 -.65	44	.42 -.71	44-45	.45 -.55	40-48
QUEBEC								
Quebec—								
1920	.50 -.68	49½-60	.60	54	.40 -.65	49½-60	.37½-.58	48-60
1926	.50 -.60	49½-54	.40 -.50	49½	.40 -.60	49½-54	.30 -.57	60
1930	.50 -.60	50-54	.40 -.65	54	.40 -.65	50-54	.33½-.57	60
1931	.50 -.55	44-48	.40 -.55	44-54	.40 -.60	44-54	.33½-.57	60
1932	.50 -.55	44-48	.40 -.55	44-54	.40 -.60	44-54	.33½-.50	60
1933	.50 -.55	44-48	.40 -.55	44-54	.40 -.55	44-54	.30 -.40	60
1934	.50 -.55	44-48	.40 -.55	48	.40 -.55	44-48	.30 -.60	48
1935	.50 -.55	44-48	.40 -.55	48	.40 -.55	44-48	.35 -.50	48
1936	.50 -.55	44-54	.50 -.55	48	.40 -.55	44-54	.35 -.50	48
1937	.50 -.60	44½-54	.50 -.55	44½-48	.40 -.60	44-54	.35 -.50	44½-49
1938	.50 -.64	48-54	.50 -.55	48-54	.45 -.64	44-54	.35 -.50	48
Montreal—								
1920	.55 -.82½	45-58	.73½-.80	47-49½	.55 -.85	44-60	.70 -.87½	45-54
1926	.52½-.70	44-60	.50 -.78	47-58	.45 -.75	44-60	.60 -.80	40-50
1930	.52½-.75	44-55	.50 -.78	47-49½	.50 -.85	44-55	.60 -.88	44-49½
1931	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.78	44-48	.50 -.80	40-55	.65 -.88	40-49½
1932	.50 -.75	40-54	.50 -.78	40-47	.45 -.75	40-55	.50 -.85	40-49½
1933	.44 -.70	40-54	.50 -.78	40-47	.45 -.75	40-55	.50 -.75	40-49
1934	.40 -.70	44-50	.50 -.78	40-55	.45 -.75	40-55	.50 -.70	40-50
1935	.40 -.75	44-50	.50 -.80	40-47½	.45 -.75	40-55	.40 -.65	40-48
1936	.45 -.75	40-55	.50 -.80	40-47½	.45 -.80	40-55	.40 -.65	40-44
1937	.45 -.80	40-55	.50 -.90	40-49	.44 -.85	40-55	.45 -.80	40-48
1938	.45 -.80	40-50	.50 -.90	40-47	.47½-.85	40-55	.50 -.87½	40-48
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	.60 -.70	50	.68 -.75	48-50	.48 -.78	50	.62 -.70	50-54
1926	.45 -.65	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.45 -.65	44-50	.55 -.65	44-50
1930	.45 -.70	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	44-50	.50 -.68	44-50
1931	.45 -.70	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.47½-.70	44-50	.42 -.68	44-50
1932	.45 -.63	44-50	.55 -.68	44-50	.45 -.63	40-50	.42 -.63	40-50
1933	.35 -.60	40-50	.40 -.61	44	.45 -.61	40-50	.40 -.60	41-50
1934	.35 -.60	40-50	.40 -.61	44	.40 -.60	44-50	.40 -.60	40-50
1935	.35 -.60	44-50	.43 -.61	44	.40 -.65	44-50	.40 -.60	40-50
1936	.35 -.60	44-50	.40 -.61	44	.40 -.65	44-50	.40 -.60	40-50
1937	.35 -.65	44-50	.40 -.67	44	.44 -.65	44-55	.48 -.65	40-50
1938	.45 -.65	44-50	.40 -.67	44	.45 -.65	44-50	.48 -.65	40-50
Toronto—								
1920	.65 -.86	48-52	.60 -.88	44-48	.55 -.90	44-50	.70 -.95	48-50
1926	.45 -.75	44-56	.55 -.75	44-48	.45 -.75	44-54	.50 -.90	44-54
1930	.55 -.75	44-54	.60 -.75	44-48	.50 -.80	44-54	.50 -.90	44-54
1931	.50 -.75	44-55	.55 -.75	44-48	.50 -.80	44-55	.47½-.90	44-54
1932	.47 -.70	44-54	.49½-.75	44-48	.45 -.75	44-54	.45 -.80	40-55
1933	.40½-.70	44-54	.44½-.65	44-48	.40 -.75	44-54	.45 -.80	40-54
1934	.36 -.70	40-56	.48½-.70	40-48	.45 -.75	40-56	.45 -.80	40-50
1935	.40 -.70	40-56	.48½-.70	40-48	.45 -.75	40-56	.50 -.80	40-50
1936	.40 -.70	40-54	.54 -.70	40-48	.45 -.75	40-54	.50 -.85	40-50
1937	.47 -.75	40-50	.55 -.70	44-48	.45 -.80	40-55	.50 -.85	40-55
1938	.47 -.75	40-50	.57 -.70	44-48	.50 -.80	37½-50	.50 -.85	37½-50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**—Continued

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
Hamilton—								
1920	.50 -.80	48-55	.53 -.70	50-60	.50 -.85	44-60	.50 -.95	48-50
1926	.40 -.65	44-59	.40 -.60	50-59	.40 -.75	44-59	.45 -.75	44-54
1930	.45 -.65	45-59	.42½-.65	50	.40 -.75	44-59	.45 -.80	40-54
1931	.45 -.65	44-58½	.45 -.65	50-59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.80	44-54
1932	.45 -.63	48-58½	.38½-.48½	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.40 -.75	44-54
1933	.42 -.61	44-58½	.38½-.48½	59	.40 -.70	40-59	.40 -.72	44-54
1934	.43 -.61	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40 -.70	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1935	.43 -.63	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1936	.45 -.65	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1937	.50 -.75	42½-50	.47½-.65	59	.45 -.88	40-59	.50 -.85	40-50
1938	.50 -.78	44-59	.47½-.65	55	.45 -.85	40-59	.55 -.90	40-50
London—								
1920	.47½-.63	49½-50	.66 -.75	50	.60 -.76	50	.65 -.87	50
1926	.40 -.60	49½-50	.50 -.70	50	.45 -.70	49½-50	.55 -.73	50
1930	.50 -.60	44-49½	.55 -.70	44	.45 -.68½	44-50	.48 -.75	44-50
1931	.40 -.54	44-49½	.49 -.57	44	.35 -.68½	44-50	.43 -.70	44-50
1932	.40 -.50	40-49½	.49 -.57	44	.35 -.68½	40-50	.40 -.70	44-50
1933	.40 -.51	40-44	.49 -.57	44	.35 -.50	40-53	.40 -.60	40-53
1934	.37 -.51	40-44	.41 -.47	44	.33 -.55	40-50	.37 -.60	40-50
1935	.40 -.51	40-49½	.44 -.52	40	.37 -.55	40-50	.41 -.60	40-44
1936	.43 -.51	40-49½	.44 -.52	40	.37 -.60	40-50	.41 -.60	40-44
1937	.43 -.55	44-50	.49 -.57	44	.40 -.60	44-54	.45 -.66	42½-45
1938	.43 -.55	44-55	.49 -.57	44	.40 -.60	44-55	.45 -.68	44-45
Windsor—								
1920	.67 -.90	49½-50	.....	.....	.67 -.90	49½-50	.80	50
1926	.55 -.75	49½	.....	.....	.55 -.90	48-50	.50 -.70	50
1930	.50 -.66	49½	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-55	.60 -.90	44-55
1931	.40 -.60	49½-55	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-50	.45 -.80	44-55
1932	.40 -.65	49½-55	.....	.....	.50- .95	44-50	.36 -.80	44-55
1933	.30 -.60	44-55	.....	.....	.45- .80	44-50	.30 -.65	44-55
1934	.40 -.69	44-48	.....	.....	.45- .70	40-55	.40 -.65	40-54
1935	.45 -.69	40-52½	.....	.....	.45- .75	44-55	.40 -.65	40-54
1936	.45 -.71	40-48	.....	.....	.55- .83	44-54	.50 -.67	40-54
1937	.60 -.90	40-54	.....	.....	.55-1.00	40-54	.52 -.80	40-52
1938	.60 -.90	40-50	.....	.....	.55-1.00	40-50	.60 -.83	40-48
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	.70 -.80	50	.65 -.82	50	.60 -.80	48-50	.57½-.80	50
1926	.40 -.72	44-50	.60 -.72	50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	44-50
1930	.40 -.77	44-54	.60 -.74	44	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.80	44-50
1931	.40 -.70	40-50	.60 -.74	44	.50 -.78	40-50	.50 -.74	40-50
1932	.40 -.68	40-50	.58 -.71	44	.50 -.75	40-50	.45 -.75	40-50
1933	.40 -.68	40-50	.56 -.68	44	.45 -.65	40-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1934	.40 -.68	40-50	.54 -.68	44	.45 -.65	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1935	.40 -.70	44-50	.57½-.72	50	.45 -.70	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1936	.40 -.70	44-50	.55 -.72	50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1937	.45 -.73	44-50	.57½-.76	50	.50 -.80	40-50	.53 -.70	40-50
1938	.45 -.73	40-50	.57½-.76	50	.50 -.80	40-50	.53 -.70	40-50
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	.85	44	.....	.....	.90	50	.78	50
1926	.55½-.85	44-55	.85	48	.60 -.85	48	.60 -.65	44
1930	.60 -.85	48-50	.73 -.85	48-55	.66 -.85	44-48	.....	.....
1931	.58½-.85	44-48	.85	48	.45 -.85	44-48	.....	.....
1932	.58½-.85	40-44	.85	40-44	.45 -.85	40-44	.....	.....
1933	.65 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.45 -.85	44	.55	44
1934	.85	40	.85	40	.45 -.85	40-44	.45 -.55	44
1935	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40-44	.45 -.55	44
1936	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40-44	.45 -.55	44
1937	.55 -.90	40	.90	40	.50 -.90	40-44	.45 -.55	44
1938	.55 -.90	40	.90	40	.50 -.90	40-44	.45 -.55	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	.85 -.95	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926	.70 -.80	44	.....	.....	.60 -.77	44-50	.65 -.77	44
1930	.70 -.85	44-48	.80 -.90	48	.63 -.85	44-48	.75 -.82	44
1931	.70 -.85	44-52	.67 -.90	48	.50 -.80	44-52	.69 -.78	44
1932	.70 -.85	40-52	.80	40	.50 -.74	40-44	.69 -.74	44
1933	.70 -.85	40-44	.80	40	.50 -.72	40-44	.65 -.75	44
1934	.70 -.85	40-44	.80	40	.55 -.80	40-44	.60 -.74	44
1935	.72 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.55 -.85	40-44	.60 -.74	44
1936	.70 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.60 -.85	40-44	.67 -.74	44
1937	.70 -.90	40-44	.90	40	.65 -.90	40-44	.71 -.77	44
1938	.65 -.90	40-44	.90	40	.65 -.90	40-44	.68 -.77	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**—Concluded

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ALBERTA—*Conc.*								
Edmonton—								
1920	.70 –.80	44–50	.80 –.85	44–50	.70–1.00	44–50	.70 –.87½	44–50
1926	.60 –.85	44–54	.....	.....	.60– .90	44–54	.75	44–54
1930	.60 –.85	44–54	.....	.....	.60– .90	44–54	.75 –.80	44
1931	.60 –.85	44–54	.....	.....	.65– .90	44–54	.80	44–54
1932	.50 –.85	44–50	.....	.....	.60– .90	44–50	.55 –.80	44–50
1933	.50 –.75	44–50	.....	.....	.50– .90	44–50	.55 –.80	44–50
1934	.40 –.75	44–50	.....	.....	.40– .90	44–50	.60 –.80	44–50
1935	.50 –.75	44–50	.....	.....	.50– .90	44–50	.60 –.80	44–50
1936	.50 –.70	44–49	.....	.....	.50 –.75	44–49	.60 –.80	44–49
1937	.50 –.80	44–49	.....	.....	.40 –.80	44–49	.65 –.80	44–49
1938	.50 –.80	44–49	.....	.....	.50 –.70	44–49	.65 –.80	44–49
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	.75 –.93	44	.78 –.95	44	.75 –.95	44	.75 –.90½	44
1926	.61½–.83	44–48	.75 –.85	44–48	.70 –.85	44	.75 –.82	44
1930	.65 –.83	44–48	.75 –.90	44–48	.75 –.87½	44	.75 –.87½	44
1931	.65 –.83	44–48	.75 –.90	44–48	.65 –.85	44	.68¾–.85	44
1932	.65 –.83	44–48	.67½–.83	44–48	.60 –.80	44	.67½–.75	44
1933	.62½–.83	40–44	.75 –.83	40–44	.50 –.75	44	.66 –.78	44
1934	.60 –.83	40–44	.72 –.83	40–44	.55 –.75	44	.61 –.75	36–44
1935	.60 –.85	40–44	.72 –.85	40–44	.60 –.95	44	.64 –.75	44–45
1936	.60 –.85	40–44	.72 –.85	40–44	.65 –.95	40–44	.65½–.75	40–45
1937	.60 –.95	40–44	.62½–.95	40–44	.65 –.95	40–44	.70 –.77	40–45
1938	.60 –.95	40–44	.62½–.95	40–44	.60 –.95	40–48	.70 –.77	40–45
Victoria—								
1920	.75 –.90	44	.77½–1.00	44	.82½–.85	44	.75 –.87	44
1926	.72½	44	.75	44	.62½–.74	44	.68½	44
1930	.80 –.84	44	.84	44	.75 –.82	44	.75 –.81	44
1931	.75 –.84	44	.84	44	.68 –.82	44	.75 –.81	44
1932	.68 –.75	44	.75	44	.68 –.75	44	.68	44
1933	.72½–.75	44	.75	44	.65 –.75	44	.68	44
1934	.68 –.75	44	.75	44	.65 –.75	44	.68	44
1935	.68 –.75	44	.75	44	.65 –.75	44	.68	44
1936	.68 –.75	44	.75	44	.65 –.75	44	.68	44
1937	.68 –.75	44	.75 –.84	44	.68 –.75	44	.75	44
1938	.68 –.75	44	.86½	44	.75 –.79	44	.75	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) Printing Trades†

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Halifax—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00	48
1926	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44–48	30.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-35.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1930	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1931	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	10.00	44–48
1932	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	25.00-34.00	48	27.00-31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1933	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	22.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44–48	30.00-40.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1934	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	21.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1935	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44–48	21.50-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1936	32.00	48	25.00-33.45	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44–48	27.00-35.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1937	34.00	44	25.00-33.45	44–48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-26.00	44–48	27.00-35.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
1938	35.00	42	25.00-35.00	42–48	24.00-34.00	48	25.00-28.00	44–48	27.00-35.00	44–48	11.00	44–48
Saint John—												
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	30.00	44	10.00	44
1930	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1931	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10 00-13.00	44
1932	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1933	33.30-35.10	43½	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43½	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1934	30.00-31.59	43½	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43½	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1935	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1936	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1937	33.30-37.00	48	33.00	44	30.00-35.15	48	30.75-38.00	44	33.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1938	33.30-38.00	48	33.00-36.00	44	30.00-36.00	48	30.75-38.00	44	33.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
Quebec—												
1920	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	24.50-30.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	26.50-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1930	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	25.00-32.50	48	9.00-12.00	43–48
1933	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1935	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1936	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1937	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-32.50	48	7.50-12.00	48
1938	*30.50	46*	26.50*– 30.50*	46*– 48*	26.50*– 32.50*	46*	26.50*– 31.50	46*– 48*	26.50*– 35.00	46*– 48*	9.00-11.00	46*
Montreal—												
1920	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930	38.00–44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44–48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44–48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44–48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1935	36.00-45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44–48	27.00-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1936	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44–48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1937	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44–48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44–48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1938	36.00-45.50	44–48	31.50*– 40.50	44–45*	35.00-43.00	44–48	31.50*– 38.00	44–45*	31.50*– 36.00	45*	12.60-15.50	45*
Ottawa—												
1920	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44–48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1935	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	36.75	48	32.00 40.00	44–48	30.00 36.00	48	13.50	49
1936	39.60	46½	32.00-41.00	44–48	38.70	48	32.00-40.00	44–48	30.00-36.00	48	10.50-14.50	48
1937	44.00	46½	30.00-38.00	45–48	43.00	48	30.00-38.00	45–48	30.00-36.00	45–48	10.50-14.50	45–48
1938	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45–48	40.85	48	30.00-38.00	45–48	30.00-36.00	45–48	11.50-14.50	45–48
Toronto—												
1920	38.00	48	30.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1926	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44–48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1930	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44–48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1931	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44–48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44–48	36.00-40.00	44–48	16.80-18.00	48
1932	47.50	46½	35.00-40.00	44–48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	15.00-18.00	44–48
1933	44.00	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	43.00	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1934	45.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	44.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1935	46.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	45.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.50-18.00	44–48
1936	47.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44–48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1937	42.50	40	33.00-40.00	40–48	48.50	48	33.00-40.00	40–48	33.00-40.00	44–48	12.00-18.00	44–48
1938	44.00	40	33.00-40.00	40–44	44.00-50.30	40–48	33.00-40.00	40–48	33.00-44.00	40–48	13.20-18.00	40–48

* Minimum rates and maximum hours for classified printing establishments under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act, 1938.

† Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers are shown in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) Printing Trades†—Con.

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Hamilton—												
1920	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44-48
1926	41.00	48	35.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-16.00	44-48
1930	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1931	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1932	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	33.75-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1933	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1934	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1935	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	36.75	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1936	37.75	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	36.75	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1937	39.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	38.25	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1938	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	32.85-40.00	44.48	11.00-15.40	44-48
London—												
1920	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	14.00	48
1930	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.40-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	36.00	44-48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11 50	48
1934	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1935	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1936	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	30.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1937	35.00-37.00	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	34.00	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	29.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1938	36.00	44	33.00-40.00	44-48	34.00	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
Windsor—												
1920	39.00	48	39.00	48	45.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926	48.00	48	41.00	44-48	45.00	48	44.00	44-48	37.50	44-48	15.00	44-48
1930	52.32	48	44.00	44-48	56.32	48	40.00-45.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1931	50.88	48	44.00	44-48	49.00	48	40.00-48.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1932	45.60	48	39.60-44.15	44-48	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1933	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1934	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-38.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1935	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1936	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1937	40.80	48	36.00-45.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1938	40.80	48	37.40-41.00	44-48	37.40	48	32.50-40.00	44-48	30.80-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
Winnipeg—												
1920	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	44.00	48	39.00	48	12.00-18.00	48
1926	44.00	46	39.60	44-48	43.75	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1930	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1931	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	46.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1932	43.00	46	39.60	44-48	42.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1933	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1934	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1935	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1936	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1937	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12-00-18.00	44-48
1938	42.50	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	40.50	48	35.20-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
Regina—												
1920	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926	44.00	48	40.25	44	44.00	48	40.35	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43 15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932	43.00	48	39.60	44	42.24	48	39.60	44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933	37.45	48	34.32	44	36.50	48	34.65	44	40.00	44	15.00	44
1934	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1935	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15·00	44
1936	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1937	37.45	48	35.20	44	37.45	48	35.20	44	35.20	44	15.00	44
1938	37.45	48	35.20	44	37.45	48	35.20	44	35.20	44	15.00	44
Saskatoon—												
1920	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926	44.00	48	40.35	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	47.00	48	18.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1931	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1932	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	17.00	44
1933	40.00	45	39.60	44	42.00	45	39.60	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1934	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1935	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1936	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1937	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1938	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44

† See footnote on page 25.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) Printing Trades†—Conc.

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Calgary—												
1920	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	15.00-18.00	44
1936	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.00-39.00	44	15.00-18.00	44
1937	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-39.00	44	15.00-18.00	44
1938	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	15.00-18.50	44
Edmonton—												
1920	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1936	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1937	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1938	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
Vancouver—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	42.00	44-48	45.00	48	42.00	44-48	42.00	44-48	21.00	44-48
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	45.00	44-48	23.00	44-48
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	38.50-45.00	44-48	23.00	44-48
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.50-45.00	44-48	16.00-20.25	44-48
1933	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1934	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1935	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1936	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	35.00-42.30	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1937	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1938	39.75-47.70	37½-45	40.50	44-48	47.70	48	40.50	44-48	40.00-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
Victoria—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	21.00	44
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1932	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	45.00	40-44	40.92-45.00	40-44	18.40-22.50	40-44
1933	36.00-43.20	37½-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	18.40-22.50	40-44
1934	36.00-43.20	37½-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	18.40-22.50	40-44
1935	36.00-43.20	37½-45	40.50-45.00	44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	20.25-25.50	44
1936	36.00-43.20	37½-45	40.50-45.00	40-44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	20.25-25.50	44
1937	40.00-48.00	37½-45	40.90-45.00	40-44	40.00-48.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	22.45-25.50	44
1938	48.00	45	40.90-45.00	40-44	48.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	22.45-25.50	44

† See footnote on page 25.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia											
Halifax—											
1920	.....	.52	59	.56½-.69	54-57	.42½ .70	59-60	.60	54	.35 -.48	54
1926	.....	.45	63	.52 -.61½	54-63	.39 -.63	54-63	.47½-.60	54	.30 -.43	50
1930	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.63 -.77	44	.40 -.47	44
1931	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1932	.61	.....	60	.55 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1933	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1934	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1935	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1936	.58	.....	60	.53 -.74	44	.48 -.74	44-56	.69 -.74	44	.35 -.47	44
1937	·61	.....	53	.55 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.73 -.82	44	.35 -.55	44
1938	.61	.....	53	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.82	44	.35 -.55	44
Sydney—											
1920	.....	.50	54-60	.52	60	.35 -.62	60-91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926	.50	.45	54-63	.43 -.50	53	.33 -.59	60-91	.52	59	.32 -.35	54-59
1930	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.56	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1931	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.50	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1932	.41	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.40 -.51	45-91	.47	45	.31	54
1933	.45	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.44 -.57	45-91	.52	45	.34	54
1934	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1935	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1936	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.44	54
1937	.50	.....	60-70	.47	.....	.50 -.59	54-91	.54	54	.46	54
1938	.50	.....	60-70	.47	.....	.50 -.59	54-91	.54	54	.46	54
New Brunswick											
Saint John—											
1920	.....	.55	62	.45 -.57	54	.42 -.72	54-63	.55 -.72	48-63	48	54
1926	.46	.....	62	.42 -.57	54	.35 -.55	48-63	.42 -.58	48	.30	54-63
1930	.50	.....	62	.47 -.57	54	.37 -.62	48-65	.62	48	.30	54-63
1931	.50	.....	62	.50 -.57	54	.37 -.62	44-65	.62	44	.30	54-63
1932*(a)*	.50	.....	62	.50 -.57	54	.37 -.62	40-56	.62	40	.30	54-63
1933	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	40-56	.50½	40	.24½	54-63
1934	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½	54-63
1935	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½-.28	54-63
1936	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½ .28	54-63
1937	.43	.....	62	.42½-.49	54	.31½-.53½	48-63	.53½	48	.26 -.29½	54-63
1938	.43	.....	62	.44 -.51	54	.30 -.49½	48-65	.53½	48	.26 -.29½	54-63
Quebec											
Quebec—											
1920	.....	.45	60	.45	54	.35 -.53	54-60	.48 -.57	54	.35	60
1926	.....	.45	60	.43 -.45	60	.30 -.53	53½-70	.43 -.57	53½	.30	53½
1930	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	60-65	.34 -.60	47-57	.45 -.54	47	.35	60
1931	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	49½-65	.34 -.62	44	.54 -.64	44	.35	60
1932	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	54-65	.34 -.62	40-57	.56 -.64	40	.35	60
1933	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.32½	54-63
1934	.51	.46	60	.41½ .45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1935	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1936	.51	.....	60	.41½-.45½	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1937	.53	.....	60	.45 -.47½	54-59	.35 -.61	40-54	.50 -.61	40	.30 -.35	54-63
1938	.55	.....	60	.47½-.48½	54	.36 -.61	40-54	.50 -.61	40	.30 -.38	54
Levis—											
1920	.40	.....	77	.38	60	.30 -.50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926	.32	.....	75	.33	55	.30 -.50	55	.42	55	.28½-.30	55
1930	.35	.....	55	.35	55	.30 -.52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931	.34	.....	50	.33	45	.30 -.52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932	.30	.....	63	.33	50	.25 -.50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1935	.27	.....	55	.25 -.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1936	.25	.....	55	.25 -.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1937	.25 -.27	.....	50-70	.31 -.47	45	.25 -.40	45	.48	45	.25	40
1938	.26 -.27	.....	.....	.35 -.48	45	.25 -.47	45	.50	45	.25 -.27	45
Montreal—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.56	.51	70	.44 -.51	60	.31 -.58	50-70	.51 -.63	50	.35	60
1930	.60	.55	70	.48 -.55	60	.38 -.62	50-70	.55 -.65	50	.35	54
1931	.60	.55	45-70	.51 -.55	48	.38 -.62	45-65	.55 -.65	45	.35	48
1932	.60	.55	40-70	.51 -.55	40	.38 -.62	45-62	.55 -.65	45	.35	48
1933	.56	.51	39-63	.47 -.51	48	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1934	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1935	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.30 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1936	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40-48	.30 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1937	.60	.55	54	.53 -.57	40-48	.34 -.62	40	.55 -.65	40	.35	48
1938	.60	.55	54	.53 -.57	48	.34 -.62	40	.55 -.65	40	.35	48

§§ See footnotes on page 32.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*											
Hull—											
1920	.....	.48	54	.45 –.51	54	.41 –.50	54	.41 –.48	54	.40	54
1926	.49	.45	54	.45 –.51	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.50	54	.40	54
1930	.49	.45	54	.45 –.48	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.52	54	.40	54
1931	.49	.45	54	.45 –.48	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.52	54	.40	54
1932	.44	.40	54	.40½–.43	54	.37 –.41½	48	.39 –.47	48	.36	54
1933	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 –.38½	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	54
1934	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 –.38½	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	54
1935	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1936	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1937	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1938	.41	.....	54	.....	.....	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
ONTARIO											
Ottawa—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.54	54	.42 –.60	54	.55 –.57½	54	.48	54
1926	.55	.50	54	.45 –.52	54	.39 –.55	54	.50 –.60	54	.44 –.46	54
1930	.55	.50	50	.40 –.55	54	.40 –.58	54	.40 –.60	54	.38 –.48	54
1931	.54	.49	49½	.48 –.56	48	.39½–.59	48	.40½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1932	.54	.49	49½	.35 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.39½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1933	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	49	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1934	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1935	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1936	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1937	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.45 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1938	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.45 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
Cornwall—											
1920	.35	.....	60	*(n)* 90.00	60	.38 –.44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926	.40	.....	66	*(n)* 90.00–110.00	60	.38 –.50	56½	.....	.....	.30	60
1930	.44	.....	66	.46	60	.39 –.54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1935	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1936	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1937	.46	.....	54	.48	55	.37 –.54	50	.47 –.51	60	.30	55
1938	.46	.....	54	.52	50	.38 –.54	49½	.48 –.51	55–60	.35	50
Oshawa—											
1920	.....	.42	60	.42	60	.40 –.48	60	.43–.48	60	.45	54
1926	.....	.40	60	.43	60	.36 –.48	51–60	.43–.48	60	.38	54
1930	.52	.....	60	.47	44–48	.40 –.65	48–60	.53	54	.40	54
1931	.52	.....	60	.47	44	.40 –.55	44–48	.53	48	.40	49
1932*(b)*	.52	.....	60	.50	40	.40 –.55	36–48	.53*(b)*	48	.40	40
1933*(b)*	.52	.....	60	.50	40	.40 –.55	36–48	.53*(b)*	48	.40	40
1934*(b)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	47
1935*(b)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	51
1936*(b)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	45
1937*(b)*	.55	.....	83	.50 –.54	44	.47 –.59	48–60	.....	.....	.40 –.43	54
1938	.55	.....	66	.50 –.54	44	.47 –.59	48–57	.....	.....	.43	50
Toronto—											
1920	.....	.60	48	.62 –.68	44	.55 –.75	44	.73	44	.54	48
1926	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44	.60 –.73	44	.45 –.59	48
1930	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44	.60 –.73	44	.45 –.59	48
1931	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	40–48	.54 –.813	7½–42	.60 –.793	7½–42	.45 –.59	40
1932	.65	.60	40–48	.72 –.78	36	.54 –.81	32	.60 –.79	32–36	.45 –.59	32
1933	.65	.60	40–48	.72 –.78	36	.54 –.81	32	.60 –.79	32–36	.45 –.60	32
1934	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.60	48
1935	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.55	48
1936	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.55	48
1937	.65	.60	44–48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.57½–.79	44–48	.45 –.55	48
1938	.65	.60	44–48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.55	48
St. Catharines—											
1920	.....	.50	54	.45 –.50	60	.35 –.53	60	.40 –.53	60	.35 –.40	60
1926	.....	.48	63	.40 –.55	54	.35 –.50	50–60	.42 –.50	50	.35 –.40	60
1930	.52	.48	63	.40 –.60	50	.35 –.53	45	.50 –.58	45	.35	54
1931	.52	.48	54	.40 –.60	45	.35 –.53	35–56	.50 –.58	35	.35	45
1932*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.40 –.60	45	.37 –.53	35–50	.50 –.58	40	.35	45
1933*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	45	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	40	.35	45
1934*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1935*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1936*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1937*(b)*	.52	.48	54	.45 –.60	54	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.55	44	.35	50
1938	.52	.48	54	.45 –.55	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.53 –.55	44	.35	50

§§ See footnotes on page 32.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Con.*	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Hamilton—											
1920	.....	.52	57	.50 –.66	55	.46 –.57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926	.....	.48	54–57	.50 –.66	50	.40½–.52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1930	.57	.52	54	.48 –.73	44	.46½–.56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931	.57	.52	54	.40 –.73	44	.46½–.56½	48	.58	48	.49	48
1932	.54	.49	48	.40 –.65	44	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933	.54	.....	40	.40 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934	.54	.....	40	.42 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1935	.54	.....	40	.42 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1936	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1937	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1938	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
Brantford—											
1920	.....	*(l)*.43	54	.45	54	.36 –.54	54	.56	54	.42	54
1926	.50	.....	54	.50	54	.41 –.59	54	.61	54	.45	54
1930	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.61	54	.45	50
1931	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.61	54	.45	50
1932	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.66	54	.45	50
1933	.45	.....	46½	.50	48	.45 –.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
1934	.45	.....	46½	.50	48	.45 –.60	44–48	.60	48	.45	45
1935	.45	.....	46½	.50	48	.45 –.60	40–48	.60	48	.45	45
1936	.45½	.....	46½	.50½	48	.45 –.60½	40–48	.60½	48	.45½	45
1937	.48	.....	46½	.53	48	.48 –.58	40–48	.63½	48	.48	45
1938	.48	.....	48	.53	48	.48 –.58	40–48	.63½	48	.48	45
Kitchener—											
1920	.....	.45	63½	.65 –.72½	54	.35 –.55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926	.....	.45	70	.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54–60	.50	54	.40	48
1934*(c)*	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1935*(c)*	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1936*(c)*	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1937	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1938	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	.....	.50	.....	.40	.....
London—											
1920	.....	.48	55½	.43 –.49	60	.39 –.56	60	.42½–.51	60	.36 –.46	60
1926	.....	.48	55	.45 –.60	60	.40 –.60	50–63	.50	50	.35 –.45	50
1930	.55	.50	55	.40 –.65	50–54	.42 –.65	50–63	.47 –.60	50	.40 –.45	54
1931	.50	.....	55	.52 –.65	47½	.42 –.65	47½–63	.57 –.60	47½	.40 –.45	47½
1932	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.57 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1933	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1934	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1935	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1936	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.40 –.45	44½
1937	.47	.....	54	.47 –.65	44½	.45 –.65	44½–56	.57 –.62	44½	.47	44½
1938	.47	.....	54	.52 –.65	44½	.45 –.65	44½–56	.57 –.62	44½	.47	44½
Windsor—											
1920	.....	.55	63	.60 –.70	54	.45 –.65	54	.65	54	.45	54
1926	.....	.60	63	.60 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.50 –.62½	54	.40	60
1930	.62	.62	57	.60 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.60 –.67½	54	.40 –.50	54
1931	.62	.62	57	.62 –.70	54	.40 –.67½	54	.62½–.67½	54	.40 –.50	54
1932	.53	.53	55½	.60	54	.36 –.64	48	.59½–.63	48	.40 –.42½	50
1933	.53	.53	.....	.60	44	.36 –.64	40–56	.54½–.64	40	.42½	44
1934	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.36 –.64	40–56	.54½–.61¼	40	.42½	44
1935	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.50 –.64	44–48	.50 –.61¼	48	.50	44
1936	.53	.53	51	.60 –.70	44	.50 –.71	44–48	.55 –.70	48	.50	44
1937	.60	.60	51	.70 –.80	44	.50 –.80	44–48	.50 –.70	48	.55	44
1938	.60	.60	51	.70 –.80	44	.55 –.80	48	.65 –.70	48	.55	48
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920	.....	.45*(k)*	60–66	.....	.....	.45 –.48	.....	.55	60	.....	.....
1926	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1930	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 –.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.45	77–91	.45	77	.40	48
1932	.43½	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.48	70–91	.45	70	.40	48
1933	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1934	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1935	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.....	.....
1936	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1937	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 –.45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1938	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 –.50	.....	.50	65	.37½	54
Port Arthur—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.80	49½	.52 –.65	49½	*(n)*132.00	49½	.50	49½
1926	.57½	.....	54	.72 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49½	160.00	49½	.42 –.47	49½
1930	.62	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1931	.62	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.50 –.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 –.49	49½
1932	.....	.....	54	.57 –.88	44	.45½–.61	49½	155.80	49½	.40 –.45	49½
1933	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.40½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.55	44
1934	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.40½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.45	44

§§ See footnotes on page 32.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn† Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Conc.*	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Port Arthur—Conc.											
1935	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.45	44
1936	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.47	44
1937	.57½	.....	48	.57 –.79½	44	.45½–.61	44	155.80	44	.40 –.47	44
1938	.62	.....	48	.61 –.88	44	.57 –.65	44	.....	.....	.42 –.49	44
Fort William—											
1920	.....	.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	*(n)*148.00	63	.50	50
1926	.57½	.50	51½–63	.72 –.77	44	.45 –.62	49–60	148.00	49	.42 –.47	49
1930	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	49–60	160.00	49	.49	49
1931	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 –.88	44	.45 –.65	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1932	.57½	.....	52½–63	.75 –.88	44	.55 –.61	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1933	.57½	.....	63	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	48
1934	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1935	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	48	.51 –.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1936	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 –.79½	44	.51 –.61	48	148.00	44	.47	44
1937	.60	.....	40–49	.57½–.82	44	.53½–.63½	48	154.00	44	.49	44
1938	.62	.....	40–49	.81 –.88	44	.50 –.65	48	160.00	44	.49	44
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920	.....	.60	50	.60 –.94½	44	.44 –.75	48	.75 –.80	44–48	.44	48
1926	.62½	.57	50	.52 –.91	44	.44 –.77	40	.60 –.77	40	.35 –.44	44
1930	.65½	.60	48	.52 –.94½	44	.42½–.75	44	.61 –.75	44	.35 –.45	44
1931	.65½	.60	42–48	.52 –.94½	44	.42½–.75	42	.61 –.75	42	.35 –.45	44
1932	.59–.63*(d)*	.54–.58*(d)*	42–48	.48½–.88	44	.40 –.70	39–44	.57 –.70	39–42	.40½	44
1933	.56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	39–44	.52 –.64	39–42	.38½	44
1934	.56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	40–44	.52 –.64	40–42	.38½	44
1935	.56	.51	42	.44 –.80½	44–48	.38½–.64	44–48	.52 –.64	44–48	.38½	48
1936	.57	.52	42	.45 –.86	44–48	.39½–.65	44–48	.53 –.65	44–48	.38½–.39½	48
1937	.57	.52	42	.45 –.86	44–48	.39½–.65	44–48	.53 –.65	44–48	.38½–.39½	48
1938	.60½	.55½	42	.47½–.89	48	.42 –.69	44–48	.55 –.69	44–48	.37½–.42	48
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina (m)—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.....	.....	.48 –.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926	.65	.55	54	*(c)*190.00	.....	.48 –.75	54	.70	54	.45 –.48	54
1930	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	54	.75	54	.45 –.48	54
1931	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	54	.75	54	.45 –.48	54
1932	.68½	.58½	48	195.00	.....	.45 –.80	48	.75	48	.45 –.48	48
1933	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1934	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1935	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1936	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 –.61	48	.58½	48	.40 –.45	48
1937	.62½	.52½	48	152.50	.....	.47½–.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½–.52½	48
1938	.62½	.52½	48	152.50	.....	.47½ .59½	48	.65½	48	.47½–.52½	48
Saskatoon—											
1920	.....	.60	54	.91	54	.52½–.73½	54	.....	54	.42½	60
1926	.66	.....	48	.88½	48	.51½–.72½	48	.....	48	.42½–.49½	60
1930	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 –.49½	60
1931	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 –.49½	60
1932*(e)*	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 –.49½	51
1933*(e)*	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 –.49½	48
1934*(e)*	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-59	.82½	48	.45 –.49½	48
1935*(e.)*	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-59	.82½	48	.45 –.47½	48
1936*(e)*	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 –.80	48	.82½	48	.45 –.47½	48
1937*(e)*	.68½	.....	41	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 –.47½	48
1938	.68½	.....	41	.92	48	.50 –.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 –.47½	48
ALBERTA											
Calgary (m)—											
1920	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60 –.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926	.65½	.60½	48	.62½–.84½	44	.52½–.85	44	.84 –.90	44	.52½–.57½	48
1930	.70	.65	48	.67 –.94½	44	.54 –.90	44	.95	44	.54 –.57½	48
1931	.70	.65	36	.67 –.94½	36	.54 –.90	36-38	.80 –.95	36-38	.54 –.57½	48
1932*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	36	.54 –.85	30-36	.80 –.95	30-36	.54 –.57½	36-44
1933*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40
1934*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40-44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40-44
1935*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40-44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40-44
1936*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40-44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40-44
1937*(f)*	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40-44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40-44
1938	.70	.65	44	.67 –.94½	40	.54 –.85	40-44	.80 –.95	40	.54 –.57½	40-44
Edmonton—											
1920	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60 –.90	44	.88	44	.60 –.62½	44
1926	.65	.....	54	.82	44	.50 –.76	44	.82	44	.50 –.52	44
1930	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.50 –.95	44	.89	44	.50 –.52	44
1931*(g*	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.52 –.95	44	.89	44	.50 –.54	44
1932*(g)*	.65½	.....	48	.82	40	.50 –.87½	40-44	.82	40	.48 –.52	44
1933*(g)*	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 –.83	42	.82	42	.48 –.52	42
1934*(g)*	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 –.83	42	.82	42	.48 –.52	42
1935	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 –.79½	44	.78½	44	.48 –.52	44

§§ See footnotes on page 32.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Concluded

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Concluded

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
ALBERTA—*Conc.*											
Edmonton—Conc.											
1936	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 –.79½	44	.78½	44	.48 –.52	44
1937	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.52 –.79½	44	.78½	44	.50 –.53	44
1938	.67	.....	48	.82	44	.52 –.82	44	.82	44	.50 –.54	44
Lethbridge—											
1920	.58½	.....	56¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	54
1926	.586	.....	56	.....	.....	.58½–.68½	56	.....	.....	.55	54
1930	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 –.70	54	.....	.....	.50 –.55	54
1931	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 –.78	44–54	.....	.....	.50 –.55	54
1932	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54 –.70	44–54	.....	.....	.45 –.51	54
1933	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½–.64½	44–63	.....	.....	.41½–.47	54
1934	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½–.64½	44–63	.....	.....	.41½–.47	54
1935	.51½	.....	54	.....	.....	.51 –.65½	44–54	.....	.....	.42½–.48	54
1936	.53½	.....	54	.....	.....	.53 –.68	44–54	.....	.....	.44 –.50	54
1937	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54½–.70	44–54	.....	.....	.45 –.51½	48–54
1938	.57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½–.73	44–54	.....	.....	.45 –.53½	48–54
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Nelson—											
1920	.....	(*n*)100.00	51	69	44	(*n*) 75.00	.....	.69	44	.56	54
1926	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1930	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1931	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1932	.....	115.00	48–54	.....	.....	115.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1933	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1934	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1935	.....	110.00	48–54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1936	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1937	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.40	48
1938	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.50	48
Vancouver—											
1920(*j*)	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 –.80	44	.72 –.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.68	.62	48	.69 –.94	48	.45 –.74	44–48	.69 –.74	44	.44 –.53	44–48
1930	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.59	44–48
1931	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.59	44–48
1932(*h*)	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	32	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.59	44–48
1933(*h*)	.69	.63	48	.62 –.87¼	32	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 .59	44–48
1934(*h*)	.69	.63	48	.62 –.87¼	32–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.59	44–48
1935(*h*)	.69	.63	48	.65½–.92	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.54	44
1936	.69	.63	48	.68½–.97	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.54	44
1937	.69	.63	48	.68½–.97	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45 –.54	44
1938	.69	.63	48	.68½–.97	40	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45 –.54	44
Victoria—											
1920(*j*)	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 –.80	44	.72 –.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.64	.....	52	.69 –.94	44	.51 –.74	44–48	.69 –.74	44	.53	44
1930	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1931	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1932	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1933	.65½	.....	50	.62 –.87¼	44	.49½–.71¼	44–48	.66½–.71½	44	.51½	44
1934	.65½	.....	48	.62 –.87¼	44	.49½–.71¼	44–48	.66½–.71½	44	.51½	44
1935	.67¼	.....	44	.65½–.92	44	.50½–.73⅛	44–48	.68¼–.73¼	44	.48 –.52½	44
1936	.69	.....	44	.68½–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.49½–.54	44
1937	.69	.....	44	.68½–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	54
1938	.69	.....	44	.68½–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44

* Maximum rates based on length of service: in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

‡ Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

† Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen, and groundmen; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities, rates for which are included here.

§§ Where a range appears, figures represent predominant rates.

(a) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(b) Deduction from earnings; 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935 and 1936; starting Feb. 1, 1937, rate of reduction reduced by 1 per cent every two months (Oct. 1, 1938 full wages again).

(c) Deduction from earnings, 5 and 7½ per cent.

(d) In summer 54 cents per hour, two men cars, 59 cents, one man cars, 42 hours per week.

(e) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up; in 1933, 6 per cent and up; in 1934, 1935, 1936, 4 per cent and up; in 1937 and 1938, 3·3 per cent and up.

(f) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent; in 1936, 7 per cent; in 1937, 5 per cent; in 1938 up to 3 per cent.

(g) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.

(h) Deduction from earnings, Dec. 1, 1932, also 1933, 1934, 5 per cent; 1935, 2½ per cent.

(j) On Oct. 1, 1920.

(k) On Oct. 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(l) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(m) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

(n) Per month.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES

(a) Policemen

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages	1937 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages	1938 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst	1,092	70	1,144	70	1,196	70
Halifax	1,400	56	*d*1,600	56	1,600	56
Sydney	1,380	72	1,380	54	1,380	54
Truro	1,320	84	1,345	79	1,345	79
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56
New Brunswick—						
Fredericton	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	84
Moncton	1,500	56	1,476	56	1,560	56
Saint John	1,440	63	1,500	56	1,500	56
Quebec—						
Quebec	1,326	84	1,359	84	1,359	84
Three Rivers	1,460	84	1,300	84	1,300	84
Sherbrooke	1,508	....	1,282	76	1,406	72
Sorel	1,100	....	990	....	1,170	....
St. John's	1,092	70	1,248	70	1,248	70
Montreal	1,700	84	1,800	84	1,800	84
Westmount	1,700	78	1,700	72	1,700	72
Hull	1,200	48	1,200	84	1,200	70
Ontario—						
Ottawa	1,913	48	1,915	48	1,915	48
Brockville	1,197	77	1,250	70	1,250	65
Kingston	1,450	60	1,450	60	1,450	53
Belleville	1,550	70	1,500	65	1,500	65
Peterborough	1,500	60	1,490	60	1,500	60
Oshawa	1,800	51	1,638	54	1,638	54
Toronto	1,950	48	2,087	48	2,087	48
Niagara Falls	1,750	60	1,440	60	1,584	60
St. Catharines	1,734	60	1,591	54	1,734	54
Hamilton	1,750	48	1,760	48	1,760	48
Brantford	1,643	56	1,546	56	1,643	56
Galt	1,400	65	1,400	65	1,400	65
Guelph	1,450	56	1,450	54	1,450	54
Kitchener	1,500	60	1,600	63	1,650	54
Woodstock	1,300	70	1,200	70	1,300	70
Stratford	1,580	48	1,500	54	1,500	54
London	1,762	48	1,762	48	1,762	48
St. Thomas	1,800	70	1,665	60	1,800	60
Chatham	1,550	54	1,445	54	1,500	54
Windsor	2,150	48	1,800	48	1,800	48
Sarnia	1,620	54	1,554	54	1,620	54
Owen Sound	1,700	65	1,800	63	1,800	63
North Bay	1,440	59	1,300	60	1,365	....
Sault Ste. Marie	1,800	70	*h*1,320	56	1,380	56
Port Arthur	1,860	60	*h*1,653	60	*h*1,817	60
Fort William	1,860	54	*h*1,653	54	*h*1,740	54
Manitoba—						
*c*Winnipeg	1,836	48	1,637	48	1,637	48
Brandon	1,500	48	1,260	48	1,260	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	1,860	48	1,755	54	1,755	54
Prince Albert	1,680	50	1,620	48	1,620	48
Saskatoon	1,800	48	1,860	48	1,860	48
Moose Jaw	1,800	48	1,380	48	1,464	48
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	1,620	48	1,620	48	1,620	48
Edmonton	1,740	48	1,632	48	1,692	48
Calgary	1,800	48	1,625	44	1,663	44
Lethbridge	1,680	48	1,562	48	1,621	48
British Columbia—						
New Westminster	1,740	48	1,655	56	1,738	44
Vancouver	1,890	48	1,755	48	1,804	48
Victoria	1,710	48	1,506	48	1,581	48
Trail	1,800	56	1,680	56	1,800	56

(b) Firemen*

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1937 Wages	1938 Wages
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
†Halifax	1,404	*d*1,600	1,600
§Sydney	1,360	1,320	1,320
§*f*Truro	1,080	1,080	1,080
New Brunswick—			
§Saint John	1,320	1,440	1,440
Quebec—			
†Quebec	1,456	1,383	1,383
†Three Rivers	1,456	1,300	1,300
§Sherbrooke	1,560	1,326	1,406
†Montreal	1,700	1,800	1,800
†Westmount	1,700	1,700	1,700
†Hull	1,200	1,200	1,200
Ontario—			
Ottawa	1,751	1,751	1,751
Brockville	1,250	1,200	1,200
Kingston	1,204	1,204	1,204
Belleville	1,200	1,200	1,200
Peterborough	1,350	1,312	1,400
Oshawa	1,500	1,380	1,380
Toronto	1,950	2,086	2,086
*g*Niagara Falls	1,700	1,400	1,500
St. Catharines	1,460	1,409	1,504
Hamilton	1,750	1,765	1,850
Brantford	1,643	1,544	1,643
Galt	1,200	1,080	1,250
Guelph	1,300	1,400	1,400
Kitchener	1,450	1,425	1,510
Woodstock	1,424	1,314	1,314
Stratford	1,575	1,377	1,377
London	1,728	1,625	1,625
St. Thomas	1,500	1,350	1,500
Chatham	1,480	1,379	1,421
Windsor	1,980	1,800	1,800
Sarnia	1,500	1,482	1,560
†Owen Sound	1,100	1,200	1,200
North Bay	1,500	1,200	1,386
Sault Ste. Marie	1,380	1,200	1,320
Port Arthur	1,620	1,539	1,620
Fort William	1,600	1,520	1,600
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	1,740	1,617	1,625
‡Brandon	1,500	1,200	1,200
Saskatchewan—			
†Regina	1,644	1,562	1,562
§Prince Albert	1,380	1,446	1,452
Saskatoon	1,830	1,536	1,536
†Moose Jaw	1,536	1,140	1,284
Alberta—			
Medicine Hat	1,500	1,500	1,500
Edmonton	1,680	1,572	1,632
Calgary	1,740	1,579	1,611
Lethbridge	1,620	1,502	1,559
British Columbia—			
‡Nelson	1,560	1,440	1,440
‡New Westminster	1,680	1,587	1,667
‡Vancouver	1,680	1,701	1,748
‡Victoria	1,695	1,493	1,566
*g*Nanaimo	1,560	1,380	1,380
‡Prince Rupert	1,680	1,140	1,140

*Except where noted firemen work under two platoon with one day off in seven.
†Two platoon system.
‡Two platoon system with time off at regular intervals.
§Continuous duty with time off at regular intervals.
*c*Plus 10 to 20 cents per day after 10 years. *d*Less 5 per cent. *e*Plus $5 per month after 10 years and $10 after 15 years. *f*Allowed fuel, light and rent. *g*Call brigade; drivers only on continuous duty with time off at regular intervals. *h*Not maximum but rate of majority.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Concluded

(c) Labourers

Locality	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Sydney	.35-.42	54	.35-.37	48	.43	48
Amherst	.34	48	.35	48	.35	48
Halifax	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48-54
New Waterford	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
Truro	.30	54	.27-.30	48	.27-.30	48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.30-.333	54	.35	48	.35	48
New Brunswick—						
Moncton	.35-.45	54	.405	48	.45	48
Saint John	.36	54	.33-.36	54	.33-.36	54
Fredericton	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
Bathurst	.25	60	.25	48	.25	48
Canpbellton	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60
Quebec—						
Quebec	.40	54	.35	48	.40	48
Three Rivers	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sherbrooke	.35	60	.30-.35	48	.35-.40	48
Sorel	.30	60	.25-.25	48	.20-.30	48
St. Hyacinthe	.30	60	.35	44	.35	44
St. John's	.35	60	.30-.35	48-60	.25	48
Lachine	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal	.40	60	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
Westmount	.35	60	.35	60	.40	54
Hull	.40	54	.35	40	.35	35
Ontario—						
Ottawa	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	.35	54	.35	.....	.35	.....
Kingston	.35	54	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44
Belleville	.40	60	.40	48	.40	48
Peterborough	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Oshawa	.40	55	.40	44	.45	44
Orillia	.35-.40	54	.30	48	.30	48
Toronto	.60	44	.625	44	.625	44
Niagara Falls	.45	50	.42-.48	48	.45-.52	48
St. Catharines	.37-.40	54	.40-.45	50-54	.40-.45	54
Hamilton	.50-.60	49	.50-.57	44	.55	44
Brantford	.45-.50	50	.45-.47	48	.50	48
Galt	.45-.50	44	.40-.50	44	.45-.50	44
Guelph	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
Kitchener	.40	54	.40	44	.45	44
Woodstock	.30	54	.30	44	.35	44
Stratford	.45	48	.40	48	.45	48
London	.45	50	.40-.45	44-48	.40-.45	44
St. Thomas	.40	54	.47	48	.51	48
Chatham	.40	50	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
Windsor	.50-.55	50	.55	44	.55	44
Sarnia	.40-.55	48	.40-.52	48	.40-.55	48
Owen Sound	.39	54	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
North Bay	.40	60	.40	40	.40	44
Cobalt	.41-.45	54	.44	48	.47	44
Sault Ste. Marie	.45-.50	48	.40-.50	48	.42-.53	48
Port Arthur	.40-.46	49½	.46	44	48	44
Fort William	.40	52½	.40	44	.40	44
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	.42-.50	50-54	.42-.47	.40-.50	.42-.47	40-50
Brandon	.35-.40	59	.35-.42	44	.40-.42	44
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	.40-.45	50	.45	44	.45	44
Prince Albert	.35-.40	54	.30	54	.35-.40	54
Saskatoon	.45	55	.41-.45	45	.41-.45	45
Moose Jaw	.40	50	.40	44	.46	44
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	.45-.50	.....	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
Edmonton	.55-.57	44	.50-.54	44	.52-.57	44
Calgary	.54	48	.45-.54	40	.45-.56	40
Lethbridge	.55	48	.45-.50	44	.47-.51	44
British Columbia—						
Nelson	.50-.53	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
Trail	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
New Westminster	.575	44	.55	44	.58	44
Vancouver	.56-.59	44	.57-.61	40	.57-.61	40
Victoria	.531	44	.50	44	.53	40
Nanaimo	.594	44	.525	44	.525	44
Prince Rupert	.575	48	.45	36-44	.45	36-44

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION* AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) Steam Railways**

Occupation		1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-38(b)
Conductors—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.67	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.47	4.47–4.72
Passenger, per day	$	7.00	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.70	6.70–7.08
Passenger, per month	$	210.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	201.00	201.00–219.65
Freight, through, per mile	cents	6.44	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.16	6.16–6.25
Freight, way, per mile	cents	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.68	6.68–7.11
Brakemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	3.33	2.93	2.93	2.93	3.13	3.13–3.18
Passenger, per day	$	5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.70	4.70–4.77
Passenger, per month	$	150.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	141.00	141.00–143.10
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.12	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.84	4.84–4.91
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.52	4.88	4.88	4.88	5.24	5.24–5.31
Baggagemen, train—							
Per mile	cents	3.44	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.24	3.24–3.28
Per day	$	5.16	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.86	4.86–4.94
Per month	$	154.80	136.80	136.80	136.80	145.80	145.80–153.32
Yardmen							
Foremen, per day	$	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.64	6.64–6.74
Helpers, per day	$	6.48	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.16	6.16–6.25
Switch tenders, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.72	4.72–4.79
Locomotive Engineers—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	6.40–6.70	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	6.16–7.16	6.16–7.16
Freight, per mile	cents	7.12–9.04	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.84–8.76	6.84–8.76
Yard, per day	$	7.04–8.36	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.72–8.04	6.72–8.04
Locomotive Firemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.80–6.00	4.32–5.32	4.32–5.52	4.32–5.52	4.56–5.76	4.56–5.76
Freight, per mile	cents	5.28–6.79	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	5.00–6.51	5.00–6.51
Yard, per day	$	5.00–6.96	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	5.28–6.64	5.28–6.64
Hostlers, per day	$	5.60–6.24	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	5.50–6.60	5.50–6.00
Hostlers, helpers, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	4.90
Telegraph Service—							
Train Despatchers, per month	$	227.00–257.00	210.68–240.68	210.00–240.00	.....	225.00–252.00	225.00–252.00
Telegraph Operators, per month	$	130.00–142.00	117.76–129.76	117.00–129.00	117.00–129.00	122.00–134.00	122.00–134.00
Agents, per month	$	137.00–154.00	124.76–141.76	124.00–141.00	124.00–141.00	129.00–146.00	129.00–146.00
Relief Agents, per month	$	147.00–156.00	134.76–143.76	134.00–143.00	134.00–143.00	139.00–148.00	139.00–148.00
Assistant Agents, per month	$	78.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00–75.00	70.00–75.00
Linemen, per month	$	151.00–159.00	134.68–142.68	129.18–137.18	.....	140.00–148.00	140.00–148.00
Maintenance of Way—							
Extra gang foremen, per day	$	5.55–6.40	4.75–5.60	4.51–5.36	4.70–5.50	5.10–5.60	5.25–5.75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day	$	5.60	4.80	4.56	4.80	5.00	5.15
Section foremen, on line, per day	$	5.30	4.50	4.26	4.40	4.55	4.70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	41	41–45
Sectionmen, other, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	36–38	38–40	38–43
Bridge and Building—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.30	5.50	5.10	5.30	5.60	5.75
Foremen, painter, per day	$	6.05	5.25	4.85	5.00	5.25	5.50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum)	cents	68	58	54	56	62	65
Carpenters, per hour	cents	68.72	58–62	54–58	56–60	58–62	61–65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour	cents	68–83	58–73	54–69	55–70	57–72	60–77
Painters, per hour	cents	68	58	54	56	58	58–61
Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour	cents	58–68	48–58	44–54	46–56	48–58	48–61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour	cents	51½	44	43	44	46	48
Signalmen, non-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	46½	38	33	36	38	40
Pumpmen, per month	$	110.00–116.00	92.66–98.66	82.46–88.46	87.00–93.00	91.00–97.00	96.00–102.00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day	$	5.90	5.10	4.70	4.85	5.00	5.15
§*Locomotive and Car Shops—*							
†Mechanics, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
‡Other carmen, etc., per hour	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour	cents	62*a*	54*a*	47*a*	47*a*	51*a*	56*a*
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40–42

* For electric street railways by cities, *see* Table I (d).. ** Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, but in some cases some other consideration has been arranged.

† Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc.. ‡ Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc. §Since 1918 employees are allowed one minute extra, for checking in and out, for each hour actually worked, thereby increasing earnings approximately one cent per hour.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows. Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. Deduction amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent. In 1937: Feb. 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; Aug. 1, 6 per cent; Oct. 1, 5 per cent; Dec. 1, 4 per cent; Feb. 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—
Continued

(b) Trucking and Cartage (Local)

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–25.00	44	15.50–26.50	44–54	15.40–24.30	44–54
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	15.00		5012.00–15.00	33½–54	12.00–14.00	50
New Brunswick–						
Fredericton	20.00	54	17.00–19.00	54	17.00–19.00	54
Moncton	19.00–21.00	50–54	15.00–19.00	50–54	15.00–19.00	50–54
St. John	21.50–30.00	54–60	16.75–30.00	48–60	16.75–30.00	48–60
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–25.00	60	15.00–22.50	48–60	15.00–24.00	48–60
Quebec	24.50	70	17.50	55	15.00–20.00	44–55
Ontario—						
Brantford	16.00–28.00	44–55	15.00–25.00	40–55	18.00	44
Fort William	25.00	51	25.00–27.00	50–	6025–00–27.00	50–60
Guelph	21.00	47	18.00–21.00	45–60	18.80–21.00	50–55
Hamilton	22.00–25.00	45–60	19.00–26.00	45–60	21.00–30.00	45–60
Kingston	20.00*	45	14.00–18.00	54–57	15.00–18.00	57
London	18.00–25.00	44–56	15.00–22.50	43–57	16.20–22.50	45–60
Oshawa	20.00	59	19.25–20.00	48	21.00–22.00	48
Ottawa	19.50–27.00	44–54	16.00–24.25	44–60	16.20–24.00	44–60
Owen Sound	21.00*	60	15.00–18.00	48–54	15.35–18.00	48–54
Port Arthur	25.00	55	18.00–27.50	50	18.00–27.50	50
Stratford	20.75–23.50	59	17.50–20.25	55	17.50–20.25	55
Sudbury	25.50*	60	19.25–25.50	48–60	21.00–25.50	60
Toronto	20.00–26.00	60	17.00–27.00	44–60	17.00–27.00	44–60
Windsor	27.00–30.00	50–55	15.00–23.00	30–50	18.00–22.50	45
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	15.75–25.00	45–54	14.75–23.75	44–55	16.00–22.50	44–50
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.50–27.00	47–54	18.00–26.00	42½–54	18.00–25.00	43–48
Saskatoon	24.00–30.00	50–60	19.00–24.50	44–54	17.60–22.50	44–54
Moose Jaw	20.00–35.00	48–50	12.50–23.75	47½–54	14.00–24.00	48
Prince Albert	24.00	60	17.50–18.00	60	18.00	60
Alberta—						
Calgary	20.00–29.00	44–60	17.50–25.00	44–60	17.50–25.00	44–54
Edmonton	22.00–27.00	48–55	17.50–21.50	40–50	14.00–23.00	35–54
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	18.00–27.00	48–54	20.00–30.00	40–54	20.00–30.00	46–54
Victoria	16.00–30.00	40–56	17.50–25.00	48–54	17.60–24.20	44–54
New Westminster	27.00–30.00	48	22.00	44	22.00	44
Nelson	30.00	54	21.00–28.75	48–54	22.50–28.75	48–54
Prince Rupert	36.00	54	30.00–33.75	48–54	30.00–33.75	44–54
Kamloops	24.00	48	21.60	48	21.60	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hour per week
	$		$		$	
TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–24.00	44	18.00–20.00	54	18.00–20.00	54
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.....	.....	13.00–17.00	54	13.00–17.00	54
New Brinswick–						
Moncton	20.00–27.00	54	23.00–25.50	50–54	22.50–25.50	50–54
St. John	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–22.50	60	15.00–19.50	60	16.50–19.50	58–60
St. Hyacinthe	16.50	48	11.25	45	12.75	51
Ontario—						
Brantford	15.00–19.25*	48–50	16.00	40	17.00	48
Fort William	26.50	60	25.00	60	27.00	60
Guelph	19.25	47	15.75	45	17.20	48
London	18.50–19.25	50	17.50	55	19.50	62
Owen Sound	16.00–18.00	54–60	14.50–16.75	48	14.50–16.75	48
Peterborough	19.00–21.00	54–60	19.00	54	19.00	54
Toronto	21.00–25.00	51–55	21.25–24.00	48–58	22.00–24.00	58–60
Manitoba—						
Brandon	18.00–21.00*	60	12.00–15.00	48–60	12.00–15.00	48–60
Winnipeg	20.50–24.25	48–54	19.00	48	19.00	48
Saskatchewan—						
Saskatoon	24.00–25.00	60	21.50	54	21.50	54
Alberta—						
Calgary	21.00–24.00	54	18.00–20.00	54	18.00–20.00	54
Edmonton	27.00	51	21.50	47½	21.50	47½
Lethbridge	24.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
British Columbia—						
Nelson	27.00–30.00	54	28.75	54	28.75	54
SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS						
Halifax, N.S.	12.00–14.00	60	12.00–15.00	54	12.00–15.00	54
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	14.00–15.00	50–54	9.00–14.00	50–54	12.00–14.00	54
St. John, N.B.	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal, P.Q.	18.00–20.50	60	15.00–18.00	60	15.00–18.00	60
Ottawa, Ont.	18.00–21.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	50
Kingston, Ont.	15.00	45–50	14.00	50	14.00	50
Toronto, Ont.	22.50–23.50	51–55	22.00	.....	21.00–23.00	54–58
Hamilton, Ont.	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
Prince Albert, Sask.	18.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60

* 1930.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS
Continued

(c) Steamships†

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. 2	140.00	125.00	125.00
No. 3		170.00	180.00
No. 4		180.00	225.00
No. 5		100.00	100.00
No. 6		108.25	108.25
No. 7		152.25	152.25
No. 8		150.25	161.50
No. 9		200.00	200.00
No. 10		230.00	230.00
No. 11		190.00	200.00
No. 12		150.00	150.00
No. 13		150.00	150.00–165.00
No. 14		320.00	360.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 2	90.00	75.00	75.00
No. 3		120.00	140.00
No. 4		40.00	45.00
No. 5		70.00	70.00
No. 6		107.00	107.00
No. 7		77.25	83.00
No. 8		100.00	100.00
No. 9		105.00	115.00
No. 10		90.00	90.00
No. 11		100.00	120.00
No. 12		140.00	150.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	55.00	55.00
No. 2		90.00	110.00
No. 3		80.00	85.00
No. 4		66.25	66.25
No. 5		70.00	80.00
No. 6		65.00	70.00
No. 7		100.00	110.00
Quartermaster—			
No. 1		45.00	52.50
No. 2		50.00	50.00
No. 3		40.00	40.00
Boatswains—			
No. 1		49.50	57.50
No. 2		42.50	47.50
No. 3		45.00	45.00
No. 4		45.00	50.00
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1	40.00	40.00	40.00
No. 2	45.00	40.00	40.00
No. 3		36.00	45.00
No. 4		50.00	50.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Seamen and deckhands— Conc.			
No. 5		30.00	30.00
No. 6		30.00	30.00
No. 7		35.00	40.00
No. 8		43.00	46.25
No. 9		40.00	40.00
No. 10		30.00	30.00–35.00
No. 11		40.00	40.00–45.00
No. 12		52.25	52.25
No. 13		45.00	50.00
Chief engineers-			
No. 1	95.00	95.00	95.00
No. 2	120.00	120.00	120.00
No. 3		157.50	162.50
No. 4		157.00	165.00
No. 5		100.00	100.00
No. 6		85.00	85.00
No. 7		152.25	152.25
No. 8		128.75	138.50
No. 9		165.00	165.00
No. 10		150.00	180.00
No. 11		120.00	120.00
No. 12		125.00	140.00
No. 13		150.00	150.00
No. 14		200.00	233.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 2		105.00	115.00
No. 3		121.50	140.00
No. 4		50.00	60.00
No. 5		111.25	111.25
No. 6		55.75	60.00
No. 7		90.00	90.00
No. 8		110.00	125.00
No. 9		85.00	85.00
No. 10		95.00	100.00
No. 11		100.00	100.00
No. 12		130.00	140.00
Third engineer-			
No. 1		100.25	120.00
No. 2		40.00	40.00
No. 3		85.00	85.00
No. 4		65.00	70.00–90.00
No. 5		60.00	60.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		40.50	47.50
No. 2		42.50	47.50
No. 3		50.00	50.00
No. 4		40.00	45.00
No. 5		65.00	72.50
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Firemen—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 2		36.00	42.50
No. 3		50.00	50.00
No. 4		52.25	52.25
No. 5		35.00	40.00
No. 6		45.00	45.00
No. 7		60.00	67.50
Chief steward—			
No. 1		65.00	70.00
No. 2		155.00	160.00
No. 3		60.00	64.50
No. 4		64.00	64.00
No. 5		57.00	57.00
No. 6		150.00	150.00
No. 7		120.00	120.00
No. 8		85.00	95.00
No. 9		75.00	75.00
No. 10		100.00	100.00
Other stewards–			
No. 1		58.50	75.00
No. 2		31.50	40.00
No. 3		36.00	36.00
No. 4		40.00	45.00
No. 5		30.00	30.00
No. 6		50 00	50.00
Chefs and cooks—			
No. 1		65.00	65.00
No. 2		93.25	115.00
No. 3		67.50	85.00
No. 4		68.25	68.25
No. 5		34.75	34.75
No. 6		40.00	40.00
No. 7		60.00	65.00
No. 8		40.00–90.00	40.00–95.00
No. 9		115.00	115.00
No. 10		140.00	145.00
No. 11		105.00	125.00
No. 12		60.00	70.00
No. 13		95.00	105.00
Kitchen help and waiters—			
No. 1		27.00	40.00
No. 2		34.75	34.75
No. 3		25.00	25.00
No. 4		30.00	30.00
No. 5		35.00	35.00
Pursers—			
No. 1		125.00	150.00
No. 2		107.00	107.00
No. 3		90.00	90.00
No. 4		100.00–190.00	75.00–150.00

† Rates include board and lodging and vary to a great extent according to size or type of vessel. Hours on duty for officers, seamen, deckhands, etc., generally average twelve per day seven days per week except when in port; for engineers, firemen, oilers, etc., hours generally average eight per day, but twelve in some cases; for stewards, cooks, etc., hours vary according to requirements. All classes may be required for extra duty at any time, especially in the Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence service when passing through canals. On most of the British Columbia coastal passenger vessels hours for all classes average eight per day, 6 days per week, with extra pay for overtime. Some of the tug-boat employees in all areas are on the eight hour day.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(c) Steamships—Con.

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—Conc.

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938		Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per month	Hrs per wk.	Wages per month	Hrs per wk.	Wages per month	Hrs per wk.		Wages per month	Hrs per wk.	Wages per month	Hrs per wk.	Wages per month	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
FERRY							FERRY—*Conc.*						
Captain or master—							*Chief engineers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	120.00	91½	120.00	91½	No. 1	.....	....	163.25	54	163.25	54
No. 2	.....	....	163.25	54	163.25	54	No. 2	.....	....	105.00	91½	105.00	91½
No. 3	210.00	65	250.00	65	250.00	65	No. 3	.....	....	83.50	....	83.50	....
No. 4	.....	....	247.75	70	256.75	70	No. 4	.....	....	247.75	70	256.75	70
No. 5	.....	....	83.50	....	83.50	....	No. 5	185.00	65	235 00	65	235.00	65
No. 6	.....	....	160.00	72	160.00	72	No. 6	.....	....	130.00	72	130.00	72
No. 7	.....	....	135.00*a*	....	147.00*a*	....	No. 7	.....	....	135.00*a*	....	147.00*a*	....
First Officer or mate—							*Second engineers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	110.00	91½	110.00	91½	No. 1	.....	....	100.00	91½	100.00	91½
No. 2	.....	....	143.00	54	143.00	54	No. 2	.....	....	195.50	70	210.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	195.50	70	186.75	70	No. 3	130.00	65	160.00	65	160.00	65
No. 4	130.00	65	160.00	65	160.00	65	No. 4	.....	....	90.00	72	90.00	72
No. 5	.....	....	90.00	72	90.00	72	No. 5	.....	....	90.00*a*	....	97.50*a*	....
No. 6	.....	....	90.00*a*	....	97.50*a*	....							
Quartermasters—							*Firemen and oilers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	93.75	70	100.75	70	No. 1	.....	....	113.50	54	113.50	54
No. 2	67.50	65	67.50	65	67.50	65	No. 2	.....	....	84.00	56	90.50	56
No. 3	.....	....	45.00	72	45.00	72	No. 3	67.50	65	67.50	65	67.50	65
Deckhands—							No. 4	.....	....	50.00	72	50.00	72
No. 1	.....	....	100.75	54	100.75	54	No. 5	.....	....	80.00*a*	....	86.50*a*	....
No. 2	.....	....	72.00	91½	67.00–	91½							
					72.00		*Pursers—*						
No. 3	.....	....	85.25	70	91.50	70	No. 1	.....	....	59.75	....	59.75	....
No. 4	52.50	65	52.50	65	52.50	65	No. 2	.....	....	128.50	70	158.00	70
No. 5	.....	....	40.00	72	40.00	72	No. 3	67.50	65	120.00	60	120.00	60
No. 6	.....	....	65.00*a*	....	65.00*a*	....	No. 4	.....	....	75.00	72	75.00	72

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$
TUGBOATS				TUGBOATS—*Cont.*				TUGBOATS—*Conc.*			
Captain—								*Second engineers—*			
No. 1	.....	140.00	140.00	*Deckhands—*				No. 1	.....	110.00	110.00
No. 2	.....	120.00*a*	120.00*a*	Conc.	.....	50.00	60.00	No. 2	.....	120.00–	110.00–
No. 3	.....	200.00	200.00	No. 3	.....	50.00	40.00			145.00	125.00
No. 4	.....	160.00	150.00	No. 4	.....	50.00	50.00	No. 3	.....	110.00	120.00
No. 5	.....	150.00	150.00	No. 5	.....	50.00	45.00–	No. 4	.....	80.00	80.00
No. 6	.....	100.00–	100.00–	No. 6	.....		50.00	*Firemen—*			
		150.00	150.00		.....	40.00	45.00	No. 1	.....	65.00	65.00
No. 7	.....	200.00	225.00	No. 7	.....			No. 2	.....	50.00	60.00
								No. 3	.....	50.00	40.00
				Chief engineer—				No. 4	.....	55.00	55.00
Mates—				No. 1	.....	125.00	125.00	No. 5	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 1	.....	75.00	75.00	No. 2	.....	96.00*a*	96.00*a*	No. 6	.....	50.00	52.50
No. 2	.....	110.00	110.00	No. 3	.....	135.00	135.00	*Cooks—*			
No. 3	.....	70.00	70.00	No. 4	.....	150.00	150.00	No. 1	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 4	.....	120.00	125.00	No. 5	.....	160.00	150.00	No. 2	.....	70.00	70.00
				No. 6	.....	130.00–	130.00–	No. 3	.....	80.00	80.00
						180.00	145.00	No. 4	.....	80.00	60.00
Deckhands—				No. 7	.....	100.00	100.00	No. 5	.....	90.00	70.00
No. 1	.....	60.00	60.00	No. 8	.....	125.00	125.00	No. 6	.....	100.00	125.00
No. 2	.....	84.00*a*	84.00*a*	No. 9	.....	160.00	175.00	No. 7	.....	90.00	95 00

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(c) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		235.00	235 00
No. 2		225.00	225.00
No. 3	2500.00*	2700.00*	2700.00*
No. 4		1900.00–	2300.00–
		2200.00*	2500.00*
No. 5		2800.00–	3200.00–
		3000.00*	3400.00*
No. 6		2500.00–	2500.00–
		2700.00*	2700.00*
No. 7		300.00	300.00
No. 8		375.00	375.00
No. 9		450.00	450.00
No. 10		300.00	310.00
No. 11		250.00	250.00
No. 12		150.00	150.00
No. 13		300.00	330.00
No. 14		360.00	420.00
No. 15		140.00	150.00
No. 16		300.00–	300.00–
		450.00	450.00
No. 17	3300.00*	3712.50*	3918.75*
No. 18	335.00	340 00	400.00
No. 19		324.00	418.50
No. 20	337.50–	330.00–	342.50–
	362.50	366.50	379.50
No. 21		330.00	330.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	150.00	150.00	150.00
No. 2		171.00–	180.00–
		187.50	200.00
No. 3		155.00	175.00
No. 4		170.00	190.00
No. 5		150.00–	160.00–
		185.00	200.00
No. 6		154.75	154.75
No. 7		145.00	150.00
No. 8		135.00	150.00
No. 9		120.00	120.00
No. 10		130.00	150.00
No. 11		145.00–	150.00–
		160.00	160.00
No. 12	1700.00*	1581.00*	1700.00*
No. 13	175.00	150.00	190.00
No. 14		150.00	180.00
No. 15		140.00	150.00
No. 16	155.00	150.00	160.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	110.00	110.00	110.00
No. 2		100.00–	120.00
		110.00	
No. 3		110.00	125.00
No. 4		115.00–	
		120.00	130.00
No. 5		125.00–	140.00–
		135.00	150.00
No. 6		100.00	110.00
No. 7		90.00	110.00
No. 8		105.00	110.00
No. 9		105.00–	110.00–
		115.00	115.00
No. 10	130.00	125.00	130.75
No. 11	120.00	95.00–	130.00
		100.00	
No. 12	110.00	105.00	110.00
No. 13		95.00	100.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Wheelsman—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2	75.00	72.50	72.50
No. 3		65.00	72.50
No. 4		57.50	72.50
No. 5		70.00	72.50
No. 6		60.00	60.00
No. 7	85.00	85.00	85.00
No. 8	75.00	55.00	72.50
No. 9	75.00	60.00	72.50
Watchmen—			
No. 1		55.00	55.00
No. 2		50.00	57.50
No. 3		57.50	57.50
No. 4		45.00	52.50
No. 5		55.00	57.50
No. 6		37.25	57.50
No. 7	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 8	60.00	45.00	57.50
Deckhands and coal passers—			
No. 1		50.00–	50.00–
		55.00	55.00
No. 2	45.00	50.00	50.00
No. 3		45.00	50.00
No. 4		40.00	50.00
No. 5		42.00	50.00
No. 6		45.00	45.00
No. 7		50.00	50.00
No. 8		37.25	50.00
No. 9	55.00	55.00	55.00
No. 10	45.00	40.00	50.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		215.00	215.00
No. 2		1900.00*	1900.00*
No. 3		1600.00–	1850.00–
		1950.00*	2250.00*
No. 4		2000.00*	2250.00–
			2300.00*
No. 5		2500.00–	2500.00–
		2700.00*	3000.00*
No. 6		2100.00*	2100.00*
No. 7		200.00	200.00
No. 8	200.00	2000.00*	2000.00*
No. 9		225.00	225.00
No. 10		200.00	225.00
No. 11		230.00	230.00
No. 12		135.00	135.00
No. 13		245.00	250.00
No. 14		210.00	240.00
No. 15		225.00	240.00
No. 16		275.00	285.00
No. 17		150.00	160.00
No. 18		210.00–	240.00–
		330.00	330.00
No. 19	2700.00*	2790.00*	3000.00*
No. 20	2300.00*	2418.00*	2600.00*
No. 21	290.00	289.00	375.00
No. 22		300.00	324.00
No. 23	300.00–	266.75–	287.75–
	325.00	300.00	311.00
No. 24		233.50	233.50

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1		150.00	150.00
No. 2		155.00	155.00
No. 3	135.00	140.00	140.00
No. 4		120.00–	140.00–
		140.00	160.00
No. 5		165.00–	190.00
		170.00	
No. 6		160.00–	175.00–
		185.00	200.00
No. 7		145.00	145.00
No. 8		140.00	140.00–
			150.00
No. 9		135.00	140.00
No. 10		125.00	140.00
No. 11		145.00	150.00
No. 12		105.00	105.00
No. 13		140.00	145.00
No. 14		140.00	140.00
No. 15		116.75	125.00
No. 16		135.00–	140.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 17	185.00	190.00	195.00
No. 18	175.00	170.00	165.00
No. 19	165.00	145.00	190.00
No. 20		150.00	180.00
No. 21	145.00	140.00	150.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		110.00	110.00
No. 2		95.00–	110.00–
		100.00	115.00
No. 3		110.00	120.00
No. 4		100.00	100.00
No. 5		95.00	100.00
No. 6	125.00	120.00	125.00
No. 7	105.00	90.00	120.00
No. 8		90.00	110.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		60.00	60.00–
			72.50
No. 2	75.00	72.50	72.50
No. 3		65.00	72.50
No. 4		57.50	57.50
No. 5		72.50	72.50–
			77.50
No. 6		57.50	72.50
No. 7		70.00	72.50
No. 8		67.25	72.50
No. 9	85.00	85.00	85.00
No. 10		55.00	72.50
No. 11	65.00	60.00	72.50
Firemen—			
No. 1		55.00	67.50
No. 2	70.00	67.50	67.50
No. 3		60.00	67.50
No. 4		64.50	64.50
No. 5		53.50	67.50
No. 6		65.00	67.50
No. 7		52.50	52.50
No. 8		60.75	67.50
No. 9	80.00	80.00	80.00
No. 10	70.00	50.00	67.50
No. 11	70.00	55.00	67.50

*Per year or season.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(c) Steamships—Continued

Upper St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Chief stewards–			
No. 1		900.00–	900.00–
		1300.00*	1300.00*
No. 2		1300.00–	1300.00–
		1600.00*	1600.00*
No. 3		145.00	145.00
No. 4		105.00	105.00
No. 5	1600.00*	1860.00*	2000.00*
No. 6	155.00	150.00	150.00
No. 7		160.00	160.00
Chef or first cook—			
No. 1		110.00	110.00
No. 2	110.00	105.00	105.00
No. 3		900.00–	900.00–
		1250.00*	1250.00*
No. 4		125.00–	125.00–
		200.00	200.00
No. 5		115.00	115.00
No. 6		95.00	115.00
No. 7		90.00	105.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Chef or first cook—Conc.			
No. 8		93.25	100.00
No. 9	135.00	135.00	135.00
No. 10	150.00	125.00	125.00
No. 11		200.00	200.00
No. 12	110.00	110.00	115.00
No. 13		118.00	118.00
No. 14		105.00	105.00
Second cooks—			
No. 1		65.00	65.00
No. 2		52.50	52.50
No. 3		55.00	50.00
No. 4	55.00	52.50	52.50
No. 5		55.00	55.00
No. 6		42.00	50.00
No. 7	80.00–	100.00	80.00–
	100.00		100.00
No. 8	120.00	105.00	105.00
No. 9		130.00	130.00
No. 10	55.00	40.00–	52.50
		45.00	
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Porters—			
No. 1	50.00–	75.00	75.00
	75.00		
No. 2	45.00	35.00	30.00
No. 3		35.00	40.00
No. 4		35.00	45.00
Pursers—			
No. 1		146.00	154.00
No. 2		75.00–	75.00–
		125.00	125.00
No. 3		130.00–	130.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 4		150.00	150.00
No. 5		93.25	100.00
No. 6	1650.00*	1906.50*	2050.00*
No. 7	150.00	130.00	130.00

*Per year or season.

Locality and Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1929 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages per month	1937 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages per month	1938 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FERRY						
Captain or Master—						
No. 1			166.25	63	166.25	63
No. 2			122.50	63	122.50	63
No. 3			200.00	70	200.00	70
No. 4			900.00*	63	900.00*	63
No. 5			285.00	84	285.00	84
No. 6			200.00	70	200.00	70
No. 7			189.00	56	189 00	56
First Officer or Mate—						
No. 1			110.00	63	110.00	63
No. 2			90.00	70	90.00	70
No. 3			45.00	63	45.00	63
No. 4			165.00	84	165 00	84
No. 5			135.00	70	135.00	70
No. 6			125.00	63	125.00	63
Second Officer or Mate–						
No. 1			83.00	63	83.00	63
No. 2			125.00	84	125.00	84
No. 3			125.00	70	125.00	70
Deckhands—						
No. 1			73.75	63	73.75	63
No. 2			64.50	63	64.50	63
No. 3			30.00	70	30.00	70
No. 4			25.00	63	30.00	63
No. 5			55.00	84	55.00	84
No. 6			90.00	70	90.00	70
No. 7			120.00	56	120.00	56
No. 8			80.00	63	80.00	63
FERRY—*Concluded*						
Chief Engineer—						
No. 1			147.75	63	147.75	63
No. 2			140.00	70	140.00	70
No. 3			900.00*	63	900.00*	63
No. 4			250.00	84	250.00	84
No. 5			185.00	56	225.00	56
No. 6			189.00	56	189.00	56
No. 7			180.00	63	180.00	63
No. 8			175.00	63	175.00	63
Second engineer—						
No. 1			125.00	84	125.00	84
No. 2			200.00	70	200.00	70
No. 3			165.50	56	165 50	56
No. 4			105.00	63	105.00	63
Firemen—						
No. 1			73.75	63	73.75	63
No. 2			78.50	63	78.50	63
No. 3			55.00	70	55.00	70
No. 4			45.00	63	45.00	63
No. 5			85.00	84	85.00	84
No. 6			105.00	70	105.00	70
No. 7			100.00	70	100.00	70
No. 8			120.00	56	120.00	56
Purser—						
No. 1			92.25	63	92.25	63
No. 2			75.00	63	85.00	63
No. 3			120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 4			112.00	70	112.00	70
No. 5			120.00	56	120.00	56

*Per year or season.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(c) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND GREAT LAKES—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
OIL TANKERS			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		300.00	300.00
No. 2		2600.00*	2600.00*
No. 3		2800.00*	2800.00*
No. 4		235.00–	235.00–
		340.00	340.00
No. 5		280.00	280.00
No. 6		325.00	337.50
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		160.00	160.00
No. 2		140.00–	150.00
		150.00	
No. 3		135.00–	135.00–
		185.00	185.00
No. 4		160.00	160.00
No. 5		141.75	150.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		100.00–	110.00
		110.00	
No. 3		120.00–	120.00–
		145.00	145.00
No. 4		120.00	120.00
No. 5		94.50	110.00
Wheelsmen—			
No. 1		85.00	85.00
No. 2		60.00–	75.00
		75.00	
No. 3		85.00	85.00
No. 4		85.00	85.00
No. 5		63.00	72.50
Watchmen—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		55.00	67.50
No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 4		70.00	70.00
Seamen, sailors and deckhands–			
No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 2		45.00	50.00
No. 3		60.00	65.00
No. 4		45.00–	45.00–
		85.00	85.00
No. 5		60.00	60.00
No. 6		47.25	50.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		250.00	250.00
No. 2		2400.00*	2400.00*
No. 3		215.00–	215.00–
		290.00	290.00
No. 4		225.00	225.00
No. 5		180.00	200.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		160.00	160.00
No. 2		140.00–	150.00
		150.00	
No. 3		135.00–	135.00–
		195.00	195.00
No. 4		160.00	160.00
No. 5		126.00	140.00
Third engineer–			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		100.00	110.00
No. 3		120.00–	120.00–
		170.00	170.00
No. 4		120.00	120.00
No. 5		84.00	110.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
OIL TANKERS —*Conc.*			
Firemen—			
No. 1		85.00	85.00
No. 2		60.00	70.00
No. 3		65.00–	65.00–
		85.00	85.00
No. 4		85.00	85.00
No. 5		63.00	72.50
Oilers—			
No. 1		90.00	90.00
No. 2		70.00	75.00
No. 3		70.00–	70.00–
		90.00	90.00
No. 4		90.00	90.00
No. 5		63.00	67.50
Chief or first cooks—			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		100.00	105.00
No. 3		100.00	100.00
No. 4		94.50	105.00
Second or assistant cooks—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		50.00	55.00
No. 3		70.00–	70.00–
		80.00	80.00
No. 4		42.50	50.00
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1		150.00–	150.00–
		160.00	160.00
No. 2	175.00	150.00	
No. 3	160.00	165.00*a*	165.00*a*
No. 4	200.00	125.00–	125.00–
		160.00	160.00
No. 5		200.00	200.00
No. 6		190.00	190.00
No. 7		135.00	135.00
Mates—			
No. 1		85.00	125.00
No. 2	160.00	140.00	
No. 3		120.00	120.00
No. 4		115.00	115.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1		35.00	45.00
No. 2	75.00	45.00	
No. 3		50.00	50.00
No. 4		80.00*a*	80.00*a*
No. 5	40.00	40.00–	40.00–
		50.00	50.00
No. 6		45.00	50.00
No. 7		54.50	54.50
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		150.00	165.00
No. 2		120.00	130.00
No. 3		100.00	100.00
No. 4	165.00	140.00	
No. 5		140.00–	140.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 6	160.00	165.00*a*	165.00*a*
No. 7	150.00	115.00–	115.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 8		150.00	160.00
No. 9		129.25	129.25

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS— *Conc.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1			80.00	90.00
No. 2	140.00	125.00	
No. 3		120.00	120.00
No. 4		115.00	115.00
No. 5		105.00	105.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		55.00	60.00
No. 2		45.00	50.00
No. 3		60.00	60.00–
			72.00
No. 4	90.00	60.00	
No. 5		60.00–	60.00–
		65.00	65.00
No. 6		90.00*a*	90.00*a*
No. 7	100.00	40.00–	40.00–
		50.00	60.00
No. 8		60.00	67.50
Cooks—			
No. 1		45.00–	50.00–
		70.00	85.00
No. 2	75.00	60.00	
No. 3		50.00–	50.00–
		80.00	80.00
No. 4		80.00	85.00
PACIFIC COAST			
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or Master—			
No. 1		166.50–	175.75–
		247.00	247.00
No. 2		260.00	260.00
No. 3		161.00	161.00
No. 4	225.00–	209.25–	225.00–
	310.00	288.25	310.00
No. 5		190.00–	190.00–
		250.00	235.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		128.25–	152.00–
		166.25	166.25
No. 2		165.00	165.00
No. 3		102.00	102.00
No. 4	135.00–	125.00–	135.00–
	180.00	167.50	180.00
No. 5		135.00–	135.00–
		160.00	145.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		142.50	142.50
No. 2		133.00	133.00
No. 3		145.00	145.00
No. 4	135.00–	134.75–	145.00–
	155.00	144.25	155.00
No. 5		120.00–	117.50–
		125.00	125.00
Third officer or mate—			
No. 1		104.50	104.50–
			114.50
No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 3		111.50	120.00
No. 4		102.30	110.00

*Per year.

(a) Without board and lodging.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(c) Steamships—Concluded

PACIFIC COAST—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		65.00	65.00
No. 3		40.00	50.00
No. 4		65.00	65.00
No. 5		59.50	59.50
No. 6		70.00	70.00
No. 7	70.00	67.20	70.00
No. 8	65.00	62.40	65.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		166.25–204.25	166.25–204.25
No. 2		220.00	220.00
No. 3		121.50	121.50
No. 4	200.00–285.00	186.00–265.00	200.00–285.00
No. 5		180.00–220.00	180.00–210.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		137.25–156.75	137.25–156.75
No. 2		165.00	165.00
No. 3		110.50	110.50
No. 4	145.00–190.00	134.75–176.75	145.00–190 00
No. 5		145.00–160.00	135.00–155.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		114.00–133.00	114.00–133.00
No. 2		145.00	145.00
No. 3	135.00–160.00	125.50–148.75	135.00–160.00
No. 4		130.00–135.00	130.00–135.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		80.75	80.75
No. 2		76.00	76.00
No. 3		80.00	80.00
No. 4	80.00	76.75	80.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		76.00	76.00
No. 2		71.25	71.25
No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 4	70.00	67.25	70.00
No. 5	80.00	76.75	80.00
No. 6		70.00	70.00
Chief Cook—			
No. 1		100.00	100.00
No. 2		85.00	85.00
No. 3	110.00	102.25	110.00
No. 4		90.00	90.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Cooks—			
No. 1		55.00–70.00	55.00–70.00
No. 2		59.50	59.50
No. 3	60.00–75.00	48.00–76.75	50.00–80.00
No. 4		65.00–75.00	70.00–80.00
Chief stewards–			
No. 1		104.50	104.50
No. 2		85.50	85.50
No. 3	115.00–145.00	107.00–134.75	135.00–170.00
Other stewards–			
No. 1		67.75	67.75
No. 2	105.00	97.75	120.00
No. 3		69.75	75.00
Porters—			
No. 1		42.50	42.50
No. 2		38.50	40.00
No. 3	35.00	33.50	35.00
Pursers—			
No. 1		99.75–128.25	99.75–128.25
No. 2	170.00	167.00	180.00
No. 3	160.00	158.00	170.00
Assistant Pursers—			
No. 1		71.25	71.25
No. 2	115.00	116.25	125.00
No. 3	110.00	111.50	120.00
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1	185.00–225.00	181.50–253.75	181.50–253.75
No. 2	185.00–200.00	140.00–180.00	155.00–200.00
No. 3	170.00	150.00	150.00
No. 4	205.00	180.00	180.00
No. 5		142.50–175.00	142.50–175.00
No. 6	185.00	175.00	180.00
No. 7	205.00–275.00	180.00–234.00	195.00–250.00
No. 8		148.50	148.50
Mates—			
No. 1	155.00	139.00	139.00
No. 2	130.00	120.75	120.75
No. 3	100.00	80.00	90.00
No. 4		90.00–125.00	105.00–125.00
No. 5	140.00	110.00	110.00
No. 6		95.00–105.00	95.00–105.00

Locality and Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS —*Conc.*			
Mates—Conc.			
No. 7	110.00	90.00	100.00
No. 8	135.00–175.00	123.00–154.00	135.00–160.00
No. 9		105.00	105.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1	95.00	84.50–87.50	84.50–87.50
No. 2	70.00	50.00	60.00
No. 3	75.00	60.00–75.00	65.00–75.00
No. 4		50.00	50.00
No. 5	60.00	55.00	55.00
No. 6	65.00	50.00	65.00
No. 7	65.00–75.00	60.00–70.00	65.00–75.00
No. 8		70.00	70.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	155.00–230.00	152.50–217.50	152.50–217.50
No. 2	160.00–190.00	130.00–150.00	145.00–170.00
No. 3	150.00	135.00	135.00
No. 4	190.00	160.00	160.00
No. 5		135.00–155.00	135.00–160.00
No. 6	150.00	130.00	165.00
No. 7	180.00–225.00	159.00–192.00	180.00–200.00
No. 8		119.00	119.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	140.00–180.00	139.00–163.00	139.00–163.00
No. 2	100.00	80.00	90.00
No. 3	140.00	110.00	110.00
No. 4		90.00–105.00	95.00–105.00
No. 5	110.00	80.00	100.00
No. 6	135.00–175.00	123.00–154.00	135.00–160.00
Firemen—			
No. 1	100.00	90.50	90.50
No. 2	95.00	84.50	84.50
No. 3	65.00	50.00	50.00
No. 4	75.00	55.00	70.00
No. 5	65.00	60.00	65.00
No. 6	70.00	65.00	70.00
Cooks—			
No. 1	95.00	84.50	84.50
No. 2	105.00	90.50	90.50
No. 3	65.00	50.00	60.00
No. 4	70.00	55.00	55.00
No. 5	65.00	50.00	65.00
No. 6	90.00	84.00	90.00
No. 7	75.00	70.00	75.00
No. 8		52.50–60.00	52.50–60.00

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Concluded

(d) Stevedoring (Longshoremen—General Cargo)

Locality	1929		1937		1938		Locality	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day		Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
Sea ports—*							*Sea ports*—Con.						
Halifax	.70	9	.70	9	.77	9	Prince Rupert (coastwise)	.80	8	.80	8	.90	8
Charlottetown	.60	9	.60	8	.60	9	Prince Rupert (ocean, grain)	.94	8	1.00	8	1.05	8
St. John	.70	9	.70	9	.80	8							
Quebec	.60	10	.60	10	.70	10	*Lake ports*—						
Montreal	.65	10	.65	10	.77	10	Toronto	.40	10	.45	.....	.49	.....
Vancouver (dock)	.83	8	.91	8	.91	8	Point Edward	.45	10	.40	.....	.46	.....
Vancouver (ship)	.87	8	.95	8	.95	8	Port McNicoll	.37	10	.40	.....	.42	.....
Victoria (dock)	.83	8	.91	8	.91	8	Fort William	.40	10	.42	.....	.49	.....
Victoria (ship)	.87	8	.95	8	.95	8							

*Higher rates for building grain, coal etc., also for night work.

(e) Grain Elevators

Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938		Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Electricians—								*Millwrights*-Conc.							
No. 1	Mth.	168.00	44	165.00	....	.85	40	No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.66	60	.66	60	No. 19	Week	.....	....	40.80	44	40.80	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.55	44	No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44½	200.00	44½
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 22	Mth.	180.00	44	185.00	44	185.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	60	180.00	60	No. 23	Mth.	160.00	60	170.00	48	170.00	44
No. 7	Week	48.75	48	39.60	48	39.60	48	No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	48	170.00	48	No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	160.00	44
No. 9	Mth.	145.00	44	135.00	48–60	150.00	60	No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	44	165.00	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	48	155.00	48	No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	158.65	44	140.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	235.00	56	200.00	60	200.00	48	No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	44	145.00	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	60	162.70	60	No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.50	34	.50	44								
No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	205.00	44	205.00	44	*Weighmen*—							
No. 15	Week	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44	No. 1	Day	4.50	54	4.10	44	4.10	44
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	210.00	44½	210.00	44½	No. 2	Hour	.63	48–60	.63	60	.63	60
No. 17	Mth.	185.00	44½	195.00	44	195.00	44								
No. 18	Mth.	195.00	60	195.00	48	195.00	44	No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 19	Mth.	235.00	44	245.00	44	245.00	44	No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44	200.00	44	No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	44	165.00	44	No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	60	153.00	60
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	44	130.00	48	No. 7	Week	48.75	48	36.00	44–48	36.00	44–48
No. 23	Mth.	210.00	48	180.00	48	190.00	48	No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	125.00–162.00	48	150.00–180.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44	No. 9	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	215.00	44	215.00	44	No. 10	Mth.	160.00	44	140.00	48–60	150.00	60
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48								
Millwrights—								No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	48	150.00	48
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	....	.85	40	No. 12	Mth.	205.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 2	Day	5.20	54	4.50	44	4.50	44	No. 13	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	60	200.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.69	60	.69	60	.69	60	No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	60	157.00–163.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48								
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 15	Week	.....	....	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	189.00	60	189.00	60	No. 16	Week	27.50	60	27.50	60	27.50	60
No. 7	Mth.	187.50	48	150.00	44–48	150.00	44–48	No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.425	40	.425	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	171.00	48	190.00	48	No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.48	34	.48	44
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60	No. 19	Mth.	205.00	60	200.00	44	200.00	44
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.50	34	.50	44	No. 20	Hour	.60	60	.625	48	.625	48
No. 11	Mth.	210.00	44	135.00	48–60	145.00	60	No. 21	Hour	.49	60	.46	44	.49	45
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	48	155.00	48	No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.45–.55	44	.45–.55	44
No. 13	Mth.	205.00	60	185.00	60	185.00	60	No. 23	Week	.....	....	37.35	44	37.35	44
No. 14	Mth.	210.00	56	220.00	60	220.00	48	No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44½	160.00	44½
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	60	162.70	60	No. 25	Day	.....	....	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 16	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.75	44	No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 17	Hour	.64	60	.61	44	140.00*	45	No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
								No. 28	Mth.	160.00	44½	170.00	44	170.00	44

* Per month.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Concluded

(e) Grain Elevators—Concluded

Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Weighmen—Conc.							
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 30	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	44	180.00	44
No. 31	Mth.	190.00	48	165.00	48	175.00	48
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 33	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	170.00	48
Oilers—							
No. 1	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	40
No. 2	Hour	.52	60	.52	60	.52	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.525	60	.45	48	.55	48
No. 5	Hour	.50	60	.50	60	.55	60
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.40–.45	48–60	.50–.55	60
No. 7	Hour	.525	60	.475	44–60	.55	60
No. 8	Hour	.525	56	.475	60	.55	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.44	40	.44	40
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.385	60	.385	60
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
No. 12	Hour	.44	60	.42	44	.44	....
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.45	44	.40	44	.40	40
No. 2	Hour	.35	54	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	Hour	.52	60	.53	60	.58	60
No. 4	Hour	.525	60	.40	48	.45	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.45–.47	48	.45–.47	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	53	.50	53
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.55	48–60
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 9	Hour	.50	44	.40	48–60	.50	60
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.50–.55	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	60	.50–.55	60
No. 13	Hour	.50	60	.40	60	.50	60
No. 14	Hour	.40	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.40	44
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.50	42	.50	30
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.405	48	.405	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	Hour	.55	44½	.525	44	.525	44
No. 20	Hour	.50	60	.55	44	.55	44
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.475	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 23	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.50–.55	44
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 25	Hour	.45	48	.45–.50	48	.50–.55	48

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	4.10	48	4.10	48
No. 2	Hour	.72–.77	44	.63–.82	44	.63–.82	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.67	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.42	56	5.42	56
Linemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.27–.42	54	.28–.45	54
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	90.00–105.00	54	80.00–105.00	54
No. 4	Hour	.63–.77	....	.72–.77	44	.66–.77	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.63–.68	44	.63–.68	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.45–.60	48	.55–.67	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	95.00–125.00	....	100.00–135.00	....
No. 8	Mth.	.45*a*	54	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 9	Hour	.35–.45	60	.40–.45	54	.40–.45	54
No. 10	Hour	.44	54	.35–.49	48	.35–.50	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	56	105.00	56
No. 12	Hour	4.00*b*	54	.50	57	.50	44
No. 13	Hour	.42–.57	54–63	.43–.59	54	.44–.51	54
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Day	3.25	48	3.00–3.20	48	3.00–3.20	48
No. 2	Hour	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.35–.45	48	.43–.50	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.40	47	.40	44
No. 6	Hour	3.00*b**	54	2.70*b*	54	.33	54
Metermen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	54	90.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.55–72*	44	.61–.72	44	.61–.72	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.68	44	.68	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.62	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	48	75.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	39	70.00	39
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	48	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	85.00–90.00	44½	65.00–95.00	44½
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	....	.50	....
No. 4	Hour	.46	57	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	32.50	54	32.50	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	39	100.00	39
Operators—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00–110.00	54	70.00–110.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.73	56	.73	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.55	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.22	56	4.22	56
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	85.50–138.75	....	90.00–150.00	....
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	115.00	56	115.00	56
No. 8	Week	.....	....	25.00	70	22.50	70
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	100.00–125.00	56	100.00–135.00	56
No. 10	Hour	.50	48	.483	56	.483	56
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	51	130.00	51

*1930.

(a) per hour, (b) per day.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29		1936–37		1937–38	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES—*Conc.*							
Firemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.64*	56	.69	56	.69	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.33	56	4.33	56
No. 4	Hour	.36–.40	56	.45–.52	48	.45–.53	56
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	56	135.00	56
No. 6	Hour	.46	48	.443	56	.443	56
Labourers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.30	....	.30	....
No. 5	Hour	.35	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.30–.35	54
No. 7	Hour.	.....	....	.375	48	.375	48
QUEBEC							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.50–.62	44	.62	44	.62	44
No. 2	Hour	.60	54	.51–.64	48	.52–.68	48
No. 3	Mth.	.63*a*	54	150.00	48	155.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	90.00	50	110.00	56	115.00	50
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.68–.75	48	.52–.78	42	.52–.78	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.48	54	.52	48
No. 3	Mth.	110.00	54	115.00	54	115.00	54
No. 4	Mth.	.45–56*a*	50–60	.34–54*a*	50–60	75.00–112.50	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–120.00	44	85.00–120.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.35	44–48	.35	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	75.00–105.00	44–48	80.00–105.00	48
Wheelmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.50–.53	56	.58–.62	48	.58–.62	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	22.00	56	20.75	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	.48*a*	56	28.50	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	21.75	56	20.75	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	.45*a*	48	105.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	110.00	48	95.00–115.00	48	100.00–115.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	87.50	50	90.00	50
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.44	42	.44	48
No. 2	Mth.	90.00	50	83.50	44	90.00	41½
No. 3	Week	.....	....	20.00	48	23.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–122.50	44	85.00–125.00	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	90.00–140.00	44	100.00–140.00	44
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	.75*a*	48	165.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.65	56	.70–.77	48	.70–.77	48
No. 3	Hour	.50–.69	56	.65–.82	48	.65–.82	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	29.25–32.75	56	27.00–30.00	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	.48–.65*a*	48	110.00–145.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	175.00	48	175.00	48	175.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	145.00	48	145.00	48	145.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	115.00–155.00	48	105.00–155.00	48	110.00–160.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	120.00	56	114.00	56	114.00	48
No. 10	Week	.....	....	21.25	48	23.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–142.75	48	80.00–142.75	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	85.00–115.00	48	85.00–115.00	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.35	48	.37	48	.37	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.45	48
No. 4	Hour	.33–.38	54	.30–.50	48	.30–.50	48
No. 5	Hour	.35	54	.30–.35	54	.30–.35	48
No. 6	Hour	.30–.37	50–60	.30–.35	50	.25–.32	50–60

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.							
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.35	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.30	54
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
ONTARIO							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.80	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	140.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.65	50	.55	44	.55	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	55	.50	55
No. 6	Hour	.725	54	.725	54	.725	54
No. 7	Week	.66*a*	44	.45–.66*a*	44	20.00–33.00	44
No. 8	Week	.82*a*	49½	41.50	45	41.50	45
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 11	Mth.	125.00–170.00	49½	154.00–185.00	48	156.00–185.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.63–.80	49½	.81	48	.81	48
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	171.00	48	175.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	164.00	48	164.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	171.00	48	173.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	165.00	49½	157.00	48	156.50	48
No. 17	Week	35.00	54	27.00	50	27.00	50
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	Mth.	.50*a*	48	110.00	48	110.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	110.00	47	110.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.72–.77	48	.75–.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.81	44	.81	44
No. 7	Hour	.60	55	.65	55	.65	55
No. 8	Hour	.75	50	.60–.75	44	.65–.75	44
No. 9	Hour	.75	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 10	Hour	.48–.65	54	.45–.65	54	.45–.65	44
No. 11	Week	.74*a*	44	.75*a*	44	33.50	44
No. 12	Hour	.70	54	.70	54	.70	54
No. 13	Hour	.68–.73	44	.69–.82	48	.69–.82	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 15	Week	.....	....	25.50–31.75	35	29.25–36.50	40
No. 16	Week	.....	....	29.00	50	29.00	50
No. 17	Week	.70*a*	44	37.75	45	37.75	45
No. 18	Hour	.45	49½	.40	50	.40	50
No. 19	Hour	.425	49½	.64–.72	48	.62–.72	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 21	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 22	Week	32.50	54	30.75	54	27.00	54
No. 23	Week	.....	....	.50–.65	48	.50–.67	48
No. 24	Hour	.81–.88	44	.73–.80	44	.81–.88	44
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	50	140.00	50
No. 26	Hour	.60	52	.68	50	.71	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.65	44
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 29	Hour	.55	44	.525	48	.525	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.85	44	.85	44
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	110.00	44	120.00	44
No. 33	Hour	.62–.73	55	.63–.81	48	.63–.81	48
No. 34	Mth.	90.00–110.00	56	139.00–158.00	48	139.00–158.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	47	.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.57	44	.57	44	.57	44
No. 3	Hour	.35	48	.60	44	.50	44
No. 4	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.52–.85	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.81	44
No. 7	Week	.....	....	.55	44	25.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	....	23.75	45	23.75	45
No. 9	Week	.54*a*	44	.55*a*	44	25.00	44
No. 10	Week	26.75	54	27.00	54	22.50	54
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.41–.47	48	.40	48
No. 12	Hour	.63	44	.57	44	.61	44
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	50	105.00	50
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.55	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65	44	.60	44
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	123.00	48	125.00	48
No. 17	Hour	.50–.55	55	.45–.61	48	.45–.61	48
No. 18	Week	.40–.50	44	22.00	35	25.25	40
No. 19	Hour	.40–.50	44	.50–.56	48	.50–.56	48

*1930.

(a) Per hour.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.30	56	.30	56
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	127.00	48	127.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	115.00	48–56	115.00	48–56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.74	56	.76	56
No. 5	Week	.....	....	28.00	56	28.25	56
No. 6	Mth.	139.25	48	139.25	48	139.25	48
No. 7	Week	26.25	56	23.00	56	25.00	56
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	140.00	48
No. 9	Week	34.50	48	35-75	48	35.75	48
No. 10	Mth.	135.00	70	120.00	70	120.00	70
No. 11	Week	25.50–30.50	56	23.00–31.00	48	22.00–31.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	145.00	....	145.00	....	145.00	....
No. 13	Week	.90*a*	56	22.00–50.75	44	22.00–50.75	44
No. 14	Mth.	108.00	54	105.00–125.00	56	105.00–125.00	56
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	137.50	48	137.50	48
No. 16	Mth.	120.00–135.00	48	120.00–135.00	48	120.00–135.00	48
No. 17	Week	25.00	54	25.75	54	25.75	54
No. 18	Mth.	144.25	44	132.25	44	140.00	44
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	116.75	56	116.75	56
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	....	155.00	....
No. 21	Mth.	.80*a*	56	135.00–195.00	48	135.00–195.00	48
No. 22	Hour	125.00*d*	56	.52	56	.58	48
No. 23	Mth.	120.00–165.00	56	141.00–223.00	48	141.00–223.00	48
No. 24	Hour	.60	56	.575	56	.575	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.81	48	.83	48
No. 26	Week	.....	....	36.00–43.75	48	36.00–43.75	48
No. 27	Mth.	100.00–155.00	56	100.00–154.00	48	123.00–154.00	48
No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	123.00–200.00	48	132.00–204.00	48
No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	150.00–209.00	48	151.00–209.00	48
No. 30	Mth.	120.00–140.00	56	123.00–154.00	48	126.00–154.00	48
No. 31	Mth.	100.00–140.00	56	127.00–148.00	48	130.00–148.00	48
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	48	110.00	48
No. 33	Hour	.....	....	.73	48	.73	48
No. 34	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	48	135.00	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	47	95.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	157.00	44	157.00	44
No. 3	Mth.	105.00	48	112.00	....	112.00	....
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	Mth.	150.00	44	147.00	44	147.00	44
No. 6	Week	20.00–28.00	44	19.00–29.00	44	25.00–35.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.50	54	.55	54	.62	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 9	Week	.....	....	31.25	46½	31.25	46½
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.61	44	.61	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	50	135.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 14	Hour	.45	54	.505	48	.51	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.61	54	.64	48
No. 16	Week	.....	....	23.50–33.25	39	26.50–38.25	44
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	48	102.00	48	102.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	127.00	44	127.00	44	127.00	44
No. 3	Week	25.75	50	23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	....	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 5	Week	27.50	44	28.75	48	28.75	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 7	Hour	.40	54	.50	50	.50	54
No. 8	Week	.....	....	26.25	46½	26.25	46½
Meter readers— Conc.							
No. 9	Week	.26.25	54	27.00	54	27.00	54
No. 10	Mth.	125.00	44	118.75	44	125.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	40	125.00	35½
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	125.00	44
No. 13	Mth.	140.00	54	140.00	54	140.00	48
No. 14	Week	.....	....	17.75	44	20.75	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	85.00	42	95.00	42
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.44	44
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.35	44
No. 3	Hour	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 4	Week	.45*a*	49½	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 5	Hour	.40	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 8	Hour	.45	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 9	Hour	.40	49½	.35	48	.40	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 12	Hour	.50	44	.40	44	.42	44
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 14	Week	.....	....	21.00	35	24.00	40
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	137.75	40	144.50	40
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	140.50	44	147.50	44
No. 3	Mth.	.87*a*	44	128.25	48	128.25	48
No. 4	Hour	195.00*d*	47½	.525	48	.55	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.85*a*	48	173.50	48	173.50	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	44
No. 9	Hour	.95	44	.835	44	.86	44
No. 10	Mth.	.85*a*	48	153.00	44	159.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	....	170.00	....
No. 12	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	43.75	48
No. 13	Day	5.00–6.00	48	3.20–5.60	48	3.20–5.60	48
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.925	44	.84	44	.87	44
No. 2	Mth.	.925	a44	142.25	40	149.25	40
No. 3	Hour	.70	60	.80	48	.80	48
No. 4	Hour	.65	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	Hour	.95	47½	.775	44	.80	44
No. 6	Hour	.925	48	.79	44	.84	44
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.833	47	.833	47
No. 8	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.65	48
No. 9	Day	7.55	44	7.17	40	7.32	40
No. 10	Week	.....	....	37.50	48	40.00	48
No. 11	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.885	40
No. 12	Hour	.87	44	.87	40	.87	44
No. 13	Hour	.85	48	.65–.85	48	.65–.85	48
No. 14	Week	37.50	48	28.75	48	28.75	48
No. 15	Hour	145.00*d*	44	.75	48	.75	44
No. 16	Day	7.75	48	.80*a*	44	7.25	44
No. 17	Mth.	150.00	48	150.00	48	150.00	48
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	132.25	44	139.00	44
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	149.00	44	156.50	44
No. 20	Hour	7.50*b*	44	.97	44	.97	44
No. 21	Day	5.00–6.00	48	4.75–6.90	48	4.80–6.40	48
No. 22	Day	7.75	44	7.75	40	7.75	40
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.52	44	.45	44	.475	44
No. 2	Week	.57*a*	44	88.75	40	93.25	40
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.525	40	.55	40
No. 4	Hour	.62	48	.545	44	.545	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.52	47	.52	47
No. 6	Day	5.35	44	5.08	40	5.20	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.59	40	.59	40
No. 9	Mth.	123.00	44	125.00	44	125.50	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	115.75	44	121.50	44
No. 11	Day	5.50	44	5.50	40	5.50	40

(a) per hour, (b) per day, (d) per month.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	122.00–137.00*d*	48	123.50*d*	48	.63	48
No. 2	Mth.	152.00	44	137.25	48	145.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.58-.82*a*	48	126.75–147.75	48	133.00–155.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	154.75	48	162.50	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	165.50–220.50	48	165.50–220.50	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	95.00–150.00	48–70	95.00–150.00	48–70
No. 7	Mth.	175.00	48	158.00	48	158.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	128.00–180.00	48	128.00–180.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	158.00–175.00	44	136.50–151–25	40	140.50–155.50	40
No. 10	Year	1920.00	48	1692.00	48	1752.00	48
No. 11	Week	21.25–35.00	48	27.75	48	27.75	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	122.25	48	122.25	48
No. 13	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	95.00	48	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	186.50	34	177.00	48	186.50	48
No. 16	Mth.	148.50	56	165.00	48	165.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	148.50	56	140.00–148.50	48	140.00–165.00	48
No. 18	Mth.	159.00–180.00	48	162.25–183.50	48	162.25–183.50	48
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	160.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	180.00	52	183.50	48	183.50	48
Patrolmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	122.00	44	123.50	48	131.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	150.00–165.00	56	128.25	48	128.25	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	165.50	48	165.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55–.62	51	.55–.62	51
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	142.50	48	142.50	44
No. 6	Hour	195.00*d*	44	.855	40	.885	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	34.75	48	34.75	48
No. 8	Mth.	120.00	44	142.50	48	150.00	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.78	44	.775	44
No. 2	Mth.	165.00	47½	105.00	44	110.00	44
No. 3	Hour	.825	48	.735	44	.735	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	144.50	47	144.50	47
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 6	Day	133.00*d*	44	7.17	40	7.32	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 8	Hour	.90	44	.815	40	.845	40
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	168.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	147.00	44	150.00	44	150.00	44

Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Engineers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	163.25	48	171.50	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	136.00	48	136.00	48
No. 3	Hour	45.25*c*	48	.835	48	.85	48
No. 4	Mth.	185.00	48	155.00	48	155.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.765	48	.675	48	.675	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	133.25	48	133.25	48
No. 7	Mth.	185.00	48	175.00	48	175.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	166.50	48	166.50	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.33	48	5.33	48
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	136.75	48	144.00	48
No. 11	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	43.75	48
No. 12	Year	2300.00	48	2112.00	48	2172.00	48
No. 13	Hour	.89	48	.80	48	.83	48
No. 14	Mth.	185.00	48	185.00	48	185.00	48
No. 15	Week	46.25	48	42.75	48	42.75	48
No. 16	Day	150.00*d*	48	6.25	48	6.25	48
No. 17	Mth.	6.50*b*	48	170.00	44	170.00	44
No. 18	Mth.	168.00–205.00	48	175.00–209.00	48	175.00–209.00	48
Firemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.695	44	.60	48	.635	48
No. 2	Mth.	.75*a*	....	138.75	48	145.75	48
No. 3	Hour	35.25*c*	48	.655	48	.675	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.575	48	.575	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	113.00	48	113.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	155.00	48	140.50	48	140.50	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.33	48	4.33	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	109.50	48	115.25	48
No. 9	Week	.....	....	32.50	48	32.50	48
No. 10	Hour	.65	48	.595	48	.62	48
No. 11	Hour	.68	48	.615	48	.64	48
No. 12	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 13	Week	.60*a*	48	33.50	48	33.50	48
No. 14	Mth.	5.00*b*	48	125.00	40	130.00	40
No. 15	Mth.	130.00	48	137.75	48	137.75	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.40–.46	44	.385	44	.42	44
No. 2	Hour	.425	44–60	.42	40–48	.42	40–48
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.50	70	.50	60
No. 5	Hour	.50–.61	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	107.50	48	107.50	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	3.60*b*	40	.54	40
No. 9	Hour	.55	44	.52	44	.52	44
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.50	40	.50	40–44
No. 11	Week	.40–.45	48	19.25	48	19.25	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 13	Hour	4.50*b*	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 15	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 16	Hour	.45–.50	44	.40–.45	40–44	.40–.45	40–44
No. 17	Hour	.52	56	.40	48	.45	48

(a) per hour, (b) per day, (c) per week, (d) per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Operators, female† —							
No. 1	Week	5.00	45	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	8.50	48	8.50	48
No. 3	Week	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	48.00	41½	47.00	41½	47.00	41½
No. 7	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 8	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	67.50	50	67.50	44	67.50	44
No. 10	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 11	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 12	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 13	Week	12.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	67.50	45½	67.50	44	67.50	42
No. 15	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 16	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	65.40	48	72.10	44	72.10	44
No. 18	Mth.	72 50	48	83.70	44	83.70	44
No. 19	Day	3.00	48	*75.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 20	Day	3.00	48	*75.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 21	Day	3.00	48	*70.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	77.00	48	77.00	48
No. 23	Day	2.75	48	*70.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	95.00	42	86.00	42	90.00	42
No. 25	Mth.	95.00	42	91.50	42	95.00	42
No. 26	Week	25.00	44	*80.00	39	*80.00	39
No. 27	Week	20.10	42	20.70	42	20.70	42
Chief operators and supervisors, female—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	8.25	48	9.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 3	Week	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.25	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	18.00	48	19.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 6	Week	19.50	48	20.00	48	21.00	48
No. 7	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 8	Week	20.50	48	22.50	48	22.50	48
No. 9	Week	19.50	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 10	Week	20.50	48	22.50	48	22.50	48
No. 11	Week	17.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	70.00	45½	72.50	44	72.50	42
No. 13	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 14	Week	22.50	48	22.00	48	24.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	100.00	48	92.00	48	92.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	102.50	42	94.00	42	98.00	42
No. 17	Week	23.10	44	27.70	42	27.70	42
Clerks and stenographers, female—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 3	Mth.	65.00	....	70.00	39½	70.00	39½
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 5	Mth.	57.50	41½	54.00	39½	54.00	39½ 41½
No. 6	Mth.	85.00	39	85.00	39	90.00	39
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	39	102.50	39	110.00	39
No. 8	Mth.	80.00	39	72.50	39	100.00	39
No. 9	Mth.	80.00	39	97.50	39	105.00	39
No. 10	Mth.	75.00	39	90.00	39	92.50	39
No. 11	Mth.	87.50	39	92.50	39	92.50	39
No. 12	Mth.	80.00	39	102.50	39	110.00	39
No. 13	Mth.	95.00	39	70.00	39	75.00	39
No. 14	Mth.	82.50	44	83.70	44	83.70	44
No. 15	Mth.	90.00	39	83.70	36	90.00	36
Linemen and groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.23	54	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	Hour	.33	55	.32	48	.32	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.30	48	.35	48
Linemen and groundmen— Conc.							
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 6‡	Day	3.35	54	3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	48	158.00	48	158.00	48
No. 8	Week	33.50	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 9	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.88	44
No. 10	Week	30.00	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 11	Week	.....	....	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 12	Week	33.50	48	35.50	48	.....	....
No. 13	Week	34.00	50	35.50	48	35.50	48
No. 14	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.88	44
No. 15	Week	34.50	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 16	Week	37.50	48	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 17	Hour	.925	44	.86	44	.86	44
No. 18	Hour	.88	44	160.00*	44	160.00*	44
No. 19	Hour	.88	44	160.00*	44	160.00*	44
No. 20	Day	7.00	44	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 21	Day	.85	44	155.00*	40	155.00*	40
No. 22	Hour	.85	44	.79	44	.82	40
No. 23	Week	40.10	44	41.25	44	41.25	44
Installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.34	48	.34	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	39½	.60	48
No. 4	Hour	.52	55	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	Week	27.00	48	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	....	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	31.50	48	37.50	48	38.50	48
No. 10	Week	35.00	50	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 11	Week	35.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.88	44
No. 14	Hour	.90	44	.837	44	.837	44
No. 15	Hour	.87	44	.79	44	.82	40
No. 16	Week	38.50	44	42.25	44	43.55	44
Cablemen and splicers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.51	48	.51	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.54	48
No. 3‡	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 4	Day	4.50	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.935	44	.84	44	.935	44
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 9	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 10	.....	36.50	48	39.50	48	.....	....
No. 11	Week	37.00	50	39.50	48	39.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.935	44	.845	44	.935	44
No. 13	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 14	Week	39.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 15	Hour	.98	44	.91	44	.91	44
No. 16	Hour	.97	44	165.00*	48	165.00*	44
No. 17	Hour	.91	44	165.00*	40	165.00*	40
No. 18	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.885	40
No. 19	Week	44.60	44	45.80	44	47.00	44
Servicemen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	48	105.00	54
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	54	100.00	54
No. 3	Mth.	101.00	....	100.00	48	100.00	48
No. 4	Day	4.85	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	33.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	33.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	50	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 11	Week	36.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.94	44	.874	44	.874	44
No. 14	Hour	.87	44	155.00*	44	155.00*	40
No. 15	Week	30.50	44	42.40	44	42.40	44

*Per month.
†Rates given are those paid to the largest number in most cases after several years' service.
‡Board allowance of $1.00 per day.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Checkers and markers, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	40-50
No. 2	12.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 3	12.00	54	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 4	9.00	54	7.95	44	10.55	44
No. 5	10.00	45	9.75	54	.....	....
No. 6	18.00	50	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	13.25	53	8.20	53	11.30	41½
No. 8	15.00	50	13.00	45	13.00	45
No. 9	13.00	50	12.00	50	11.50	50
No. 10	13.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	48
No. 11	14.20	49	13.00	48	12.50	48
No. 12	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 13	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 14	10.00	48	12.00	48	12.50	50
No. 15	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 16	13.00	46½	13.00	48	13.30	48
No. 17	13.00-15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 18	9.50	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 19	12.50	49½	10.00	40	11.00	44
No. 20	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 21	16.00	48	13.75	40-48	13.75	40-48
No. 22	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 23	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 24	13.50	48	12.50-14.00	45-48	12.50-14.00	45
No. 25	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 26	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 27	16.00	46	15.85	47	11.85-14.50	42-44
No. 28	13.50-16.00	48	13.50-14.10	47-48	12.00-14.10	47-48
No. 29	15.00	46	14.50	46	15.50	46
No. 30	13.50	48	13.50-14.50	48	13.50	48
Sorters—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	10.00	44	9.00	48-52	9.00	48-52
No. 3	13.80	53	9.40	53	10.00	41½
No. 4	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 5	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 6	12.00-15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 8	12.50	49½	10.00	40	11.00	44
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	40-45	13.50	40-45
No. 10	15.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 11	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Washers, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	21.00	44-50	21.00	44-50
No. 2	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 3	24.00	44	24.00	48-52	24.00	48-52
No. 4	30.00	54	20.00	48	22.00	48
No. 5	25.00	50	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 6	21.00	55	15.00	60	14.40	48
No. 7	19.50	53	12.95	53	13.85	37
No. 8	22.00	55	22.00	52½	19.60	49
No. 9	25.00	50	22.50	50	24.00	50
No. 10	24.00	49	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 11	26.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½
No. 12	25.00	48	25.00	48	27.00	48
No. 13	24.00-28.00	47	23.00	48-50	18.00-25.00	48-50
No. 14	26.00	48-52	18.00	48	20.50	48
No. 15	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40
No. 16	21.00	49½	17.60	44	17.60	44
No. 17	24.50	48-50	18.25	45	18.50	45
No. 18	25.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 19	30.00	48	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 20	25.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 21	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 22	27.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
Mangle room workers, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	7.50	54	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 4	9.00	45	9.75	54	.....	....
No. 5	9.00	54	8.65	48	11.50	48
No. 6	14.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 7	12.00	55	12.10	55	9.60	48
No. 8	12.00	53	8.40	53	8.85	38
No. 9	11.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	48
No. 10	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 11	12.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12	13.00	47½	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 13	12.00	49½	9.00	36	10.00	40
No. 14	14.00	48	13.00-13.50	40-48	13.00-13.50	30-48
No. 15	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 16	14.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 17	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 18	13.50	46	14.10	47	12.50-13.20	44
No. 19	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 20	14.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 21	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Starchers—						
No. 1	10.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	9.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	16.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 5	12.50	48-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 8	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Ironers, hand, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	8.50	54	7.75	52	7.75	52
No. 4	10.00	50	9.00	48-52	9.00	48-52
No. 5	9.00	54	8.65	48	11.50	48
No. 6	9.00	45	9.75	54	.....	....
No. 7	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 8	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.50	48
No. 9	13.00	53	8.50	53	9.50	38½
No. 10	15.00	50	12.00	45	12.00	42
No. 11	13.50	50	11.50	50	9.20-12.65	40-55
No. 12	12.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	48
No. 13	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 14	11.75	49	11.25	45	12.00	48
No. 15	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 17	12.00	48	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 18	14.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	14.00	47½	17.35	48	16.35	48
No. 20	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 21	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 22	14.00	48	13.50	40-45	13.50	40-45
No. 23	14.00	48	13.00	40	13.00	40
No. 24	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 25	14.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 26	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	48
No. 28	13.50	46	13.20	44	12.60	42
No. 29	15.00	46	13.50	46	13.50	46
No. 30	15.00	48	14.65	47	14.35	46
No. 31	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Press operators, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44-50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	.....	....	9.00	48-52	9.00	48-52

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—Concluded

Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Press operators, female—Conc.						
No. 3	10.00	54	8.65	48	11.50	48
No. 4	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 5	13.00	55	12.10	55	12.50	48
No. 6	13.60	53	8.60	53	10.10	38½
No. 7	12.00	55	12.00	45	12.00	45
No. 8	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 9	12.00	48	12.00	48	13.65	48
No. 10	13.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	18.00	47½	14.00	49	14.40	48
No. 12	14.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	25.00	40	21.00	40	21.00	40
No. 14	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 15	14.00	48	13.25	40–45	13.25	40–45
No. 16	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 17	13.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 18	10.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.00	46–48
No. 20	15.00	48	14.65	47	14.35	46
No. 21	18.00	46	16.00	46	16.00	46
No. 22	13.50–14.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Menders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	14.00	45	10.80	54	.....	....
No. 3	15.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.50	48
No. 5	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	44–50	12.50	48	15.50	48
No. 8	12.50	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 9	15.00	48	14.00	48	13.50–16.00	48
No. 10	13.50	48	13.20	47	13.00	46
No. 11	.. ..	....	9.00	48	12.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	13.50	48	13.50	48
Shirt and collar finishers, female—						
No. 1	8.00	54	10.40	52	10.40	52
No. 2	8.00	54	8.65	48	9.60	48
No. 3	13.00	53	7.50	53	8.65	40
No. 4	13.00	54	11.00	50	11.50	48
No. 5	15.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	11.75	49	12.40	49½	12.00	48
No. 7	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 8	13.00	41½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 9	12.00	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 10	13.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	14.00	48	13.50	40–45	13.50	40–45
No. 12	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 13	13.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 14	13.50	46	13.00	44	11.85	42
No. 15	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.00–15.00	46–48
No. 16	14.50	46	14.00	36	14.00	36
No. 17	9.00–12.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	33.00	54	32.00	44–50	32.00	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	28.00	54	32.00	54	32.00	54
No. 4	25.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	40.00	50	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 6	36.00	60	27.00	60	24.30	54
No. 7	34.50	53	27.00	53	25.90	50
No. 8	25.00	50	23.00	54	24.00	54
No. 9	32.50	54	22.00	54	20.00	54
No. 10	31.00	46½	28.20	46½	28.20	46½
No. 11	30.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½
No. 12	32.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 13	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 14	28.00	52½	25.00	54	25.00	51
No. 15	46.00	47½	27.00	51	30.00	51
No. 16	30.00	48	24.30	48	24.30	48
No. 17	60.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 18	40.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 19	35.00	54	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 20	45.00	50	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 21	35.00	49½	30.00	48	32.50	48
No. 22	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 23	40.00	50	23.10	50	23.10	50
No. 24	35.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	49
No. 25	48.00	48	40.00	45	40.00	48
No. 26	30.00	48	33.00	48	30.00	54
No. 27	32.50	46	32.00	46	32.00	44
No. 28	39.00	48	30.00–34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 29	35.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 30	43.50	48	38.90	48	38.90	48
Drivers, truck†—						
No. 1	25.00	50	22.50	44–50	22.50	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4	20.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	22.00	60	18.00	60	16.50	60
No. 6	20.00	50	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 7	32.75	53	27.25	53	26.90	50
No. 8	33.50	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 9	25.00	50	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 10	34.00	54	20.00	54	25.00–30.00	54
No. 11	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 12	28.00	47½	29.00	54	26.25	54
No. 13	35.00	48–52	19.60	48	20.00	48
No. 14	28.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 15	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 16	29.00	52	21.60	52	21.60	50
No. 17	25.00	50	23.50	50	24.50	50
No. 18	40.00	50	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 19	38.00	48	23.00	45	23.00	48
No. 20	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 21	27.00	54	25.00	48	25.00	54
No. 22	32.00	46	27.00	46	29.00	46
No. 23	32.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 24	26.00–30.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	54
No. 25	33.00	48	29.75	48	29.75	48
No. 26	24.00	48	20.00	50	20.00	50

†Plus commission in many cases.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

(a) Logging*

Occupation	Unit	1928-29 Wages	1928-29 Hrs per wk.	1936-37 Wages	1936-37 Hrs per wk.	1937-38 Wages	1937-38 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	40.00c–50.00†	....	1.00–1.25	59	1.00–1.50	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.25	59	1.15	59
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.25	53	1.30	53
No. 4	Week	.....	....	8.75	60	9.25	60
No. 5	Mth.	50.00	60	27.00–35.00	....	30.00–45.00	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.75	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	40.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	32.50	59	35.00	59
No. 9	Mth.	45.00‡	....	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 10	Week	.....	....	9.00	60	12.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.60–1.95	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.05	60	2.60–3.10	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	....	40.00	....
General hands—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	7.50	60	9.00	60
No. 2	Mth.	45.00–50.00	60	27.00–35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.50	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	31.00*c*	60	1.55	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.15	59	1.00	59
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.20	60	1.20	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.05	53	1.18	53
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Mth.	50.00	60	27.00–35.00	....	45.00	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.20	60	2.40	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.75	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	32.50	59	35.00	59
No. 5	Mth.	40.00‡	60	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	40.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.25	59	1.25	59
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	59	30.00	59
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.25	53	1.25–1.30	53
Cooks—							
No. 1	Mth.	65.00†	....	45.00	59	45.00	59
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	60	70.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.65	53	1.65	53
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	2.25	44
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.75	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.95	72	2.05	60
No. 7	Mth.	3.50‡	60	65.00	60	75.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	60	52.00	60
Cookees—							
No. 1	Mth.	35.00‡*b*	60	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.80	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.50	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.00	53	.80	59
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	1.50–1.75‡	....	1.25–2.00	70	1.50–2.50	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.50	84	1.50	72
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.00	75	3.00	75
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.75–3.25	....	2.50–3.50	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	3.25	70–74
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.00	....	3.00	....
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00†	....	40.00*c*	70	1.75	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	3.45	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.95	72	2.05	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00	....	4.00	....
Quebec							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.70	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.85	....	4.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	60	63.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.73–1.81	60
No. 5	Day	2.10–3.05	54–60	2.05	54	8.17	54
No. 6	Mth.	35.00‡	....	40.00–47.00	60	42.00–52.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	4	....	41.60	60	51.50	60
No. 8	Day	0.00–50.00*c*	60	.....	....	2.75	70
No. 9	Week	.....	....	16.75	60	18.90	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.25	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	37.00–50.00	60	45.00–85.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.25	60
No. 13	Day	54.00*c*	....	2.25	....	2.50	....
No. 14	Mth.	60.00	60	40.00	60	45.00–55.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	40.00–45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 16	Day	1.75‡	54–72	1.54	54	1.73	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.25	54	2.50	60
No. 18	Week	.....	....	16.40	60	23.95	60
No. 19	Week	.....	....	20.40	60	20.95	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	1.54–1.73	48	1.73–2.11	48
No. 21	Day	2.30	....	1.75	44	2.53	48
No. 22	Week	.....	....	15.00	54	20.20	54
General hands—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.28	....	2.58	60
No. 2	Day	2.65–3.05	56–60	2.05	66	2.17	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	52.00	60
No. 5	Day	40.00*c*	60	2.31	....	2.31	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.75	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.73	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	13.70	60	15.30	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	15.00	60	16.25	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	2.80	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.80–3.55	....	3.25–4.25	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	93.00	60	93.00	60
No. 3	Day	3.25	54	3.25	60	3.45	60
No. 4	Day	3.55	60	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	60	65.00	60
No. 6	Day	100.00*c*	60	2.69	....	2.69	....
No. 7	Mth.	94.00	....	95.00	....	105.00	....
No. 8	Mth.	4.50*b*	60	2.00–2.75*b*	60	60.00–75.00	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	15.70	60	18.35	60
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.32	60	.32	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.35	....	2.80	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.60–1.75	60	2.10	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	60	63.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	47.00*c*	60	2.00	60
No. 5	Day	2.65	56	2.05	60	2.25	60
No. 6	Day	3.05	60	2.05	60	2.17	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	40.00–47.00	60	48.00–52.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	45.00–55.00	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	21.75	60	22.80	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 11	Day	54.00	....	2.25	....	2.50	....
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.73	60

*Board and lodging without charge is general in Eastern Canada; in British Columbia for monthly employees and cooks.

†1929-30.

‡1927-28.

(a) Without board, (b) per day, (c) per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) **Logging**—Continued

Occupation	Unit	1928-29 Wages	1928-29 Hrs per wk.	1936-37 Wages	1936-37 Hrs per wk.	1937-38 Wages	1937-38 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*							
Teamsters—Conc.							
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 14	Week	.....	....	15.20	60	18.20	60
No. 15	Week	.....	....	16.25	60	21.25	60
No. 16	Day	.....	....	1.73–2.12	48	2.12–2.31	48
No. 17	Day	2.30	....	2.04	66	2.80	72
No. 18	Week	.....	....	16.50	60	16.50	60
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.60–1.75	60	2.10	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	60	63.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	....	40.00–47.00	....	47.00	....
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.75	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.00	....	2.25	....
No. 7	Day	2.30	....	2.04	54	2.80	72
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.50–3.60	....	3.00–4.50	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	98.00	72	98.00	72
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.30	70	2.58	70
No. 4	Day	4.60	70	3.25	84	3.25	84
No. 5	Day	5.55	....	3.00	72	3.13	72
No. 6	Mth.	75.00–100.00‡	....	57.00–78.00	60	65.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	65.00	60	60.00–85.00	60
No. 8	Day	75.00–80.00*c*	60	.....	....	4.00	70
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 10	Day	40.00*c*	60	2.50	....	2.50	....
No. 11	Week	.....	....	22.00	70	25.70	70
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	94.00	....	95.00	....	105.00	....
No. 14	Mth.	90.00	70	60.00–100.00	77	60.00–100.00	77
No. 15	Week	.....	....	19.05	70	24.30	70
No. 16	Week	.....	....	20.00	70	26.25	70
No. 17	Day	2.30	....	2.04	84	2.80	72
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.00	....	2.60	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	60	63.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.54	70	1.81	70
No. 4	Mth.	35.00–50.00‡	....	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Week	.....	....	14.60	70	16.85	70
No. 6	Mth.	54.00	....	55.00	....	65.00	....
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	77	30.00–45.00	77
No. 8	Week	.....	....	15.00	70	16.25	70
River drivers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	89.50	60	89.50	60
No. 2	Hour	2.50*b*	84	.275	60	.275	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 4	Mth.	45.00–52.00‡	....	71.50	60	71.50	60
No. 5	Day	1.50–2.75	60	2.77	60	2.78	60
No. 6	Day	2.50	60	2.75	70	2.75	70
No. 7	Day	2.25–3.25	80	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 8	Day	50.00*c*	72	2.75	....	2.75	....
No. 9	Day	70.00*c*	....	3.25	....	3.35	....
No. 10	Day	2.75	72	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	60	70.00	60
No. 12	Day	2.50	60	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 13	Week	.....	....	20.70	60	20.70	60
No. 14	Week	.....	....	20.45	60	20.45	60
No. 15	Day	.....	....	3.52	60	3.60	60
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	84	3.30	84	3.30	84
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.00	70	2.80	70
No. 3	Mth.	70.00–90.00‡	....	52.00–78.00	60	85.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	118.00	72	108.00	72
No. 5	Mth.	90.00	70	3.00–3.50*b*	70	70.00–95.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	3.00*b*	60	85.00	60
No. 7	Day	3.25–4.50	60	4.00	70	4.00	70
No. 8	Day	3.00	80	3.50–3.75	80	3.50–3.75	80
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.00	70	3.00	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	2.75	60
No. 11	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	....	105.00	....
No. 12	Mth.	3.25*b*	84	2.75–3.00*b*	87½	85.00	84
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.00–3.35	80–82	2.00–3.35	80–82
No. 14	Week	.....	....	22.25	70	23.40	70
No. 15	Week	.....	....	30.00	60	27.50	70
No. 16	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	2.83	70
No. 17	Day	.....	....	3.77	70	3.77	70
ONTARIO							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.20–50.00	60	1.35	60
No. 2	Mth.	40.00	60	75.00	60	40.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	11.00	54	13.25	54
No. 4	Mth.	35.00	60	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00*a*	60	4.00*a*	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.20*a*	60	4.20*a*	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	42.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	35.00–38.00	60	42.50–45.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.60	60
No. 10	Mth.	28.00–35.00	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 11	Mth.	38.00	60	30.00	60	38.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	41.50	54	47.50	....
No. 13	Day	.....	....	1.96	60	2.10	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	42.50	60
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	53.00	60	59.00	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.35*a*	72	4.00*a*	72
No. 19	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.25	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.00*a*	60	4.00*a*	54
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.60–2.75	60	2.75–3.00	60
No. 22	Day	.....	....	2.10–2.35	54	2.10–2.35	54
No. 23	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	41.50	54	47.50	54
No. 24	Day	40.00–50.00†*c*	54	2.20	60	2.97	60
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	24.00–30.00	....	26.00–35.00	....
No. 26	Day	.....	....	2.60–3.00	60	2.75–3.00	60
Chainers and rollers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.10	60	1.25	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	11.00	54	13.25	54
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	60	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.73	60	1.73	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	42.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.60	60
No. 7	Mth.	32.00–35.00	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.25	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.35	54	2.35	54
No. 11	Mth.	26.00–30.00	60	37.00	54	42.50	54
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	24.00–30.00	....	26.00–37.00	....

†1929-30.
‡1927-28.
(a) Without board, (b) per day, (c) per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a)—Logging—Continued

Occupation	Unit	1928–29 Wages	1928–29 Hrs per wk.	1936–37 Wages	1936–37 Hrs per wk.	1937–38 Wages	1937–38 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	2.40	60	2.90*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	40.00*c*	60	2.80*a*	60
No. 3	Mth.	45.00	60	35.00	60	45.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	1.73	60
No. 5	Mth.	32.00–40.00	60	50.00–60.00*a*	60	50.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.61	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	41.50	54	42.50	....
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	40.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.90	60
No. 10	Mth.	35.00–40.00	60	46.00	54	50.00	54
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	60	45.00*c*	60	3.10*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	40.00*c*	72	2.80*a*	72
No. 3	Day	.....	....	45.00*c*	72	3.00*a*	72
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.35	60
No. 5	Mth.	40.00	60	35.00	60	42.00	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	11.00	54	13.25	54
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	1.92	60
No. 8	Mth.	35.00	60	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.92	60	1.93	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	42.00–45.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	35.00–40.00	60	50.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.75	60
No. 13	Mth.	30.00–40.00	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.61	60
No. 15	Mth.	26.00–35.00	70	45.00–55.00	60	45.00–55.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	41.50	54	50.00	....
No. 18	Mth.	60.00–65.00	60	40.00–45.00	60	50.00	60
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	70	59.00	70
No. 20	Day	.....	....	1.95	70	2.25	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 22	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.90	60
No. 23	Day	.....	....	2.70	54	2.70	54
No. 24	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	41.50	54	50.00	54
No. 25	Day	40.00–60.00†*c*	54	2.60	60	2.80	60
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	24.00–30.00	....	26.00–37.00	....
Road Cutters—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	2.25	60	2.72*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	10.75	54	11.75	54
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.44	60	1.63	60
No. 5	Mth.	30.00	60	40.00	60	45.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.73	60	1.73	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	26.00–30.00	60	34.00–38.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.15	60	1.35	60
No. 9	Mth	26.00–32.00	60	40.00–60.00*a*	60	40.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.50	60
No. 11	Mth.	35.00	60	26.00	60	35.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	37.00	54	42.50	....
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	28.00–29.00	60	30.00–35.00	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.95	60	2.50	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	60	35.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	26.00–40.00	60	37.00	54	42.50	54
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	24.00–30.00	....	26.00–37.00	....

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29 Wages	1928–29 Hrs per wk.	1936–37 Wages	1936–37 Hrs per wk.	1937–38 Wages	1937–38 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	40.00–60.00*c*	60	2.50	60	3.80*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	50.00–65.00*c*	60	3.25–3.80*a*	60
No. 3	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 4	Week	.....	....	14.50	60	17.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	70	75.00	70
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	85.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	100.00–125.00	60	60.00–100.00	60	75.00–105.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	84	84.00	84
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	3.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 13	Mth.	75.00–100.00	70	95.00	60	95.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	....	65.00	....
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	2.00–2.50	60	2.75	60	3.20–3.35*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	3.50*a*	60
No. 3	Day	2.50	72	2.00	....	2.00	....
No. 4	Week	.....	....	13.50	60	15.75	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.75	77	2.88	70
No. 6	Mth.	50.00	60	40.00	60	2.75*b*	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	2.00–2.50	60	2.00–2.75	....
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	2.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	40.00–50.00	60	50.00–91.50*a*	60	50.00–91.50*a*	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.95	72
No. 11	Mth.	40.00–55.00	....	40.00	70	55.00	70
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.00	....	3.00	....
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	72	59.00	72
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 16	Day	.....	....	3.45	84	3.45	84
No. 17	Mth.	3.00–3.25	70	3.25–3.50	84	3.25–3.50	84
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.75	70	2.75	70
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	2.85–3.30	70	2.75–3.00	70	2.85	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	40.00–70.00*c*	84	2.75–4.44*a*	84
No. 3	Day	.....	....	55.00–90.00*c*	84	2.65–3.67*a*	84
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.90–3.00	84	3.75	84
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	115.00	84	95.00	84	95.00	84
No. 7	Week	.....	....	18.00	60	19.25	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.00	70	3.50	70
No. 9	Mth.	100.00	60	70.00	70	85.00	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	78	4.00	78
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	75.00–100.00	80	75.00–125.00	80
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	65.00	70	75.00	70
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.50	70	3.25	70
No. 14	Mth.	80.00–100.00	70	50.00–100.00	70	50.00–100.00	70
No. 15	Mth.	125.00	60	75.00	60	80.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	69.00	60	75.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	125.00	70	72.00–125.00	72	75.00–135.00	72
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.50	60	3.38	70
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 20	Day	.....	....	3.00–3.50	70	3.00–3.50	70
No. 21	Mth.	100.00–120.00	70	104.00–124.00	84	104.00–124.00	84
No. 22	Day	90.00–150.00†*c*	84	3.25	84	3.25–4.10	84
No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	....	110.00	....
No. 24	Day	.....	....	2.90	84	3.85	84
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	73.00	84	74.00	84

(a) without board, (b) per day, (c) per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a)—Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1936-37		1937-38	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	70	35.00–40.00*c*	70	2.50*a*	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	35.00*c*	84	2.40*a*	84
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.00	84	2.40–2.75*a*	....
No. 4	Mth.	50.00	84	28.00–35.00	84	40.00	84
No. 5	Week	.....	....	11.50	60	13.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	70	45.00	70
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.63	78	1.63	78
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	80	42.00–50.00	80
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	70	40.00	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.35	70	1.35	70
No. 11	Mth.	26.00–35.00	70	40.00	70	40.00	70
No. 12	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	41.50	....	49.00	....
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	28.00–32.00	60	35.00–40.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	45.00–50.00	70	35.00	72	40.00	72
No. 16	Day	.....	....	1.75	70	2.23	70
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	84	40.00	84
No. 19	Mth.	30.00–35.00	70	40.00	84	42.50	84
No. 20	Day	40.00–50.00†*c*	84	2.25	84	2.40	84
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
High riggers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	7.90	48	7.90	48
No. 3	Day	7.50	48	8.25	48	8.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	7.70	48	7.70	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.50	56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.00	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 9	Day	8.00	48	7.75–8.25	48	7.75–8.25	48
Second riggers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	5.50	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 5	Day	5.50	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.75	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 8	Day	5.50	48	6.15	48	6.15	48
Rigging slingers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.80	48	5.80	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.50	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	5.50	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	4.30	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.50–5.00	48	4.50–5.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 15	Day	5.00	48	5.65	48	5.65	48
Fallers and buckers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.40	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	45.00	48	40.00	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	6.85	48	6.80	48
No. 5	Day	3.75–4.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 6	Day	6.00	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	7.50	48	6.80	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.20	48
No. 10	Hour	.40–.45	54	.35–.45	54	.35–.50	54
No. 11	Hour	3.50	48	3.20	48	3.40	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.00–6.60	48	6.60	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	3.45	48	3.60	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	7.75	48	9.05	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.40–.50	44	.45–.55	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 19	Day	.....	....	7.60	48	7.60	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.50	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.64	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 24	Hour	.47	48	2.80*b*	48	.375	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
Hooktenders—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	7.60	48	7.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 3	Day	8.00	48	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	6.40–7.90	48	6.40–7.90	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	Day	4.00	48	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	7.40	48	7.40	48
No. 9	Day	8.00	48	8.00	48	7.25	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.50–4.75	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	7.50	48	7.50	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	7.70	48	7.70	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	7.50	48	7.00	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.00	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	7.05	48	7.05	48
No. 18	Day	7.50	48	7.25	48	7.25	48
Chokermen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	4.50	48
No. 3	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.55	48	4.55	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.45	48	3.60	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	4.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.45	48	4.45	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	4.50	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 16	Day	4.00–4.50	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
Chasers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.25	48	4.75	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15–5.40	48

†1929-30.

(a) without board, (b) per day, (c) per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a)—Logging—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1936-37		1937-38	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Chasers—Conc.—							
No. 6	Day			5.15	48	5.40	48
No. 7	Day			3.45	48	3.60	48
No. 8	Day			5.25	48	5.00	48
No. 9	Day			4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 10	Day			5.25–6.25	48	4.75–5.25	48
No. 11	Day			4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 12	Day			4.50	48	4.10	48
No. 13	Hour			.64	48	.64	48
No. 14	Hour			.50	48	.50	48
No. 15	Day	4.25	48	4.90	48	4.90	48
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day			5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	Day			5.45	48	5.25	48
No. 3	Day	4.50	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	48	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	Day			5.25	48	5.15	48
No. 7	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 8	Day			3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 9	Day			4.85	48	4.85	48
No. 10	Day			4.65	48	4.10	48
No. 11	Hour			.675	48	.675	48
No. 12	Day	4.50	48	4.75–5.15	48	4.75–5.15	48
No. 13	Day			4.70	48	4.70	48
Boom men—							
No. 1	Day			5.50	48	5.00	48
No. 2	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	Day	5.50	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Day			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 5	Day			5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 6	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 7	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	Day	5.00	48	4.25–4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 9	Day			3.45	48	3.60	48
No. 10	Day			5.50	48	4.50	48
No. 11	Hour			.50–.60	44	.55–.60	44
No. 12	Day			5.00	48	4.50	48
No. 13	Day			4.50	48	4.25	48
No. 14	Hour			.63	48	.64	48
No. 15	Day			5.28	48	5.28	48
No. 16	Day	4.40	48	5.10	48	5.10	48
Signalmen—							
No. 1	Day			4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 2	Day			4.50	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Day			4.20	48	4.20	48
No. 4	Day			4.90	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Day			4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day			4.60	48	4.60–4.90	48
No. 7	Day	3.20	48	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 8	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 9	Day	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.25	48
No. 10	Day			3.45	48	3.45	48
No. 11	Day			4.50	48	4.00	48
No. 12	Day			4.50	48	4.50–4.90	48
No. 13	Day			4.10	48	4.10	48
No. 14	Day			4.50	48	4.00	48
No. 15	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 16	Day			3.80	48	3.50	48
No. 17	Hour			.55	48	.55	48
No. 18	Day	3.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
Donkey engineers—							
No. 1	Day			6.93	54	6.93	54
No. 2	Day			7.00	48	7.00	48
No. 3	Day			6.65	54	6.65	54
No. 4	Day	6.00	48	7.00	48	7.00	48
No. 5	Hour			.675	60	.675	60
No. 6	Day			6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	Day			7.00	48	6.50	48
No. 8	Day			7.15	48	7.15	48
No. 9	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 10	Day			6.65	54	6.65	54
Locomotive engineers—							
No. 1	Day					7.75	60
No. 2	Day	6.50	54	7.20	60	7.20	60
No. 3	Day					7.50	48
No. 4	Day	5.20	48	6.16	48	6.16	48
No. 5	Hour			.74	70	.74	70
No. 6	Day			6.85	60	6.85	60
No. 7	Day			7.65	48	7.65	60
No. 8	Hour			.74	54	.74	54
No. 9	Hour			.72	70	.72	70
No. 10	Hour	6.00*b*	48	.75	60	.75	60
Locomotive firemen—							
No. 1	Day			5.40	60	5.40	60
No. 2	Day	3.50	48	4.95	60	4.95	60
No. 3	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Day	3.40	48	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 5	Hour			.54	70	.54	70
No. 6	Hour			.54	54	.54	54
No. 7	Hour			.55	60	.55	60
No. 8	Hour	4.80*b*	48	.525	60	.525	60
Brakemen—							
No. 1	Day			5.40	60	5.40	60
No. 2	Day			4.95	60	4.95	60
No. 3	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	Day	4.50	48	5.72	48	5.72	48
No. 5	Hour			.54	66	.54	66
No. 6	Hour			.54	54	.54	54
No. 7	Hour			.55	60	.55	60
No. 8	Hour	4.50*b*	48	.525	60	.525	60
Sectionmen—							
No. 1	Day			4.16	48	4.16	48
No. 2	Day			4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 3	Day	3.20	48	4.20	48	4.20	48
No. 4	Hour			.525	48	.525	48
No. 5	Hour	3.50	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 6	Day	3.50	48	4.15	48	4.15	48
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day			6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 2	Day			6.25	56	6.25	56
No. 3	Day	5.00	56	5.55	56	5.55	56
No. 4	Day			6.40	56	7.00	56
No. 5	Mth.	.60*d*	48	110.00	48	100.00	48
No. 6	Week			27.00	70	27.00	70
No. 7	Day			4.70–8.40	56	4.70–8.40	56
No. 8	Day	6.35	48	7.50	63	7.35	63
No. 9	Mth.			90.00–125.00	48	100.00–200.00	....
No. 10	Day			5.10–7.75	48	5.10–7.75	48
No. 11	Day			7.15	56	7.15	56
No. 12	Mth.			95.00–150.00	48	75.00–140.00	48
No. 13	Day			4.30	72	5.30	48
No. 14	Week			39.00	56	42.50	56
No. 15	Hour			5.50*b*	56	.84*a*	48
No. 16	Day			3.55–5.90	56	3.55–5.90	56
No. 17	Day	5.00	....	6.15	56	6.15	56
Bull cooks and flunkeys							
No. 1	Day			3.90–4.40	56	3.90–4.40	56
No. 2	Day			3.75–4.60	56	3.75–4.60	56
No. 3	Day	3.50	56	3.70	56	3.70	56
No. 4	Day			3.90	56	3.90	56
No. 5	Day			4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 6	Day	.40*d*	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 7	Week			18.00	70	18.00	70
No. 8	Day			3.90	56	3.90	56
No. 9	Day	3.20	48	3.90	63	3.90	63
No. 10	Mth.			85.00	48	75.00	48
No. 11	Day			3.50	56	3.20	56
No. 12	Day			3.55	56	3.55	56
No. 13	Mth.			75.00	48	75.00	48
No. 14	Hour			3.75*b*	56	.49*a*	48
No. 15	Day			4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 16	Day	1.85	....	2.60	56	2.60	56
No. 17	Day	65.00*c*	56	2.70	56	2.70	56
No. 18	Day			3.70	56	3.70	56

(a) without board, (b) per day, (d) per hour.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b)—Sawmilling

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	.70	59	.70	54	.70	54
No. 2	.90	59	.40	59	.50	54
No. 3	.625	60	.70	54	.70	54
No. 4			.60	60	.61	60
No. 5	.675	60	.60	60	.61	60
No. 6			.75	54	.78	54
No. 7			.60	60	.61	60
No. 8			.70	59	.70	59
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.475	59	.40	59	.40	54
No. 2	.40	59	.42	54	.42	54
No. 3	.50	59	.325	59	.36	54
No. 4	.35	60	.20	60	.225	60
No. 5	.50	60	.375	54	.375	54
No. 6	.245	60	.28	54	.28	44
No. 7			.34	60	.35	60
No. 8	.375	60	.34	60	.35	60
No. 9			.42	54	.44	54
No. 10			*.325	60	*.325	60
No. 11			.45	60	.45	55
No. 12			.275	60	.25	60
No. 13			.32-.45	59	.32-.45	59
No. 14			.25	59	.25	59
Pilers—						
No. 1	.25	59	.28	59	.28	54
No. 2	.275	59	.20	59	.29	54
No. 3	.275	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 4	.225	60	.24	54	.24	44
No. 5			*.20	60	*.225	60
No. 6			.32	54	.32	54
No. 7			.24	60	.25	60
No. 8			.20	60	.20	60
No. 9			.275	60	.275	55
No. 10			.20	59	.20	59
No. 11			.15	59	.15	59
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.55	59	.40	59	.40	54
No. 2	.475	59	.45	54	.45	54
No. 3	.45	59	.235	59	.444	54
No. 4	.50	60	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	.40	60	.375	60	.375	54
No. 6			.38	54	.38	54
No. 7			*.35	60	*.35	60
No. 8			.60	60	.60	60
No. 9			.36	60	.37	60
No. 10			.70	60	.40	60
No. 11			.55	59	.55	59
No. 12			.25	59	.25	59
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.55	59	.45	59	.45	54
No. 2	.40	60	.40	54	.40	60
No. 3	.425	60	.44	60	.44	60
No. 4			.45	60	.46	60
No. 5	.395	60	.37	60	.38	60
No. 6			.37	54	.37	56
No. 7			.40	54	.40	54
No. 8			.40	60	.40	55
Labourers—						
No. 1	.275	59	.23	59	.225	54
No. 2	.265	59	.19	59	.26	54
No. 3	.225	60	.185	60	.21	60
No. 4	.20	60	.28	54	.28	54
No. 5	.225	60	.24	54	.24	44
No. 6	.20	60	.21	60	.21	60
No. 7			.28	54	.28	54
No. 8			.25	54	.28	54
No. 9			*.175	60	*.175	60
No. 10			.20	60	.20	55
No. 11			.225	60	.20	60
No. 12	.20	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 13			.20	59	.20	59
No. 14			.15	59	.15	59
No. 15			.19	54	.20	54

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.85	59	.85	59
No. 2			.755	60	.775	60
No. 3	.90	60	.725	60	.775	60
No. 4			.70	60	.70	60
No. 5			.80	60	.80	60
No. 6			.90	60	.80	60
No. 7	.675	60	.65	60	.675	60
No. 8	.85	60	.75	60	.80	60
No. 9			.52	50	.52	50
No. 10	.90	60	.90	60	.90	60
No. 11	.90	60	1.12	48	1.10	48
No. 12	.85	60	.80	60	.85	60
No. 13	.70	59	.70	48	.70	48
No. 14	.90	60	1.10	60	1.10	60
No. 15	.90	60	.75	60	.75	60
No. 16			.65	60	.60	60
No. 17			.60	60	.61	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.35	59	.35	59
No. 2	.385	60	.35	60	.375	60
No. 3			.345	60	.355	60
No. 4	.375	60	.305	60	.33	60
No. 5	.425	60	.335	60	.36	60
No. 6			.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	.50	60	.58	60	.58	60
No. 8			.40	60	.40	60
No. 9	.50	60	.61	48	.595	48
No. 10	.425	59	.35	48	.35	48
No. 11	.50	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 12	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 13			.40	60	.40	60
No. 14			.25	60	.25	60
No. 15			.375	60	.375	60
No. 16	.50	60	.425	60	.425	60
No. 17			.50	60	.45-.50	60
Pilers—						
No. 1			.30	60	.35	60
No. 2	.35	60	.26	60	.36	60
No. 3	.35	60	.272	60	.30	60
No. 4	.325	60	.25	60	.275	60
No. 5			.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.40	60	.48	60	.48	60
No. 7	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 8			.30	48	.30	48
No. 9			.30	60	.30	60
No. 10			.275	60	.275	60
No. 11	.525	60	.70	48	.68	48
No. 12			.27	60	.30	60
No. 13			.25	60	.25	60
No. 14			.325	60	.35	60
No. 15			.30	60	.30	60
No. 16			.32	60	.34	60
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.50	60	.50	60
No. 2			.51	59	.51	59
No. 3	.385	60	.50	60	.525	60
No. 4			.40	60	.40	60
No. 5	.40	60	.285	60	.325	60
No. 6			.40	60	.60	60
No. 7	.50	60	.60	60	.65	60
No. 8	.50	60	.61	48	.595	48
No. 9	.60	60	.475	60	.475	60
No. 10			.33	50	.33	50
No. 11			.325	60	.325	60
No. 12			.30	60	.35	60
No. 13	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 14			.675	70	.75	70
No. 15			.24	60	.25	60
No. 16			.60	60	.60	60

*Board included.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Concluded

(b)—Sawmilling—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	.....	....	.60	60	.625	60
No. 3	.....	....	.40	60	.50	60
No. 4	.60	60	.55	60	.575	60
No. 5	.575	60	.50	60	.525	60
No. 6	.....	....	.42	65	.42	65
No. 7	.45	72	.60	60	.59	60
No. 8	.50	70	.35	60	.40	60
No. 9	.35	59	.30	48	.30	48
No. 10	.....	....	.45	60	.45	60
No. 11	.....	....	.50	60	.55	60
No. 12	.....	....	.45	60	.42	60
No. 13	.....	....	.55	60	.55	60
No. 14	.....	....	.345	60	.355	60
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.275	60	.30	60
No. 2	.35	60	.285	60	.31	60
No. 3	.425	70	.575	56	.56	56
No. 4	.45	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 5	.....	....	.39	84	.39	84
No. 6	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 7	.....	....	.275	60	.25	60
No. 8	.40	60	.40	60	.40	84
No. 9	.....	....	.375	70	.375	70
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 3	.....	....	.31	60	.31	59
No. 4	.25	60	.225	60	.25	60
No. 5	.25	60	.225	60	.275	60
No. 6	.....	....	.225	60	.275	60
No. 7	.....	....	.26	60	.27–.33	60
No. 8	.275	60	.215	60	.24	60
No. 9	.30–.37	60	.38	60	.35	60
No. 10	.35	60	.43	48	.43	48
No. 11	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 12	.30	60	.25–.30	60	.25–.30	60
No. 13	.....	....	.25	60	.275	60
No. 14	.30	60	.275	60	.275	60
No. 15	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 16	.275	60	.215	60	.225	60
No. 17	.....	....	.20	60	.225	60
No. 18	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.20	48	1.25	48
No. 4	.70	48	.88	48	.88	48
No. 5	1.00	54	.80	48	.80	48
No. 6	.75	48	1.35	48	1.35	48
No. 7	1.25	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 8	1.12	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 9	.....	....	1.25	48	1.25	48
No. 10	1.25	48	1.50	48	1.50	48
No. 11	1.25	48	1.37	48	1.37	40
No. 12	1.15	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 13	1.35	48	1.40	48	1.50	48
Filers—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.40	48	1.40	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.75	48	1.75	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.05	52	1.05	52
No. 4	1.15	48	1.10	48	1.25	48
No. 5	1.50	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 6	.....	....	.925	48	.87	48
No. 7	.95	48	.80	48	.80	44
No. 8	1.50	48	1.55	48	1.55	48
No. 9	1.00	48	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 10	1.30	54	.90	48	.90	48
No. 11	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	51
No. 12	1.50	48	1.60	48	1.60	48
No. 13	1.45	48	1.25	48	1.25	48
No. 14	1.12	48	1.40	48	1.40	40
No. 15	1.00	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 16	1.20	48	1.15	48	1.15	48
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.90	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 2	.80	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	.70	48	.70	48	.70	48
Edgermen—Conc.						
No. 4	.70	48	.85	48	.75	48
No. 5	.65	48	.50	48	.55	44
No. 6	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	.66	54	.45	48	.50	48
No. 8	.60	48	.87	51	.87	51
No. 9	.65	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 10	.53	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 11	.80	48	.825	48	.825	48
No. 12	.80	48	.78	48	.78	48
No. 13	.55	48	.90	50½	.90	48
No. 14	.675	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 15	.55	48	.54	48	.54	40
No. 16	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	.....	....	.80	48	.90	48
No. 18	.....	....	.40	54	.45	54
Filers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	54	.40	48
No. 2	.40	48	.35	48	.40	44
No. 3	.66	48	.475	48	.475	48
No. 4	.40	48	.45	48	.45	40
No. 5	.40	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 6	.....	....	.37	54	.425	54
No. 7	.45	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.40	48	.38	48	.40	48
No. 9	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
No. 2	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	.70	48	.715	48	.70	48
No. 4	.75	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	.90	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48–51
No. 7	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 8	.70	48	.63	48	.63	40
No. 9	.75	48	.70	48	.48	48
No. 10	1.00	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	.70	48	.65	54	.65	54
No. 12	.....	....	.75	48	.72	48
No. 13	.60	48	.62	48	.62	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 2	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.....	....	.61	48	.61	48
No. 4	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	.65	56	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	.70	48	.68	48	.68	40
No. 7	.88	56	.82	48	.82	48
No. 8	.55	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 9	.....	....	.95	48	.90	48
No. 10	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	.65	54	.80	48	.80	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	.58	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 3	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 4	.40	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 5	.50	56	.40	48	.42	48
No. 6	.45	56	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 8	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 9	.50	48	.50	48	.50	40
No. 10	.40	48	.38	48	.40	48
No. 11	.....	....	.525	48	.52	48
No. 12	.45	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 13	.50	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 14	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	.45	48	.50	48	.50	40
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.50	48	.45	48
No. 2	.425	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 3	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	54	.375	48	.40	48
No. 6	.40	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 8	.50	48	.40	48	.41	48
No. 9	.40	48	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	40
No. 10	.....	....	.35	54	.40	54
No. 11	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 12	.....	....	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	48
No. 13	.40	48	.45–.50	48	.45–.50	48
No. 14	.40	48	.45	48	.45	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

A. Coal Mining*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—†							
Contract miners	Day	6.62	8	6.51	8	6.48	....
Hand miners...	Day	4.15	8	3.45–5.00	8	3.45–5.00	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.34	8–8½	3.45–5.01	8	3.45–5.01	8
Drivers.....	Day	3.45	8	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Bratticemen....	Day	3.59	8	3.11–3.85	8	3.11–3.85	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.85	8	3.33–4.12	8	3.33–4.12	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.33	8	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.29	8–8½	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	8–8½	3.28–4.36	8	3.28–4.36	8
Carpenters.....	Day	3.76	8–8½	3.11–4.20	8	3.11–4.20	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	3.99	8–8½	3.28–4.20	8	3.28–4.20	8
New Brunswick—							
Contract miners	Day	3.83	9	3.55	8	3.59	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	3.83	9	3.00–3.25	8–9	3.00–3.25	8–9
Drivers.....	Day	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bratticemen....	Day	3.00	9	2.70	8	2.70	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.00	9	2.55	8	2.55	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.35	9	2.79	8	2.79	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.00	9	2.61	8–9	2.61	8–9
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	9	3.57	9	3.57	9
Carpenters.....	Day	3.67	9	3.12	8–9	3.12	8–9
Blacksmiths....	Day	3.92	9	3.38	8–9	3.38	8–9
Saskatchewan—							
Contract miners	Day	5.47	8–10	5.24	8–10	5.32	8–10
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.63	9–10	4.07	9–10	4.29	9–10
Drivers.....	Day	3.72	8–10	3.10	8–10	3.24	8–10
Bratticemen....	Day	3.95	8–10	3.31	8–10	3.53	8–10
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.42	8–10	3.38	8–10	3.48	8–10
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.63	9–10	3.23	8–10	3.24	8–10
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.43	8–10	3.06	8–10	3.08	8–10
Machinists.....	Day	4.78	8–10	4–48	8–10	4.63	8–10
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8–10	4–04	8–10	4.29	8–10
Blacksmiths....	Day	4.95	8–10	4.36	8–10	4.58	8–10
Alberta—							
Edmonton District—							
Contract miners	Day	6.00	8	6.07	8	6.76	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.75	8	4.20	8	4.41	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8–9	4.20–5.25	8	4.41–5.51	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.21	8	3.99–4.20	8	4.20–4.41	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.73	8	4.20–5.51	8	4.41–5.51	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.35	8	3.36–4.20	8	3.55–4.41	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.07	8	3.36–4.32	8	3.55–4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.69	8–9	3.20–4.20	8	3.40–4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	6.25	8–9	5.60	8	5.79	8
Carpenters.....	Day	4.58	8–9	4.55	8	4.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.13	8–9	4.20–5.50	8	4.41–5.78	8
Drumheller District—							
Contract miners	Day	6.98	8	7.35	8	8.03	8
Machine miners	Day	7.00	8	6.60	8	6.94	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.57	8	5.25	8	5.51	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.82	8	5.50	8	5.77	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.25	8	5.25	8	5.51	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.57	8	5.25	8	5.51	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.85	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.41	8	4.20	8	4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.15–5.77	8	4.85–5.50	8	5.34–5.93	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.73	8
Lethbridge District—							
Contract miners	Day	7.48	8	8.08	8	8.28	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.51	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.50‡	8	5.50‡	8	5.77	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.10	8	5.10	8	5.51	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.85	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.25	8	4.25	8	4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	4·90–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8	5.34–5.93	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.73	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia—							
Contract miners	Day	8.72	8	8.23	8	8.26	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.40	8	5.40	8	5.78	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.85–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8	5.39–6.10	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	5.39	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.36	8	5.42	8	5.78	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.56	8	4.56	8	4.90	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.47	8	4.47	8	4.90–5.11	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.39	8	4.39	8	4.90	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.85–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8	5.39–6.10	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.45 – 5.70	8	5.50–5.70	8	5.39–5.88	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.45–5.50	8	5.50	8	5.88	8
British Columbia—							
Princeton District—							
Machine miners	Day	4.83	8	4.53	8	4.53	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.27	8	3.80	8	3.80	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.29	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	5.00	8	4.50	8	4.50	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.03	8	3.90	8	3.90	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.87	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.03	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.02	8

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

† Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions.

‡Electric hoist.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

A. Coal Mining*—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day			Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
British Columbia—Conc.								*Vancouver Island*§—Conc.							
Vancouver Island§								Bratticemen....	Day	4.42	8	4.42	8	4.85	8
Contract miners	Day	6.14	8	6.62	8	–	8	Pumpmen.....	Day	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.60	8
Machine miners	Day	4.81	8	4.81	8	5.30–5.99	8	Labourers, underground..	Day	4.14	8	4.14	8	4.60	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.52	8	4.52	8	5.30	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.77	8	3.77	8	4.00	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.01	8	5.01	8	5.50–6.00	8	Machinists.....	Day	5.19	8	5.19	8	5.56	8
								Carpenters.....	Day	5.04	8	5.04	8	5.44	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.19	8	4.19	8	4.60	8	Blacksmiths....	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	5.36	8

§No figures for Chinese employees included.

B. Metal Mining

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day			Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
								Machinists—Conc.							
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO								No. 8.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.75	48
								No. 9.....	Hour	.75	48	.80	48	.80	48
								No. 10.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
SURFACE LABOUR								No. 11.....	Day	5.50	48	5.90	48	5.90	48
								No. 12.....	Hour	.62–.69	52	.61–.80	48	.61–.80	48
Hoistmen—								No. 13.....	Hour	.70	48	.70	48	.65–.75	48
No. 1.....	Hour	.75	56	.78	48	.78	48	No. 14.....	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 2.....	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	56	.60–.70	56	No. 15.....	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	48	.60–.65	48
No. 3.....	Hour	.....	....	.50–.70	56	.65–.70	56	No. 16.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	63	.70	54
No. 4.....	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60–.65	48–57	No. 17.....	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
								No. 18.....	Hour	.....	....	.77–.85	45	.77–.85	48
No. 5.....	Hour	.....	....	.70–.75	48–56	.70–.75	56	No. 19.....	Hour	.....	....	.70–.80	48	.77–.85	48
No. 6.....	Hour	.....	....	.75–.95	48	.75–.95	48								
No. 7.....	Day	.....	....	5.00	63	5.50	54	*Electricians*—							
No. 8.....	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	48–56	No. 1.....	Hour	.65	54	.67	54	.67	54
								No. 2.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.70	54
No. 9.....	.....	6.00	56	.84	48	.84	48	No. 3.....	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60	54
No. 10.....	Day	6.50	54	6.50	48	6.50	48	No. 4.....	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.75	54
No. 11.....	Day	6.00	56	6.40	48	6.40	48	No. 5.....	.....	6.30	54	.65–.80	48	.65–.80	48
No. 12.....	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.50	48	No. 6.....	Day	6.75	54	5.60–6.40	48	5.80–6.40	48
No. 13.....	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	6.00	56								
No. 14.....	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48	No. 7.....	Day	.....	....	4.80–6.80	48	6.00–6.80	48
No. 15.....	Day	5.50	56	6.00	56	6.00	56								
No. 16.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48	No. 8.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.70–.75	48
No. 17.....	Hour	.68	56	.73	56	.73	56	No. 9.....	Hour	.69	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 18.....	Hour	.....	....	.73	56	.73	56	No. 10.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56
No. 19.....	Day	4.95	....	5.60	48	5.60	48	No. 11.....	Day	5.50	48	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 20.....	Hour	.68	52	.73	48	.73	48	No. 12.....	Hour	.....	....	.52–.67	48	.52–.67	48
No. 21.....	Hour	.68	56	.73	48	.73	56	No. 13.....	Hour	.75	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 22.....	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.60	48	No. 14.....	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	63
No. 23.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.75	56	No. 15.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.75	63
No. 24.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56	No. 16.....	Hour	.....	....	.74	45	.74	45
No. 25.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56	No. 17.....	Hour	.....	....	.74–.82	48	.74–.82	48
No. 26.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56								
No. 27.....	Day	.....	....	5.60	56	5.60	56								
No. 28.....	Day	.....	....	6.00	566	6.00	56	*Blacksmiths*—							
No. 29.....	Day	.....	....	6.10	54	6.40	48	No. 1.....	Hour	.65	54	.67–.72	54	.67–.72	54
No. 30.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.70	56	No. 2.....	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 31.....	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56	No. 3.....	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 32.....	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56	No. 4.....	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.70	48
No. 33.....	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48	No. 5.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	54	.75	54
No. 34.....	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48	No. 6.....	.....	6.30	54	.75	48	.75	45
No. 35.....	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	No. 7.....	Day	6.00	54	5.40–6.00	48	5.40–6.00	48
Machinists—								No. 8.....	Day	6.00	54	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 1.....	Hour	.65	54	.62–.72	54	.72	54	No. 9.....	Day	6.50	63	6.80	48	5.20–6.80	48
No. 2.....	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.75	48								
No. 3.....	.....	6.75	54	.65–.85	45	.65–.80	45	No. 10.....	Hour	.....	....	.84	48	.84	48
No. 4.....	Day	6.75	54	6.80	48	6.80	48	No. 11.....	Hour	.62–.75	48	.68–.80	48	.73	48
No. 5.....	Day	4.95–5.85	54	5.20–6.40	48	5.20–6.40	48–54	No. 12.....	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
								No. 13.....	Hour	.69	52	.67–.74	48	.67–.74	48
No. 6.....	Day	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48	No. 14.....	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.75	63
No. 7.....	Hour	.60	54	.65	48	.65	48	No. 15.....	Hour	.....	....	.77	45	.77	45

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
SURFACE LABOUR —*Conc.*							
Compressormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	56	.73	48	.73	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	6.00	63	6.00	48	6.00	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.59	56	.64	56	.64	56
No. 6	Day	5.60	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 8	Hour	.53	52	.61	48	.61	56
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
Steel Sharpeners—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	5.35	56	5.35	56
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	63	.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.50	54	5.50	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	48
No. 6	.....	5.50	63	.70	48	.75	48
No. 7	Day	5.00	48	5.30	48	5.30	48
No. 8	Day	5.40	54	5.80	48	5.80	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 13	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 15	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.67	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.80	56	.80	63
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.71	45	.71	45
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.87	48	.87	48
Carpenters—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.62	54	.62	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.55–.65	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	63	.55	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60–.70	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50–.60	54	.50–.65	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.50	54
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 8	.....	5.85	54	.65–.75	48	.65–.75	45
No. 9	Day	5.85	54	5.80	48	4.60–6.20	48
No. 10	Day	5.85	54	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 13	Hour	.70	54	.67	48	.67	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65–.70	48	.70	48
No. 15	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.67	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65–.70	56
No. 17	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 18	Hour	.65	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 19	Hour	.62	52	.67	48	.67	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.64	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.70	63	.70	54
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.60	63
No. 25	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.69	45	.69	45
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.42	54	.42	54	.42	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	63	.35	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.25–3.75	54	3.75	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.00	63	3.00	54
No. 7	Hour	.44	54	.55	45	.55	45
No. 8	Day	3.50	54	3.90	48	3.90	48
No. 9	Day	3.75	54	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.							
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.47	48	.47–.60	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 13	Hour	.53	48	.52–.61	48	.52–.61	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.40	56	.40–.45	56
No. 15	Day	3.75	48	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 16	Hour	.47	52	.52	48	.52	48
No. 17	Hour	.53	48	.52	48	.52	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.90	48	3.90	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.47	63	.47	54
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.25	56	2.25	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.40	63	.40–.50	63
No. 23	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 26	Day	.....	....	3.05	54	3.05	54
MILL LABOUR							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.60	54	.63	48	.63	54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.40	56	4.00	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 5	.....	6.25	56	.65–.73	48	.65–.73	48
No. 6	Day	4.25	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	63	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.75	63	4.75	63
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	48
No. 11	Day	4.00	56	4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.60	48
No. 13	Hour	.53	56	.58	56	.58	56
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.55	56	.60	56
No. 15	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	56
No. 16	Hour	.47–.62	62	.52–.61	48	.52–.61	56
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.54–.65	48	.54–.60	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.55	63	.50–.55	63
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	56	.60–.70	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.45	56	.45	56
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 26	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
Millmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.51–.60	48	.51–.60	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.50	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50–.60	56	.60	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	48
No. 7	Hour	5.25	56	.71	48	.74	48
No. 8	Day	4.50	56	4.70–5.80	48	4.70–5.80	48
No. 9	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 14	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 16	Hour	.56	56	.61	56	.61	56
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.62	56	.62	56
No. 18	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 20	Hour	.53	52	.61	48	.61	48
No. 21	Hour	.53–.70	56	.65–.70	48	.65–.70	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.61	48	.61	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.95	56	4.95	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.62	56	.62	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.64	56	.62–.65	56
No. 26	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 27	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.50	56
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.66	48	.66	48
No. 32	Day	.....	....	3.60–4.70	56	4.30–4.70	56
No. 33	Day	4.50	56	3.00	63	3.00	63

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
MILL LABOUR —*Conc.*							
Solution men—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.66	56	.69	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50–.55	56	.60	56
No. 7	Hour	.69	56	.74	48	.74	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 9	Day	5.00	56	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	6.25	56	6.25	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 13	Day	5.00	56	5.90	56	5.90	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.64	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.64	56	.64	56
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.71	56	.71	56
No. 18	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.79	48	.79	56
No. 20	Hour	.59	52	.64	48	.64	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.70	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.90	56	4.90	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.675	48	.675	48
No. 24	Day	.....	....	5.90	56	5.90	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.74	56	.74	56
No. 26	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	6.00	56	.60	56
Filtermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	63	.56	48
No. 3	.....	4.50	56	.61–.68	48	.61–.68	48
No. 4	Day	4.25–5.00	63	4.50–5.25	48–56	5.00	48
No. 5	Day	4.25	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	56
No. 7	Hour	.56	52	.58–.64	48	.58–.64	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.66	48	.66	56
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
UNDERGROUND LABOUR							
Machine men or drill runners—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80–5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48–56	4.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60–.62	48	.60–.62	48
No. 6	Day	4.75–6.00	56	6.15	48	6.35	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	56
No. 20	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 23	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	5.70	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 25	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Machine men's or drill runners' helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25–4.65	48	4.25–4.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	Day	4.25–5.50	56	5.40	48	5.55	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 13	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 14	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 21	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 22	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.05	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 24	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Timbermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	6.50	56	6.05	48	6.45	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 11	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.725	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 16	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 19	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 20	Hour	.59	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
Timbermen's helpers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 5	Day	5.25	56	5.35	48	5.55	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 11	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.58	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
Muckers and trammers —							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50–.53	48	.50–.53	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00–4.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.25	48–56	4.25	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Cont.*							
Muckers and trammers							
Conc.							
No. 7	Day	5.00	56	5.65	48	5.95	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.40–4.65	48	4.40–4.65	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.53	52	.53–.65	48	.53–.65	48
No. 16	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 18	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.40	56
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 24	Day	5.00	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 25	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.05	48
No. 26	Day	3.75	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
Samplers—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	56	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 4	Day	4.75–5.00	48	5.00–5.40	48	5.00–5.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.65–5.40	48	4.65–5.40	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.45	48	5.45	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65–.68	48	.65	48
No. 12	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
Nippers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25–4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	56	5.05	48	5.10	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.58–.65	48	.58–.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.53	52	.58–.65	48	.58–.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.63–.71	48
Cage and skip tenders—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	56	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00–4.60	56	4.00–4.60	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.50	56–68	4.80	48
No. 8	Day	5.50	56	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 9	Day	4.50–5.00	56	4.60–5.50	48	4.60–5.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.15	56	5.15	56

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Cage and skip tenders—Conc.							
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	48	.65	56	.65	56
No. 16	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	5.20	48
No. 18	Hour	.53	52	.58–.65	48	.58–.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	48	.60–.65	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 25	Day	4.50	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
Chute blasters and scalers—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.00–5.25	48	5.00–5.25	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	Day	5.25	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	52	.58–.65	48	.58–.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 12	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	5.70	48
No. 13	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Pipefitters—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.62–.67	54	.62–.67	48–54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day	4.95–5.85	56	5.15–5.65	48	5.15–5.65	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.80	56	5.20–5.65	48	5.20–5.65	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	52	.58–.65	48	58–.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	58–.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
Deckmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.60–.63	48	.60–.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	48–54
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.25	48–56	4.25	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.00	54–68	4.00	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	5.15	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	56	4.65–5.20	48	4.65–5.20	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	63	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.55	56	.55	56
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.46	56	.46	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.50	63
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 24	Day	4.00	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1937		1938	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*							
Trackmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.15–5.65	48	5.15–5.65	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 7	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
Motormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48–54	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80–5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	56	5.55	48	5.55	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Carpenters—						
No. 1	5.50	63	5.35–6.45	48	5.35–6.45	48
No. 2	6.75	63	5.20	70	5.20	60
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.30	54	6.30	54
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.65	48	6.65	48
No. 2	7.00	63	5.20	61	5.60	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	7.00	54	6.50–7.00	54–63
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00–5.50	56
Electricians—						
No. 1	6.75	63	7.00	48	7.00	48
No. 2	6.75	63	5.20	70	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	7.70	48	7.70	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.50	63	5.80	63
No. 5	.....	....	4.50–5.00	56	4.50–5.50	56
Machinists—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.65	48	6.65	48
No. 2	7.20	63	5.60	72	5.20–5.60	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.40	48	4.80	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.20	56	5.00	56
No. 6	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
Hoistmen—						
No. 1	5.60	56	6.45	48	6.45	48
No. 2	6.40	56	5.20	63	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.00–6.00	52–63	6.00	56
No. 6	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	3.80	63	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	3.60	63	4.00	70	3.20	48
No. 3	.....	....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 4	.....	....	3.20	56	3.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	3.60	54	3.60	54
No. 6	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
MILL LABOUR						
Millmen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
Solution men—						
No. 1	5 .00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5 00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.25	52	5.25	52
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
Miners' helpers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	5.00	56	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	52	4.75	52
Timbermen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN —*Conc.*						
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*						
Muckers and trammers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	4.50	56	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 3			4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4			4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 5			4.75	52	4.75	52
No. 6			4.50–5.00	56	4.50–5.00	56
Cagetenders—						
No. 1	4.00	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2			5.20	63	5.20	56
No. 3			4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 4			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5			5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 6			4.50	56	4.50	56
Deckmen—						
No. 1	5.00	56	4.65	63	4.65	63
No. 2			4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 3			4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 4			4.75	63	4.75	56
No. 5			4.50	56	4.50	56
Pipemen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2			5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5			4.75–5.00	56	5.50	56
Samplers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 3			4.75	54	4.75	54
No. 4			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5			4.50–4.75	56	4.50–4.75	56
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Electricians—						
No. 1			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.50	48–56	5.50	48
No. 3			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4			5.20	48	4.65–5.65	48
No. 5	6.25	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 6	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.75	48
No. 7			5.50	52	5.50	52
No. 8			6.50	52	6.50	52
No. 9	6.65	56	6.65	48	6.65	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.50	48–56	5.50	48
No. 3			4.50	58	4.50	56
No. 4			5.50	48	5.50	45–56
No. 5			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 6			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 7			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 8	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.25–6.00	48
No. 9	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.75	48
No. 10	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 11			5.50	52	5.50	52
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1					5.75	48
No. 2					5.50	48
No. 3	6.00	56	5.00	56	5.25	56
No. 4	5.50	56	5.35	48	5.50–6.00	48
No. 5	5.40	48	4.50	48	4.75	48
No. 6	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7			6.00	52	6.00	52
No. 8			5.50	48	5.50	48
Machinists—						
No. 1			5.50	48	5.50	45–56
No. 2			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 3	5.75	56	5.50	48	5.75	48
No. 4	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.75	48
No. 5			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 6	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48
Steel sharpeners—						
No. 1			5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 2			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 3			4.75–5.65	48	4.75–5.90	48
No. 4	5.75	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5			5.50	52	5.50	52
No. 6	5.25	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 7			4.75	56	5.00	56
No. 8			5.00	48	5.00	48
Compressors—						
No. 1			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 2			5.50	56	5.50	48–56
No. 3			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4			5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6			5.25	52	5.25	52
Labourers—						
No. 1			4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 2			4.00	48–56	4.00	48
No. 3			3.75	56	4.00	56
No. 4			4.00–4.50	48	4.00	48
No. 5			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6			4.25	48	4.25–4.75	48
No. 7	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 8			4.00	52	4.50	52
No. 9	4.25	56	4.00	48	3.85–4.50	48
No. 10	4.05	48	3.35	48	3.60	48
No. 11			3.25	56	3.25	48
No. 12			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13			4.00	48	4.00	48
MILL LABOUR						
Crushermen—						
No. 1			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2			4.00	56	4.20	56
No. 3			5.25	56	5.25	48
No. 4			4.65	48–56	5.25	48
No. 5	4.75	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 7			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 8			4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 9			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10			4.00	....	3.75	56
No. 11			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 12			4.25	48	4.50	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Concluded

B. Metal Mining—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1930		1937		1938	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per Wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Conc.*						
MILL LABOUR—*Conc.*						
Millmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.50	48-56	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 13	4.75	56	3.20-5.00	48	3.20-5.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 15	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	4.50	48	4.75	48
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	48-56	5.25	48
No. 3	5.50	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	52	5.25	52
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	45-56	5.00	45-56
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 7	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8	5.50	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	4.75	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 11	4.70	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 12	.....	....	5.00	56	4.50	56
No. 13	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 14	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 15	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 16	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
Muckers, trammers, etc.—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.50	48-56	4.75	48
No. 3	5.00	56	3.50	56	3.50	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 5	.....	....	4.50	45-56	4.50	45-56
No. 6	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 7	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 8	5.00	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 9	4.20	48	3.50	48	3.75	48
No. 10	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 11	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 13	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 14	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	48
No. 15	.....	....	4.50	56	.....	.....
No. 16	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
Timbermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	52	5.25	52
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 4	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 5	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
Timbermen—Conc.						
No. 6	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 7	4.75	56	5.00	48	4.50-5.25	48
No. 8	.....	....	5.50	52	5.50	52
No. 9	.....	....	5.00-5.25	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	5.00	52	4.50-5.00	52
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 12	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	5.00	45-56	5.00	45-56
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.25-4.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 6	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
Nippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.75	45-56	4.50-4.75	45-56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 5	4.45	48	4.00	48	4.00	56
No. 6	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 8	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 9	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
Skiptenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	45-56	5.00	45-56
No. 3	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 4	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.75	52	4.75	52
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 8	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
Hoistmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48-56	5.00-5.25	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.50	45-56	5.50	45-56
No. 6	5.25	56	5.00	48	4.50-5.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	5.50	52	5.00-5.50	52
No. 10	.....	....	4.25	52	4.25	52
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 13	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 14	.....	....	5.50	52	5.50	52
Motormen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	45-56	5.00	45-56
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	48-56	5.00	48
No. 7	4.45	48	3.75	48	4.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA						
Halifax—						
No. 1	.35	55	.35	55	.35	45
No. 2	.30-.32	50	.35-.37	50	.35-.37	50
No. 3	.35	50	.39	44	.42	44
No. 4	.33	50	.345	44	.37	44
No. 5	.32	47	.34	44	.34	44
No. 6	.35-.38	48	.375	48	.375	48
New Glasgow—						
No. 1	.275-.34	50	.30-.36	50	.30-.36	40
No. 2	.30	55	.35	45	.35	45
No. 3	.325	55	.33	52½	.33	52½
No. 4	.30	54	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Saint John—						
No. 1	.27	50	.27	54	.27	44
No. 2	....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 3	.295	54	.30	50	.32	50
No. 4	.28	48-72	.37	48-56	.37	49-52
No. 5	.30-.405	49½	.28-.46	47	.28-.46	47
No. 6	.30	54	.30	49½	.40	44
No. 7	.30	50	.36	48	.36	44
No. 8	.30	50	.30-.33	50	.30-.33	50
No. 9	.335	48	.35	54	.30	54
Moncton—						
No. 1	....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 2	.28-.335	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 3	....	....	.365	46¾	.365	46¾
No. 4	.25	52	.23	52	.23	52
No. 5	....	....	.25-.30	50	.25-.30	50
QUEBEC						
Quebec—						
No. 1	.32	59	.32	59	.32	59
No. 2	.35	54	.30	48	.35	48
No. 3	.36-.40	54	.35	54	.35-.425	54
No. 4	.25	60	.23	48	.23	48
No. 5	.385	49½	.36-.42	49½	.36-.42	48
No. 6	.265	55	.275	55	.215	55
No. 7	....	....	.38	54	.42	48
Three Rivers—						
No. 1	....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	.25	60	.25	50	.30	50
No. 3	.32-.37	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.30-.40	60	.35-.37	54	.39-.43	48
No. 5	.32	54	.40	48	.43	32
No. 6	....	....	.28	60	.34	50
Sherbrooke—						
No. 1	.35	50	.30	50	.35	48
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.45	50	.30-.45	48
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.35	55	.30-.35	48
No. 4	....	....	.25-.30	55	.25-.30	48
Montreal—						
No. 1	.35-.45	55	.36-.46	47½	.36-.40	48
No. 2	....	....	.22	47	.22	47
No. 3	....	....	.25	50	.26	50
No. 4	....	....	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	44
No. 5	.35	60	.33	45	.34-.41	48
No. 6	.35-.425	60	.30-.38	60	.30-.38	60
No. 7	.30-.325	55	.325-.38	55	.325-.38	54
No. 8	.30	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	.30	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 10	....	....	.32-.43	44	.35-.40	44
No. 11	.30-.40	49	.35	45	.40	45
No. 12	.325	60	.315	60	.315	60
No. 13	....	....	.27	48	.30	54
No. 14	....	....	.35-.45	44-48	.375-.45	44-48
No. 15	.30	55	.35	50	.35	48
No. 16	.325-.38	55	.35-.40	45	.35-.45	40
No. 17	.35	50	.34	40	.34	43
No. 18	.405	55	.36	44	.375	44
No. 19	....	....	.30-.40	44-55	.25-.40	44-55
Montreal—Conc.						
No. 20	.35-.38	50	.36-.38	44-52	.36-.39	42-49
No. 21	.35	56	.41	50	.41	50
No. 22	.32	60	.41	50	.41	50
No. 23	....	....	.28	55	.28	55
No. 24	....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 25	.47	48	.55-.60	40	.60	40
No. 27	....	....	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 28	....	....	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	40
No. 29	....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 30	.35	50	.33	44	.33-.45	40
No. 31	.28-.36	55	.30-.36	55	.36-.38	44-55
No. 32	.40-.50	48	.40-.45	40-56	.40-.45	40-56
No. 33	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	44	.35-.50	44
No. 34	.35	55	.35	45	.35	45
No. 35	.30-.38	50	.30-.37	50	.30-.39	47
No. 36	.305-.33	54	.25	57½	.25	57½
No. 37	.375	44	.375	44	.375-.40	44
No. 38	.30-.45	55	.30-.40	55	.30-.40	55
No. 39	....	....	.30-.46	49-60	.36-.46	47-57
No. 40	.32-.42	60	.25-.365	60	.25-.365	60
No. 41	.35	50	.35	55	.35	44
No. 42	.39	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 43	....	....	.30-.45	44	.30-.45	44
No. 44	.30	49½	.35	44	.35	44
ONTARIO						
Cornwall—						
No. 1	....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2	.25-.325	55	.24-.27	47	.27	47
No. 3	.37	50	.36-.40	48	.40-.42	44
No. 4	.34	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 5	.35	50	.40-.50	50	.43-.53	50
No. 6	....	....	.30	59	.30	59
Ottawa—						
No. 1	....	....	.33-.37	55	.30-.37	55
No. 2	.35	44	.25-.32	44	.25-.32	44-50
No. 3	....	....	.27	44	.27	44
No. 4	.25-.38	50	.332	50	.332	50
No. 5	.28-.45	50	.30-.35	44-57	.30-.35	44
No. 6	.40	50	.32-.36	50	.36	50
No. 7	....	....	.345	53	.40	48
No. 8	.30-.32	52	.31-.37	48	.31-.37	48
No. 9	.37	49	.365	48	.37	48
Kingston—						
No. 1	.29-.445	54	.295	54	.295	54
No. 2	.35	50	.25-.28	50	.25-.30	50
No. 3	.37	54	.30-.37	54	.30	54
No. 4	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	....	....	.275-.32	54	275-.30	54
Oshawa—						
No. 1	.30-.325	50	.325	45	.325	36-47
No. 2	....	....	.43-.45	45	.40-.53	50
No. 3	.40	50	.47-.49	45	.50	27
No. 4	.315-.35	60	.50	60	.50	40
No. 5	.35-.40	55	.35	55	.35	45
No. 6	.35-.38	50	.34-.36	50	.34-.36	50
Peterborough—						
No. 1	.25-.40	60	.40	44	.40-.45	44
No. 2	.30-.325	50	.38-.40	40	.40-.60	40
No. 3	.35	50	.33	47½	.38	44½
No. 4	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.38	50	.40-.45	40-45	.39	50
No. 6	.55	50	.47	44	.52	44
No. 7	....	....	.25-.375	39-44	.25-.375	46
No. 8	.365	48	.40	43	.40	43

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*						
Toronto—						
No. 1	.45	48	.535	48	.535	48
No. 2	.40	50	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	40
No. 3	.375-.40	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 4	.425	45	.53	24	.53	24
No. 5			.30	24-69	.30-.40	42-54
No. 6	.40-.50	50	.42-.50	40-45	.47-.52	32-36
No. 7	.40	56	.45	45	.45	45
No. 8	.44-.47	47	.447	25½	.447	25½
No. 9	.35-.45	54	.45	48	.45	36
No. 10			.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 11	.40	50	.40	44	.40	32
No. 12			.40	44	.36	44
No. 13			.46	42½	.46	46½
No. 14	.40-.45	55	.40-.50	48	.475-.53	48
No. 15	.40-.50	44	.40-.46	44	.40-.46	44
No. 16			.40	44	.40	44
No. 17	.45	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 18	.485	49½	.54	44	.54	44
No. 19	.40	49½	.425	45	.475	45
No. 20	.40	48	.45	45	.45	45
No. 21	.40-.50	50	.33-.48	28-48	.33-.48	35-42
No. 22	.45	50	.50	49	.557	44
No. 23			.45	48	.45	48
No. 24			.50	48	.50	48
No. 25			.375	44	.375	44
No. 26			.32	44	.32	44
No. 27			.41-.64	44	.41-.64	44
No. 28			.35-.40	42½	.35-.40	42½
No. 29			.25-.45	48	.25-.45	48
No. 30			.45	46½	.50	46½
No. 31			.38-.45	50	.35-.45	47½
Hamilton—						
No. 1	.35-.38	52½	.345-.43	48	.345-.43	48
No. 2	.40-.45	50	.38-.45	44	.38-.45	44
No. 3	.38	54	.38-.46	48	.38-.46	48
No. 4	.32-.43	49½	.25-.30	48	.25-.30	48
No. 5			.44	50	.44	50
No. 6	.375	55	.385-.41	55	.385-.41	55
No. 7	.35	55	.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.40	55	.46	55	.46	44
	.35	50	.40	42½	.35-.43	47
No. 9	.38-.42	48	.41-.50	44	.41-.50	44
No. 10	.325-.40	60	.375-.40	55	.375-.40	50
No. 11	.35	50	.35	50	.35	36
No. 12	.428	50	.385	45	.41	32
No. 13	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	48	.36-.42	48
No. 14	.30-.40	50	.35	45	.35	45
No. 15	.39-.52	51¼	.34-.47	48	.34-.47	48
No. 16			.40-.50	50	.43-.53	44
No. 17	.45	45	.50	40	.50	44
No. 18			.35	50	.35	50
No. 19	.35-.475	50	.44-.65	40	.44-.65	40
No. 20	.40	50	.35-.42	50	.36-.43	48
No. 21	.35-.45	50-70	.37	55	.37	55
No. 22			.34	49½	.34	48-50
No. 23	.375	55	.35	50	.38	50
No. 24			.448	45	.448	45
No. 25			.30	50	.30	50
No. 26	.375-.40	40-60	.42	40-45	.42	45
Kitchener—						
No. 1	.36	55	.33	44	.33	44
No. 2	.315	55	.30	50	.35	50
No. 3	.36-.40	50	.34-.42	46½	.34-.42	46½
No. 4	.35	55	.34	47	.34	35
No. 5			.34	47	.37	47
No. 6	.375-.45	50	.35	40	.35	40
No. 7	.35-.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 8			.27-.35	59	.25-.38	59
No. 8			.32-.36	48	.32-.36	40
No. 10			.33	44	.35	40
No. 11	.30	50-55	.35	50	.40	50
No. 12	.325-.45	55	.40	45-55	.40	45-55
No. 13			.38	55	.38	48
Guelph—						
No. 1	.35	55	.25-.32	44	.25-.32	40½
No. 2	.40-.44	45	.35-.38	48	.35-.38	48
No. 3	.417	54	.40	54	.40	45
No. 4	.36	54	.334	54	.334	54
No. 5			.24-.48	50	.27-.52	44
No. 6			.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 8			.20-.35	48-54	.22-.35	48-55
No. 9			.39	50	.39	40
No. 10	.40	50	.30-.42	50	.30-.42	50
Galt—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 2	.35	50	.32-.37	49	.30-.48	49
No. 3	.30-.35	55	.35	55	.45	55
No. 4	.38	50	.34	50	.35	50
No. 5	.36	44	.34	45	.33-.36	45
No. 6			.25-.40	50	.25-.40	40
No. 7	.40	50	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8	.35	50	.35-.375	44	.35	50
Brantford—						
No. 1	.40	50	.346	50	.346	50
No. 2			.35	50	.35	50
No. 3	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 5	.325-.40	45	.31-.45	50	.31-.45	45
No. 6	.37	43⅓	.34-.47	48	.39-.47	48
No. 7	.40	45	.42	41	.45	39
No. 8	.38	50	.40	27	.40	45
No. 9	.28-.55	50	.30-.50	50	.35-.52	50
No. 10			.357	50	.357	50
No. 11	.36	50	.36	50-54	.36	50
No. 12			.35	54	.35	50
No. 13	.34-.38	54¼	.35	50	.35	50
St. Catharines—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.40	40	.40	40
No. 2	.40	50	.40	45	.40	45
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.38-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 4	.40	50	.38	50	.43	50
No. 5	.35-.40	50	.35-.50	51	.35-.50	40
No. 6	.35-.45	50	.40	46½	.40	44
No. 7			.35-.60	46½	.35-.60	46½
No. 8	.35	55	.375	47½	.375	34
No. 9	.45	49½	.47	48	.47	48
No. 10	.45	54	.51	54	.54	54
No. 11	.42	44	.46	44	.46	48
No. 12			.35	50	.35	50
No. 13			.37	44-61	.37	47-65
No. 14			.40-.44	44	.40-.44	44
No. 15			40-.45	50	.45	50
Niagara Falls—						
No. 1			.48	48	.48	48
No. 2			.48	48	.48-.55	35
No. 3	.35-.45	50	.40	50	.40	35
No. 4			.40-.55	48	.40-.55	35
No. 5			.43	48	.43	48
Welland—						
No. 1	.35-.40	48	.32	44	.32	44
No. 2	.35-.375	55	.33	44	.35	44
No. 3	.31-.345	50-59	.40	45-50	.40	45-50
No. 4			.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	.40	50	.52	40	.52	32
No. 6			.37	48½	.375	45½
No. 7	.315	55	.36	40-58	.36	54
London—						
No. 1	.42	49½	.32	44	.34	44
No. 2			.25-.40	55	.30-.40	44
No. 3	.33	59	.41	44	.41	44
No. 4	.33-.38	49½	.33-.43	49½	.33-.40	49½
No. 5	.40	50	.395	45½	.395	44½
No. 6	.35	48	.24-.38	48	.24-.38	48
No. 7	.45	52½	.30-.50	50	.34-.55	50
No. 8	.24-.50	50	.32-.48	50	.32-.48	50

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Windsor—						
No. 1	.50-.55	60	.50-.57	48	.50-.59	48
No. 2	.45-.525	43¾	.62-.65	40	.65	40
No. 3	.75	32	.75	36	.75	40
No. 4	.50	53⅜	.65	45	.65	45
No. 5	.40-.45	49½	.55	46½	.55	46½
No. 6	.40-.50	49½	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 7	.45	50	.695	45	.78	35
No. 8	.40	55	.575	40	.575	20
No. 9	.40-.60	44	.50-.60	44	.65	44
No. 10	.45-.50	60	.40-.50	54	.40-.50	45
No. 11	.45	54	.50	54	.55	45
No. 12	.....	....	.50	49	.52	49
No. 13	.40-.50	44	.45-.55	44	.45-.55	44
No. 14	.55	54	.50	54	.40-.60	54
No. 15	.445	49½	.35-.50	46½	.40-.50	46½
No. 16	.50	47	.35	44	.35	44
Sarnia—						
No. 1	.37-.525	44	.40-.45	40	.40-.45	40
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.40	44½	.40	44
No. 3	.334	54	.277	45	.277	45
No. 4	.35	42-60	.50	32	.50	36
No. 5	.50	48	.60	40	.60	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.50	54	.40	54	.40-.56	54
MANITOBA						
Winnipeg—						
No. 1	.35-.40	60	.45	50	.45	50
No. 2	.30-.375	55	.45	48	.47	48
No. 3	.35-.375	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	.365	50	.30	48	.30	39
No. 5	.35	49½	.315	49½	.315	49½
No. 6	.325	60	.325	55	.35	60
No. 7	.425	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 8	.42	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9	.35-.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 10	.35-.40	50	.38-.40	44	.38-.40	50
No. 11	.36-.42	50	.38-.44	50	.38-.44	50
No. 12	.425	50	.40-.425	50	.40-.425	50
No. 13	.40-.50	54	.45-.53	45	.45-.53	40
No. 14	.40	48	.36	44	.36	40
No. 15	.45-.525	60	.50-.66	48	.45-.66	48
No. 16	.45	48	.405	48	.415	48
No. 17	.37-.40	49½	.37-.42	40	.37-.42	48
No. 18	.....	....	.42	46½	.42	46½
No. 19	.50	44	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 20	.40	50	.45	50	.40-.45	50
SASKATCHEWAN						
Regina—						
No. 1	.....	....	.48	48-50	.48	48-50
No. 2	.40	52	.315	30-55	.315	30-55
No. 3	.55	48	.55	40	.60	40
No. 4	.....	....	.55	49	.55	52
Saskatoon—						
No. 1	.35-.425	59	.425-.48	48	.44	48
No. 2	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.40-.45	55	.36	45	.32	49
No. 4	.45	55	.50	44	.50	44
ALBERTA						
Calgary—						
No. 1	.38-.45	54	.45-.525	48	.45-.525	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.40	60	.30-.35	54	.30-.35	54
No. 4	.45	48	.41	48	.35-.41	48
No. 5	.40-.45	44	.37	44	.45	44
No. 6	.....	....	.625	44	.625	44
No. 7	.48-.525	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	.60	40	.60	40
Edmonton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45-.50	54	.45-.50	54
No. 2	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 3	.30	60	.22-.28	60	.25-.31	54
	.40	44	.35-.45	44	.40	44
No. 4	.495	44	.30	54	.30	54
No. 5	.....	....	.40	44	.45	44
No. 6	.40-.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Vancouver—						
No. 1	.44-.50	50	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 2	.425	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 3	.465	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	44	.40-.45	40	.40-.45	40
No. 6	.425-.50	46½	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.475	50	.50-.60	40	.50-.60	40
No. 8	.50	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	.50-.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 10	.50	44	.42	44	.42	40
No. 11	.525	44	.472	44	.472	44
No. 12	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 13	.61	48	.70	40	.70	40
No. 14	.....	....	.65	40	.65	40
No. 15	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44-48
No. 16	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 17	.30-.50	48	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 18	.455	44	.432	44	.43-.51	44
Victoria—						
No. 1	.40	48	.30-.40	48	.30-.45	48
No. 2	.40-.50	48	.40	48	.40	44
No. 3	.30-.425	48	.375	44	.40	40
No. 4	.50-.53	44	.53	44	.50	44
No. 5	.47	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6	.50	48	.50	44	.50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (a)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH						
Pickers, male—						
No. 1			.305	50	.305	36
No. 2			.37	36	.37	27
No. 3			.33	55	.33	50
No. 4			.30	55	.31	40
No. 5			.338	48	.36	48
No. 6	.315	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 7			.36	50	.36	48
No. 8	.37	50	.408	50	.402	48
No. 9			.39	50	.42	50
No. 10	.36	49½	.33–.38	48	.33–.38	48
No. 11	.31	60	.308	59–72	.308	48
No. 12			.30	55	.32	50
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.332	55	.345	45	.356	32
No. 2			.318	36	.32	27
No. 3	.34	27	.355	50	.355	40
No. 4	.325	47	.335	50	.34	50
No. 5	.31	55	.326	55	.325	50
No. 6			.31	55	.315	50
No. 7	.318	55	.345	55	.33	50
No. 8			.34	55	.35	40
No. 9	.327	55	.33	55	.33	50
No. 10	.26	55	.30	55	.316	50
No. 11	.24–.29	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 12	.40	50	.375	50	.375	48
No. 13	.36	50	.358	50	.36	45
No. 14	.34	49½	.34	48	.34	48
No. 15	.36	50	.37	50	.37	50
No. 16	.30	55	.30	55	.30	54
No. 17			.30	55	.32	50
Slubbers, male and female—						
No. 1			.31	50	.295	36
No. 2			.35	55	.346	50
No. 3	.38	55	.367	55	.364	50
No. 4			.355	48	.346	48
No. 5			.325	42	.324	42
No. 6			.31	36	.31	27
No. 7			.36	55	.37	40
No. 8	.343	55	.35	55	.346	50
No. 9			.32	50	.33	50
No. 10			.335	50	.356	50
No. 11			.32	50	.32	50
No. 12	.27	50	.34	50	.315	48
No. 13			.395	50	.396	50
No. 14			.37	50	.375	45
No. 15	.31	55	.355	55	.38	54
No. 16			.33	55	.326	50
Speeders, male and female—						
No. 1			.30	50	.35	36
No. 2			.34	55	.336	50
No. 3	.334	55	.357	55	.354	50
No. 4	.29	55	.34	55	.336	50
No. 5			.335	50	.34	40
No. 6			.335	55	.327	50
No. 7			.29	50	.29	50
No. 8	.31	50	.313	50	.315	48
No. 9			.315	50	.335	50
No. 10			.29	50	.30	48
No. 11			.27	50	.295	48
No. 12	.273	55	.30	55	.30	54
Spinners, male—						
No. 1			.28	55	.28	50
No. 2			.30	50	.31	57
No. 3	.41	55	.27	55	.27	50
No. 4	.30	55	.28	55	.28	50
No. 5			.31	60	.32	40
No. 6			.32	48	.33	48
No. 7	.34	50	.475	50	.51	50
No. 8			.30	50	.32	50
No. 9			.295	55	.32	50
No. 10			.38	36	.38	48
No. 11			.34	55	.34	48
No. 12			.223	52	.297	52
No. 13			.374	60	.384	54
Spinners, female—						
No. 1			.27	55	.30–.36	50	.32–.34	41
No. 2			.32	27	.33–.38	50	.33–.38	36
No. 3			.28	34	.275	50	.26	50
No. 4					.285	36	.285	27
No. 5			.22–.24	55	.28	55	.28	50
No. 6			.28	55	.295	55	.293	50
No. 7					.327	42	.327	42
No. 8					.316	55	.32	40
No. 9			.245	55	.253	55	.26	50
No. 10			.22–.27	50	.26–.33	50	26–.35	50
No. 11			.30	50	.32	50	.315	48
No. 12			.24	49½	.29	48	.29	48
No. 13			.37	50	.33–.37	50	.373	45
No. 14			.28	50	.347	50	.356	50
No. 15					.28	48	.30	48
No. 16			.21	55	.28	55	.30	54
No. 17					.30	55	.30	50
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			.29	27	.325	50	.325	36
No. 2					.32	36	.26	27
No. 3			.27–.39	55	.325	55	.323	50
No. 4					.355	55	.33	40
No. 5					.283	48	.285	42
No. 6			.30	55	.23	55	.265	50
No. 7			.25–.28	50	.31	50	.31	50
No. 8					.32	50	.315	48
No. 9			.35	50	.337	50	.324	50
No. 10			.37	50	.40	50	.387	50
No. 11			.273	55	.36	54	.36	54
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1			.245	55	.323	50	.34	41
No. 2			.32	27	.30	50	.30	36
No. 3			.28	38	.205	50	.29	50
No. 4					.32	36	.32	27
No. 5			.18–.28	55	.28–.30	55	.293	50
No. 6			.27	55	.286	55	.284	50
No. 7			.245	55	.235	55	.25	50
No. 8					.30	55	.307	40
No. 9			.21	50	.27	50	.29	50
No. 10			.255	50	.31	50	.31	50
No. 11			.29	50	.31	50	.305	48
No. 12			.23–.34	50	.32	50	.33	50
No. 13			.37	50	.37	50	.383	45
No. 14			.18	55	.26	33–54	.26	33–52
No. 15					.33	55	.315	50
Loomfixers, male—						
No. 1			.52	55	.51	50	.52	45
No. 2			.515	27	.55	50	.55	36
No. 3			.515	40	.56	50	.56	50
No. 4			.48–.50	55	.465	55	.465	50
No. 5			.48	55	.48	55	.49	50
No. 6					.535	48	.483	48
No. 7			.40	55	.437	55	.46	50
No. 8			.48	50	.51	50	.51	50
No. 9			.535	50	.57	50	.57	48
No. 10			.55	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 11			.50	50	.50	50	.497	50
No. 12			.49	55	.49	55	.49	54–64
No. 13					.45	55	.45	50
No. 14			.43–.50	52½	.38–.53	53–55	.39–.55	54
Slashers, male—						
No. 1			.48	33	.52	50	.52	50
No. 2					.365	55	.364	40
No. 3			.48	55	.445	60	.45	55
No. 4					.515	55	.475	55
No. 5			.33	55	.35	55	.37	50
No. 6					.45	48	.47	48
No. 7					.41	55	.41	55
No. 8					.51	50	.51	50
No. 8			.35–.45	52½	.32–.50	40–60	.36	54
No. 10			.443	55	.445	55	.44	50–54
No. 11					.38	55	.40	50

(a) Each number is a sample; see explanation on page 7.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	.32	40	.265	50	.33	50
No. 2	.195	55	.28	55	.28	50
No. 3	.28	55	.295	55	.293	50
No. 4	.....	....	.22	42	.29	50
No. 5	.28	55	.30	55	.335	50
No. 6	.30	50	.31	50	.315	48
No. 7	.41	50	.37	50	.395	50
No. 8	.327	55	.323	55	.33	47–54
Twisters, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28–.35	50	.30–.35	45
No. 2	.....	....	.295	55	.293	50
No. 3	.....	....	.335	55	.31	40
No. 4	.....	....	.215	55	.264	50
No. 5	.28	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	.24	50	.32	50	.315	48
No. 7	.37	50	.34–.41	50	.35–.44	45
No. 8	.26	50	.338	50	.336	50
No. 9	.....	....	.27	48	.27	48
No. 10	.....	....	.30–.35	55	.35	50
No. 11	.265	55	.263	55	.263	50–52
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35–.42	50	.35–.40	45
No. 2	.33	27	.433	50	.405	36
No. 3	.423	42	.355	50	.50	50
No. 4	.31	55	.39	55	.39	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.41	55	.41	50
No. 6	.....	....	.373	55	.41	40
No. 7	.....	....	.34	48	.39	48
No. 8	.295	55	.335	55	.36	50
No. 9	.325	55	.34	49½	.34	49½
No. 10	.33–.37	50	.40–.43	50	.457	50
No. 11	.....	....	.41	55	.46	50
No. 12	.37	50	.45	50	.44	48
No. 13	.....	....	.427	55	.30–.57	54
No. 14	.31	55	.315	55	.315	54
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	.327	55	.35	50	.356	45
No. 2	.33	27	.38	50	.40	36
No. 3	.423	42	.355	50	.35–.50	50
No. 4	.31	55	.39	55	.39	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.41	55	.41	50
No. 6	.....	....	.34	42	.37	42
No. 7	.295	55	.33	55	.35	50
No. 8	.33–.37	50	.40–.43	50	.457	50
No. 9	.30	50	.45	50	.44	48
No. 10	.....	....	.353	50	.38	50
No. 11	.37	50	.39	50	.386	50
No. 12	.31	55	.31	55	.31	54
No. 13	.....	....	.324	55	.42	50
No. 14	.....	....	.32	50	.31	50
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.24	50	.266	41
No. 2	.....	....	.25–.38	50	.25–.36	36
No. 3	.....	....	.26	55	.255	50
No. 4	.255	55	.225	55	.235	50
No. 5	.....	....	.28	50	.28	50
No. 6	.32	50	.28	50	.285	48
No. 7	.37	50	.32	50	.37	50
No. 8	.22	49½	.25–.33	48	.26–.32	48
No. 9	.25–.35	50	.28–.35	50	.30	50
No. 10	.....	....	.263	50	.315	50
No. 11	.334	52½	.26	52½	.30	41–49
No. 12	.20	55	.23	55	.23	25–54
Cloth inspectors, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.255	50	.255	36
No. 2	.22	55	.265	55	.265	50
No. 3	.....	....	.23	55	.233	50
No. 4	.....	....	.245	48	.26	50
No. 5	.....	....	.225	55	.23	50
No. 6	.....	....	.255	50	.255	50
No. 7	.....	....	.275	50	.275	50
No. 8	.25	50	.28	50	.285	48
No. 9	.....	....	.28	50	.28	50
No. 10	.20	55	.23	42–55	.23	31–54

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.345	27	.365	50	.365	36½
No. 2	.433	41	.34	50	.34	50
No. 3	.....	....	.33	55	.33	55
No. 4	.235	55	.29	55	.306	50
No. 5	.....	....	.357	55	.36	50
No. 6	.357	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 7	.30	50	.35	50	.35	48
No. 8	.40	50	.37–.55	55	.37–.55	55
No. 9	.....	....	.36	60	.36	54
No. 10	.....	....	.35	55	.325	50
No. 11	.40–.42	52½	.30–.42	40–59	.27–.44	54
No. 12	.....	....	.40	55	.40	54
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37	50	.37	36
No. 2	.335	31	.30	50	.30	50
No. 3†	.....	....	.21	50	.24	55
No. 4	.....	....	.325	55	.33	50
No. 5	.245	55	.29	55	.30	50
No. 6	.35	50	.35	50	.36	50
No. 7	.....	....	.285	50	.33	50
No. 8	.20–.48	52½	.19–.29	52½	.20–.31	54
No. 9†	.....	....	.28	50	.28	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	.48	55	.455	50	.44	50
No. 2	.42	84	.45	48–56	.45	32
No. 3	.455	41	.455	56	.455	56
No. 4	.....	....	.35	72	.40	72
No. 5	.363	60	.42	72	.45	72
No. 6	.....	....	.42	84	.47	72
No. 7	.175	91	.30	66	.30	40
No. 8	.255	55	.287	55	.36	50
No. 9	.365	82½	.475	56	.425	56
No. 10	.....	84	.38	56	.38	56
No. 11	.....	....	.515	56	.44	56
No. 12	.40	84	.393	50	.416	45
No. 13	.47	70	.28–.49	72–78	.35–.55	56
No. 14	.....	....	.38	84	.38	84
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.34	50	.34	45
No. 2	.....	....	.33	50	.33	36
No. 3	.....	....	.283	55	.29	50
No. 4	.....	....	.305	55	.31	50
No. 5	.255	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 6	.....	....	.28	60	.34	50
No. 7	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.40	50	.36–.42	50	.36–.42	48
No. 9	.37	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 10	.315	55	.36	40–58	.36	54
No. 11	.....	....	.39	50	.387	40
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.24	55	.25	49	.27	45
No. 2	.18–.28	65	.28–.32	51	.28–.32	45
No. 3	.....	....	.165	55	.16	48
No. 4	.....	....	.28	48	.28	48
No. 5	.....	....	.38	49½	.37	49½
No. 6	.....	....	.25	60	.25	60
No. 7	.34	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 8	.275	50	.30	45	.32	50
No. 9	.36	50	.36–.40	48	.37–.40	48
No. 10	.33–.39	45½	.38–.45	48	.41–.47	48
No. 11	.....	....	.26	52½	.30	54
No. 12	.30	55	.27	55	.27	54
No. 13	.40	44	.40	50	.40	44
No. 14	.30–.34	50	.355	57¾	.355	49
No. 15	.....	....	.225	60	.297	43
No. 16	.....	....	.31	50	.31	50
No. 17	.....	....	.325	55	.34	54
No. 18	.....	....	.30	59	.30	54
No. 19	.40	50	.26–.39	50	.26–.38	50

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Cont.*						
Carders, male—Conc.						
No. 20	.30	52½	.30	50	.32	50
No. 21	.33	38	.27	36	.32	44
No. 22	.33-.40	50	.28-.42	50-55	.32-.36	50-54
No. 23	.30	55	.275	59	.295	54
No. 24			.325	65	.343	50
No. 25			.465	45¼	.465	45¼
Spinners, male						
No. 1	.225	55	.24	49	.30	45
No. 2	.275	55	.295	51	.295	49
No. 3			.25	48	.25	48
No. 4	.30	55	.24-.32	49½	.24-.32	49½
No. 5			.25	60	.25	60
No. 6			.42	50	.365	50
No. 7	.275	50	.275	45	.32	36
No. 8	.32-.46	50	.312	48	.35	48
No. 9	.39	50	.38-.53	48	.46-.56	48
No. 10			.285	55-60	.32	54
No. 11			.32	55	.325	55
No. 12			.41	50	.44	46½
No. 13	.33	50	.50	32	.52	39½
No. 14			.225	60	.297	43
No. 15			.31	50	.31	50
No. 16			.32	57	.32	54
No. 17			.30	59	.30	54
No. 18			.22	44	.232	32
No. 19	.33	50	.34-.43	50	.34-.38	50-54
No. 20	.32	52½	.32	50	.34	50
No. 21	.41	40	.36	31	.36	43
No. 22	.40	60	.33	52	.32	50-52
No. 23	.30	55	.275	59	.295	54
No. 24			.42	57	.38	43
No. 25			.465	45¼	.465	45¼
Spinners, female—						
No. 1			.223	55	.22-.29	48
No. 2			.24	55	.25	50
No. 3			.27	44½	.31	42
No. 4			.20	52½	.24	52½
No. 5			.24	50	.24	54
No. 6			.20	50	.23	54
No. 7	.20	50	.22	49	.28-.33	21-50
No. 8	.25-.44	50	.20-.34	50	.20-.34	50
No. 9			.27	48	.27	48
No. 10	.19	50	.20	50	.20	50
Winders, female—						
No. 1			.15	49	.20	45
No. 2			.23	49½	.23	49½
No. 3			.245	31	.245	31
No. 4	.203	55	.225	55	.26	48
No. 5	.25	50	.20-.30	50	.23-.29	50
No. 6	.20	50	.25	48	.25	48
No. 7	.21	50	.23-.30	50	.28-.32	50
No. 8			.21	58	.23	54
No. 9			.24	55	.25	50
No. 10			.26	48	.26	30½
No. 11	.253	50	.275	51	.285	40
No. 12			.215	54	.23	54
No. 13			.17	55	.18	50½
No. 14			.205	50	.21	44
No. 15			.20	50	.23	54
No. 16			.22	53	.232	39
No. 17	.32	50	.27	50	.30	50
No. 18	.20	50	.22	40	.25	50
No. 19			.22	54	.21	54
No. 20			.26	54	.29	52
No. 21			.29	42	.31	48
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1			.24	49	.25	45
No. 2			.30	55	.315	48
No. 3	.19	55	.23	49½	.23	49½
No. 4	.24	55	.212	55	.28	48
No. 5	.20	50	.20	45	.225	50
Spoolers, female—Conc.						
No. 6	.22	50	.25	48	.25	48
No. 7	.22	50	.23-.28	50	.25-.32	50
No. 8			.205	50	.21	44
No. 9			.185	59	.21	54
No. 10	.195	52½	.20	50	.225	50
No. 11			.22	43	.25	33½
No. 12	.23	55	.225	59	.225	54
No. 13			.205	52	.232	45
Warpers, male—						
No. 1			.25	49	.23	45
No. 2			.273	47	.265	34
No. 3	.34-.40	55	.30	55	.273	48
No. 4	.45	50	.36*b*	50	.36*b*	50
No. 5	.25	50	.275	45	.275	50
No. 6	.36	50	.44-.50	50	.47-.51	50
No. 7			.28	55	.31	54
No. 8	.46	50	.39	52½	.39	50
No. 9	.35	52½	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10	.39	49	.36	46	.36	37
No. 11	.36	50	.30	50	.32	50
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1			.265	34	.265	46
No. 2	.215	55	.32	55	.29	48
No. 3	.23	50	.22	50	.22	50
No. 4			.25	48	.25	48
No. 5	.28	50	.26-.30	50	.26-.32	50
No. 6	.26	50	.37	54	.36	42
No. 7			.305	50	.21	44
No. 8	.35	52	.315	33	.35	44
No. 9	.20	55	.225	59	.225	54
No. 10			.33	54	.25	42½
No. 11			.28	55	.33	49
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	.25	55	.30	49	.30	45
No. 2			.35	48	.35	48
No. 3	.50	55	.40-.58	49½	.39-.58	49½
No. 4	.44-.51	55	.36-.54	55	.36-.54	48
No. 5	.50	50	.47*b*	50	.47*b*	50
No. 6			.50	48	.52	48
No. 7	.54	50	.40-.60	50	.40-.60	50
No. 8			.265	55	.34	54
No. 9			.55	60	.60	51
No. 10	.52	50	.60	49	.60	46
No. 11			.40	50	.40	44
No. 12			.40	59	.40	54
No. 13	.40	50	.36	50	.40	50
No. 14	.515	52½	.48	50	.48	50
No. 15	.52	49	.47	43	.47	33
No. 16	.50-.58	50	.46-.49	50	.46-.49	50
No. 17	.425	55	.385	59	.385	54
No. 18			.42	60	.42	54
No. 19			.51	55	.555	54
No. 20			.51	45¼	.47	45½
Twisters, female—						
No. 1			.21	49½	.21	49½
No. 2			.27	55	.305	48
No. 3			.215	50	.225	50
No. 4			.25	48	.25	48
No. 5			.22	55	.25	50
No. 6	.20	50	.263	41½	.275	47
No. 7			.185	54	.23	54
No. 8			.20	50	.23	54
No. 9			.22	42-52	.23	29
No. 10	.20	50	.22	50	.25	41-50
No. 11			.25	60	.25	54
No. 12			.28	48	.28	48
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.29-.33	51	.29-.39	51	.33-.45	45
No. 2			.32	55	.26	48
No. 3	.20-.28	55	.27	49½	.27	49½
No. 4			.41	41	.405	38
No. 5			.37	55	.346	48
No. 6			.35	60	.35	50
No. 7			.21	65	.21	65
No. 8	.35	50	.375	37	.43	40

(b) Plus bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Weavers, male—Conc.						
No. 9	.36-.42	50	.415	48	.405	48
No. 10	.30	50	.30-.42	50	.32-.42	50
No. 11			.28	52½	.30	54
No. 12	.35-.50	44	.353	49	.39	53
No. 13	.305	50	.317	50	.347	50
No. 14			.335	50	.335	50
No. 15	.395	45	.31	49	.375	34¾
No. 16	.365	55	.26-.34	59	.24-.33	54
No. 17			.30-.35	54	.37	50
No. 18			.41	53	.39	51
No. 19			.28	59	.30	54
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	.275	55	.17	49	.20	45
No. 2	.18-.31	55	.16-.33	51	.18-.38	45
No. 3			.13-.17	55	.16	48
No. 4	.19-.24	55	.14-.27	49½	.21-.27	49½
No. 5	.27	55	.37	55	.415	48
No. 6			.21	55	.21	55
No. 7	.35	50	.35	33	.41	40
No. 8			.27	29	.25	29
No. 9	.20	50	.312	48	.312	48
No. 10	.24	50	.24-.40	50	.26-.40	50
No. 11			.26	52½-54	.24-.31	50-54
No. 12	.19	52	.20	44	.25	44
No. 13	.30	44	.26	48	.33	53
No. 14			.195	55	.283	28
No. 15			.205	50	.21	44
No. 16			.19-.24	59	.21-.27	54
No. 17	.305	50	.33	50	.34	50
No. 18			.335	50	.335	50
No. 19	.395	45	.29	44	.365	42
No. 20	.30-.44	50	.18-.36	50	.18-.36	50
No. 21	.22-.34	55	.21-.27	59	.22	54
No. 22			.40	53	.34	49
Burlers and menders, female—						
No. 1			.17	49	.20	45
No. 2	.185	55	.22	49½	.18-.22	49½
No. 3			.21-.26	37-40	.21-.23	43-47
No. 4			.362	55	.35	48
No. 5			.41	50	.53	50
No. 6	.20-.22	50	.25	48	.25	48
No. 7	.20-.33	50	.20-.30	50	.24-.37	50
No. 8			.20	44	.25	49
No. 9	.29-.33	44	.31	50	.30	46
No. 10			.308	49½	.32	30
No. 11			.205	50	.21	44
No. 12			.315	58	.28	30½
No. 13	.33	50	.245	44	.295	48
No. 14			.225	59	.225	54
No. 15			.26	54	.30	40
No. 16			.205	50	.232	52
No. 17			.32	45	.32	45
No. 18			.20	55	.25	54
No. 19			.29	45¼	.29	45¼
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	.30	55	.30-.35	49	.30-.35	45
No. 2	.25-.50	55	.26	51	.27-.30	45
No. 3			.38	49½	.38	49½
No. 4			.22	60	.22	60
No. 5	.35	50	.40*b*	50	.40*b*	50
No. 6	.25	50	.25	45	.325	50
No. 7	.36	50	.375	48	.375	48
No. 8	.30	50	.34-.47	55	.38-.48	55
No. 9			.26-.30	52½-54	.30	54
No. 10	.40-.45	44	.40	50	.40	50
No. 11	.28-.32	50	.33	54½	.35	44-56
No. 12			.31	45	.31	45
No. 13			.20-.25	59	.30	54
No. 14	.33	50	.32-.36	50	.32	50
No. 15	.40	52½	.30	50	.32	50
No. 16	.30-.50	50	.28-.46	50	.30-.48	50
No. 17	.30	55	.24	59	.295	54
No. 18			.375	61	.375	54

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.327	5 5	.327	55	.327	50
No. 2			.33	50	.33	50
No. 3	.30	50	.30	45	.325	50
No. 4	.30	50	.358	55	.358	50
No. 5			.26	52½	.30	54
No. 6	.30-.33	50	.34-.365	45-59½	.37	43-61
No. 7			.375	54¼	.367	55
No. 8	.33	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 9	.30	52½	.32	50	.33	50
No. 10	.365	50	.30-.42	50-55	.35-.42	50-55
No. 11	.32	50	.28-.50	50	.32-.50	50-54
No. 12			.30-.40	44-59	.30-.40	54-56
No. 13			.36-.50	48	.38-.50	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.35	66	.30	65	.33	65
No. 2	.35	55	.39	54	.39	49
No. 3	.35	80	.40	60	.40	49½
No. 4	.325	55	.325	55	.325	54
No. 5			.40	63	.40	63
No. 6	.50	50	.35-.40	56	.41-.45	56
No. 7	.445	56	.47	55	.47	56
No. 8			.38	52½	.40	54
No. 9	.48	50	.32	58¼	.40	55-56
No. 10	.395	57	.395	57	.395	57
No. 11	.37-.50	65	.32	65	.33	65
No. 12			.285	84	.395	72
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY						
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.375		.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.32		.32	55	.33	55
No. 3	.36		.25-.35	55	.25-.35	48
No. 4	.45		.32	55	.32	48
No. 5	.30		.24	55	.25	48
No. 6			.30	60	.287	60
No. 7†			.283	55	.307	50
No. 8			.365	52	.34	52
No. 9†			.26	52	.29	52
No. 10	.20-.30	55	.19-.30	55	.19-.30	48
No. 11	.26	50	.26	50	.335	50
No. 12	.38	45	.32	55	.34	50
No. 13	.27-.30	50	.26-.30	43	.33	45
No. 14	.40	50	.38	48	.38	50
No. 15	.66	45	.38	45	.40	45
No. 16	.45	55	.44	44	.38	42
No. 17	.25	55	.27	55	.297	54
No. 18	.30	50	.375	45	.375	45
No. 19†	.30	49½	.27	50	.27	50
No. 20			.40	50	.40	54
No. 21			.39	50	.39	50
No. 22	.455	55	.41	55	.42	54
No. 23	.28-.34	44	.30	44	.34	44
No. 24†			.27	44	.30	44
No. 25†	.32	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 26			.40	44	.40	50
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.315	49½	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.27	55	.25	55	.27	55
No. 3	.33	52	.30	52	.30	52
No. 4	.32	50	.29	55	.29	48
No. 5	.25	55	.25	55	.25	48
No. 6	.225	55	.26	60	.26	48
No. 7			.30	55	.30	54
No. 8	.28	50	.27-.30	55	.30	50
No. 9	.35	45	.35	55	.35	50
No. 10	.33	50	.28	44	.32	45
No. 11	.40	50	.38	48	.38	50
No. 12	.455	55	.41	55	.42	54
No. 13	.275	55	.25	55	.297	54
No. 14	.23-.33	50	.27-.32	45	.27-.32	45
No. 15	.29-.32	50	.31	50	.32	54
No. 16			.38	50	.36	50
No. 17	.37	44	.35	44	.38	44
No. 18	.36	50	.36	50	.36	48

(b) Plus bonus.

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Conc.*						
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.23	49½	.27	45	.27	45
No. 2	.20-.30	55	.25	55	.26	55
No. 3	.....	....	.23	40	.24	48
No. 4	.....	....	.22	55	.22	48
No. 5	.....	....	.33	49	.26	34½
No. 6	.18-.28	55	.22	55	.22	48
No. 7	.15	55	.21	55	.21-.24	48
No. 8	.29	55	.29	52	.29	52
No. 9	.....	....	.205	50	.24	47½
No. 10	.17	50	.28	42	.353	42
No. 11	.25-.38	50	.35	45	.39	40-50
No. 12	.33	44	.23	44	.23	44
No. 13	.33	50	.28	49½	.28	49½
No. 14	.21	45	.22	55	.25	50
No. 15	.....	....	.34	40	.33	41
No. 16	.325	49½	.26	48	.265	50
No. 17	.295	50	.25-.30	44	.30	35
No. 18	.....	....	.19	55	.23	54
No. 19	.36	49½	.31	35	.31	37
No. 20	.285	44	.31	50	.32	50
No. 21	.....	....	.24	49½	.24	48
No. 22	.28	50	.24	48	.26	48
No. 23	.23	49½	.17-.24	49½	.18-.26	48
No. 24	.19	52½	.19	52½	.24	52½
No. 25	.....	....	.27	45	.305	45
No. 26	.24	50	.25	50	.275	50
No. 27	.33	50	.26	50	.28	50
No. 28	.....	....	.26	50	.26	50
No. 29	.285	49½	.223	32	.25	47
No. 30	.27	49½	.22	49½	.23	50
No. 31	.27-.34	44	.31	44	.293	44
No. 32	.28	45	.27	48	.30	48
No. 33	.....	....	.28	44	.30	44
No. 34	.....	....	.35	48	.326	32½
No. 35	.....	....	.25	44	.25	44
No. 36	.43	46½	.35	46½	.35	46½
Knitters, male—						
No. 1	.45	49½	.45	45	.45	45
No. 2	.225	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 3	.....	....	.30	57½	.40	50
No. 4	.....	....	.40	40	.40	48
No. 5	.80	50	.38-.57	49½	.40-.57	49½
No. 6	.30	49	.41	42½	.40	45⅓
No. 7	.29-.51	55	.35	55	.35	48
No. 8	.24	55	.225	55	.24	48
No. 9	.82-1.10	55	.38-.77	52	.38-.77	52
No. 10	.18	50	.22	50	.295	50
No. 11	.32-.44	50	.33	50	.33	50
No. 12	.50	50	.377	50	.40	44
No. 13	.355	50	.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 14	.26	45	.30	60	.325	55
No. 15	.50	49½	.43	48	.41	48
No. 16	.73	45	.35-.62	45	.35-.62	45
No. 17	.74	55	.54	44	.57	43
No. 18	.....	....	.51	57	.587	43
No. 19	.....	....	.43	50	.48	50
No. 20	.50	50	.58	48	.58	48
No. 21	.....	....	.53	49½	.53	48
No. 22	.22	55	.27	48	.297	54
No. 23	.30	50	.33	50	.347	50
No. 24	.27	50	.34	50	.37	50
No. 25	.25-.48	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 26	.42	49½	.50	52	.39	46
No. 27	.20-.42	49½	.30	49½	.33	50
No. 28	.....	....	.40	55	.40	50
No. 29	.....	....	.31	46	.365	42
No. 30	.60	49½	.31	48	.375	48
No. 31	.515	46½	.515	46½	.476	46½
Knitters, female—						
No. 1	.24	49½	.25	45	.25	45
No. 2	.19	55	.20	55	.20	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52
No. 4	.22	55	.26	55	.275	48
No. 5	.165	55	.21	55	.225	48
No. 6	.....	....	.22	45	.237	47
No. 7	.....	....	.265	50	.29	52
Knitters, female-Conc.						
No. 8	.325	49½	.30	50	.35*	50
No. 9	.26	45	.24	55	.25	50
No. 10	.35-.40	50	.39	44	.34	45
No. 11	.275	50	.236	55	.23	54
No. 12	.27-.37	45	.273	45	.23-.31	45
No. 13	.32	49½	.31-.37	41	.33	35
No. 14	.285	44	.24	50	.25	50
No. 15	.285	52½	.22	52½	.22	52½
No. 16	.30	50	.27	48	.27	48
No. 17	.22	55	.24	48	.232	54
No. 18	.22	50	.22	45	.22	45
No. 19	.30	50	.28	50	.305	50
No. 20	.27	49½	.276	42	.31	45
No. 21	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 22	.34	44	.30	44	.30	44
No. 23	.345	45	.31	48	.33	48
Fixers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.40	55	.30-.40	48
No. 2	.32-.50	55	.33-.48	55	.36-.54	48
No. 3	.65	52½	.55	52½	.59	50
No. 4	.....	....	.625	56	.64	55
No. 5	.70	49½	.64	50	.64	50
No. 6	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 7	.52	55	.47	55	.54	55
No. 8	.455	55	.41	55	.42	54
No. 9	.....	....	.57	55	.59	55
No. 10	.48-.72	55	.57	49	.59	48
No. 11	.91	44	1.30	50	.80	50
No. 12	.325	52½	.31	52½	.31	52½
No. 13	.....	....	.56	49½	.57	48
No. 14	.54	50	.59	50	.59	50
No. 15	.....	....	.62	50	.62	50
No. 16	.61-.81	49½	.545	55	.646	49½
No. 17	.70	49½	.60	49½	.62	45
No. 18	.....	....	.89	45	.89	45
No. 19	.....	....	.68	44	.68	44
No. 20	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
Cutters, female—						
No. 1*	.24-.36	55	.28	55	.28	55
No. 2	.15	55	.16	55	.18	55
No. 3	.23	49½	.22-.35	45	.22-.35	45
No. 4*	.34-.50	49½	.50	45	.50	45
No. 5*	.20-.33	55	.25-.36	55	.26-.38	48
No. 6*	.....	....	.40	40	.40	48
No. 7	.235	49	.23	49	.26	44½
No. 8*	.365	55	.35	49	.35	48
No. 9	.....	....	.20	40	.23	42
No. 10	.20-.31	50	.24	53	.25	50
No. 11	.....	....	.27	49½	.30	49½
No. 12	.....	....	.29	48	.335	48
No. 13	.....	....	.23	50	.26	50
No. 14	.30	45	.275	45	.275	45
No. 15	.40	49½	.34	38	.36	37
No. 16	.....	....	.25	49½	.25	48
No. 17	.25	49½	.24	49½	.29	48
No. 18	.22	55	.22	48	.232	54
No. 19*	.22	55	.25	48	.297	54
No. 20	.18	50	.22	45	.22	42
No. 21	.....	....	.30	50	.29	50
No. 22	.265	....	.26	48	.27	48
No. 23	.325	....	.22	49½	.25	50
No. 24	.....	....	.284	44	.30	44
No. 25	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 26	.29	45	.31	48	.31	48
No. 27	.28	49	.37	48	.37	48
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	55	.28	55	.28	55
No. 2	.265	55	.325	55	.357	48
No. 3	.....	....	.45	40	.40	48
No. 4	.37-.55	55	.35	55	.35	48
No. 5	.....	....	.47	40½	.46	42
No. 6	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 7	.55	50	.52	49½	.41	49½
No. 8	.50	45	.45	45	.45	45
No. 9†	.....	....	.24	49½	.24	48
No. 10	.....	....	.27	31	.30	43½
No. 11†	.23-.30	49½	.24-.29	49½	.25-.34	48
No. 12	.365	49½	.38	49½	.38	48
No. 13	.53	49½	.48	25	.51	22

* Male. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Cont.*						
Pressers, male—Conc.						
No. 14	.49	49½	.40	50	.40	50
No. 15	.....	....	.40	49½	.40	50
No. 16	.385	44	.43–.58	44	.43–.58	44
No. 17†	.295	44	.284	44	.284	44
No. 18	.40	49	.49	48	.49	48
No. 19	.....	....	.41	44	.57	44
Finishers (sewers), female—						
No. 1	.22	49½	.30	45	.30	45
No. 2	.15–.30	55	.16–.31	55	.20–.23	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52
No. 4	.185	55	.21	55	.25	48
No. 5	.18–.33	55	.25	49	.25	48
No. 6	.....	....	.21–.25	40	.24–.27	48
No. 7	.21	55	.21	55	.21	48
No. 8	.....	....	.255	38	.277	42½
No. 9	.....	....	.243	49½	.26	48
No. 10	.19	50	.20–.34	44	.23–.33	42
No. 11	.20–.36	50	.22	50	.25	50
No. 12	.33	50	.28	49½	.26	49½
No. 13	.....	....	.32	43½	.34	44
No. 14	.....	....	.27	48	.31	48
No. 15	.30–.38	45	.31	45	.34	45
No. 16	.35	49½	.32	41	.31–.34	36
No. 17	.....	....	.31	44	.34	44
No. 18	.....	....	.24	49½	.24	48
No. 19	.....	....	.30	50½	.24	52
No. 20	.23–.36	49½	.26	49½	.31	48
No. 21	.23	55	.235	48	.232	54
No. 22	.22	50	.25	45	.25	45
No. 23	.27	50	.28	50	.27	50
No. 24	.24–.34	50	.26	50	.30	50
No. 25	.....	....	.28	50	.24	50
No. 26	.....	....	.22	50	.25	50
No. 27	.315	49½	.28	30	.25	35
No. 28	.26	49½	.30	49½	.33	50
No. 29	.....	....	.293	44	.293	44
No. 30	.....	....	.28	42½	.285	28–44
No. 31	.....	....	.25	44	.25	44
No. 32	.37	48	.33	48	.34	48
No. 33	.475	46½	.344	46½	.344	46½
Folders, female—						
No. 1	.24	49½	.225	45	.20–.32	45
No. 2	.16	55	.18	55	.18	55
No. 3	.24–.41	50	.22	50	.25	50
No. 4	.22	55	.19–.22	55	.23	54
No. 5	.27	45	.255	45	.28	45
No. 6	.30	45	.39	45	.31	45
No. 7	.....	....	.24	49½	.24	48
No. 8	.....	....	.31	50	.32	50
No. 9	.265	52½	.27	52½	.27	52½
No. 10	.28	50	.27	48	.333	48
No. 11	.26	50	.29	50	.27	50
No. 12	.22	50	.245	50	.25	50
No. 13	.20	50	.23	50	.25	50
No. 14	.31	49½	.244	45	.28	34½
No. 15	.22–.40	44	.32	44	.30	44
Menders, female—						
No. 1	.16	55	.18	55	.18	55
No. 2	.16–.22	55	.22	49	.20	48
No. 3	.18–.20	55	.19–.21	55	.21	48
No. 4	.29–.33	55	.33	52	.33	50
No. 5	.....	....	.315	46	.36	43
No. 6	.....	....	.25	49½	.25	49½
No. 7	.18	49	.28	49	.28	45
No. 8	.....	....	.23	50	.23	54
No. 9	.35	49½	.28	50	.315	50
No. 10	.....	....	.26	51	.26	45
No. 11	.....	....	.22	55	.25	50
No. 12	.....	....	.32	50	.34	50
No. 13	.30	45	.26	45	.28	45
No. 14	.....	....	.34	45	.36	45
No. 15	.....	....	.285	50	.32–.40	36–44
Menders, female–Conc.						
No. 16	.....	....	.26	50	.30	50
No. 17	.21	52½	.28	52½	.28	52½
No. 18	.32	50	.28	48	.27	48
No. 19	.....	....	.24	49½	.24	48
No. 20	.30	49½	.25–.34	49½	.29–.33	48
No. 21	.....	....	.26	50	.27	50
No. 22	.33	49½	.27	48½	.32	28
No. 23	.....	....	.22	49½	.25	50
No. 24	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 25	.29	45	.29	48	.33	48
Loopers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.305	52½	.425	50
No. 2	.255	55	.33	52	.33	48
No. 3	.33	50	.283	49½	.29	49½
No. 4	.....	....	.26	50	.27	51
No. 5	.....	....	.295	48	.27	48
No. 6	.....	....	.32	50	.35	50
No. 7	.275	55	.29	55	.30	54
No. 8	.32	45	.27	45	.31	45
No. 9	.....	....	.31	52	.40	40
No. 10	.285	44	.23	50	.28	50
No. 11	.30	52½	.23	52½	.23	52½
No. 12	.30	50	.25	48	.26	48
No. 13	.....	....	.42	48	.395	48
No. 14	.....	....	.29	49½	.29	48
No. 15	.....	....	.34	49½	.34	48
No. 16	.30	49½	.40	49½	.43	48
No. 17	.....	....	.30	50	.325	50
No. 18	.....	....	.39	50	.31	50
No. 19	.33	49½	.287	36	.293	37
No. 20	.40	45	.375	48	.385	48
Boarders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.535	53	.62	50
No. 2	.20	55	.26	55	.26	48
No. 3	.....	....	.277	49½	.23–.36	49½
No. 4	.30	49½	.29	50	.31	50
No. 5	.535	45	.525	45	.49	45
No. 6	.39	55	.42	39	.42	35
No. 7	.....	....	.47	34	.51	38
No. 8†	.....	....	.28	41	.43	38
No. 9	.....	....	.31	50	.31	50
No. 10	.....	....	.42	50	.42	50
No. 11	.38	52½	.30	52½	.30	52½
No. 12	.36	50	.375	48	.52	48
No. 13	.....	....	.323	49½	.323	48
No. 14	.40	50	.375	50	.40	50
No. 15†	.....	....	.32	50	.38	50
No. 16	.525	49½	.39	50	.465	46
No. 17†	.335	49½	.27	49	.33	....
No. 18	.555	45	.405	48	.435	48
Inspectors and examiners, female—						
No. 1	.16	55	.165	55	.165	55
No. 2	.235	55	.24	55	.25	48
No. 3	.....	....	.23	40	.24	48
No. 4	.18–.36	55	.22–.25	49	.22–.25	48
No. 5	.....	....	.258	50	.29	46
No. 6	.29–.33	55	.30	52	.30	50
No. 7	.....	....	.25	49½	.26	49½
No. 8	.....	....	.256	34½	.26	39
No. 9	.28	49½	.29	50	.28	50
No. 10	.....	....	.26	48	.28	48
No. 11	.....	....	.23	50	.25	50
No. 12	.27–.39	45	.305	45	.30	45
No. 13	.....	....	.27	54	.38	40
No. 14	.285	44	.258	50	.26	50
No. 15	.23	52½	.18	52½	.24	52½
No. 16	.28	50	.25	48	.27	48
No. 17	.....	....	.29	48	.31	48
No. 18	.30	49½	.25–.34	49½	.27	48
No. 19	.....	....	.26	50	.27	50
No. 20	.....	....	.22	50	.25	50
No. 21	.33	49½	.29	29	.37	37
No. 22	.265	49½	.31	28½	.25	30
No. 23	.....	....	.284	44	.284	44
No. 24	.20	49½	.30	48	.355	48

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY, —*Conc.*						
Dyehouse men—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·30	55	·275	55	·275	55
No. 3	·33–·38	55	·30–·38	55	·30–·38	48
No. 4	.....	....	·326	55	·34	53
No. 5	·275	55	·275	55	·275	48
No. 6	·36	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 7	·27	50	·27–·30	55	·297	50
No. 8	.....	....	·35	50	·35–·40	50
No. 9	·40	50	·40	50	·40	44
No. 10	·38	50	·344	50	·35	50
No. 11	·40–·48	50	·35	55	·36	55
No. 12	·24–·58	45	·40	45	·40	45
No. 13	·30–·44	55	·44	42	·43	44
No. 14	.....	....	·40	55	·42	45
No. 15	.....	....	·364	49½	·364	48½
No. 16	·38	52½	·29	52½	·29	52½
No. 17	·40	50	·323	50	·334	48
No. 18	.....	....	·35	54½	·35	48
No. 19	·20–·32	49½	·27	49½	·33	48
No. 20	·30	50	·32	50	·32	54
No. 21	·30–·33	50	·325	45	·325	45
No. 22	·36	49½	·455	55	·505	49½
No. 23	·40–·50	49½	·30	49½	·35	50
No. 24	.....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 25	·40	45	·33	48	·38	48
No. 26	.....	....	·36	50	·36	50
Shippers—						
No. 1	·30–·40	49½	·38	45	·40	49½
No. 2	·16–·25	55	·25	55	·275	55
No. 3	·35	52	·32	52	·32	52
No. 4	·25	55	·22	55	·225	48
No. 5	·18–·25	55	·24	55	·25	48
No. 6	·36–·44	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 7	·45	49½	·40–·45	50	·40–·45	50
No. 8	·35	50	·32	49½	·32	49½
No. 9	·38	50	·35	55	·34	50
No. 10	·36	50	·30	55	·32	45–50
No. 11	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 12	.....	....	·42	50	·42	46
No. 13	·22–·42	45	·38	45	·35–·52	45
No. 14	.....	....	·34	50	·395	48
No. 15	·38	52½	·27	52½	·285	52½
No. 16	·45	50	·375	48	·375	48
No. 17	·45	56	·425	45	·425	47
No. 18	.....	....	·325	50	·30–·40	50
No. 19	.....	....	·34	50	·34	50
No. 20	.....	....	·40	55	·40	55
No. 21	·365	49½	·30	49½	·32	50
No. 22	.....	....	·30	51½	·30	44
No. 23	.....	....	·33	48	·38	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	·42	72	·42	66	·42	66
No. 2	·375	55	·325	55	·40	60
No. 3	·39	52	·40	52	·40	52
No. 4	·55	55	·51	49	·55	48
No. 5	·815	49	·486	70	·60	56
No. 6	·60	50	·545	55	·555	54
No. 7	·39	49½	·39	50	·39	50
No. 8	·70	50	·55	49½	·60	55½
No. 9	·50	60	·51	55	·51	55
No. 10	·437	60	·45	60	·45	60–66
No. 11	·60	49½	·64	48	·62	50
No. 12	.....	....	·47	60	·47	62
No. 13	·38	52½	·343	52½	·336	55
No. 14	·60	50	·50	55	·50	55
No. 15	·55	50	·525	45	·525	50
No. 16	·50	54½	·45	68	·45	68
No. 17	·56	49½	·51	55	·424	66
No. 18	·455	66	·365	74	·40	56
No. 19	.....	....	·67	48	·67	48
No. 20	·60	50	·70	50	·70	50
No. 21	·43	46½	·645	46½	·645	46½
Firemen—						
No. 1	·41	77	·42	66	·42	66
No. 2	·34	52	·31	52	·38	52
No. 3	·30	77	·30	77	·336	72
No. 4	·45	55	·27–·30	49	·27–·35	48
No. 5	·245	55	·30	55	·30	72
No. 6	.....	....	·337	78	·32	78
No. 7	.....	....	·38	55	·364	49½
No. 8	·267	78	·30	78	·45	56
No. 9	.....	....	·35	50	·30	54
No. 10	·27	60	·30	55	·295	54
No. 11	·45	50	·50	65	·50	63½
No. 12	·40	60	·38	55	·38	55
No. 13	·365	49½	·46	48	·44	50
No. 14	.....	....	·473	55	·36	72
No. 15	·40–·45	55	·45	63	·52	41
No. 16	.....	....	·40	66	·40	66
No. 17	·50	71	·475	70	·50	66
No. 18	·347	....	·347	49½	·333	48
No. 19	·40	56	·40	56	·40	56
No. 20	·35	....	·375	72	·375	72
No. 21	·50	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 22	·42	50	·45	56	·45	56
No. 23	.....	....	·46	48	·52	48
SILK YARN AND FABRICS						
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·21	51	·25	50
No. 2	.....	....	·255	55	·285	50
No. 3	.....	....	·25–·32	42–47	·25–·32	23–39
No. 4	.....	....	·28	54	·24	50
No. 5	.....	....	·21	42½	·20	40
No. 6	.....	....	·22	48	·25	48
No. 7	.....	....	·24	55	·25	50
No. 8	.....	....	·22	50	·25	47
No. 9	.....	....	·17	45½	·21	55
No. 10	.....	....	·17	55	·21	55
No. 11	.....	....	·21	50	·25	60
No. 12	.....	....	·24	55	·265	50
No. 13	·18–·27	50	·22–·31	42	·29–·31	42
No. 14	·30–·35	44	·30–·40	45–53	·30–·41	38–44
No. 15	.....	....	·27	50	·30	48
No. 16	.....	....	·275	55	·295	54
No. 17	.....	....	·25	50	·25	50
No. 18	.....	....	·26	50	·26	50
No. 19	.....	....	·285	43	·29	37
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	55	·25	55
No. 2	.....	....	·225	55	·265	60
No. 3	.....	....	·20–·25	24–60	·24–·28	15–38
No. 4	.....	....	·25	47	·29	55
No. 5	.....	....	·17–·20	55	·20–·25	55
No. 6	.....	....	·21–·25	55	·25	50
No. 7	·35–·50	47–56	·50	48	·50	48
No. 8	.....	....	·29–·35	50	·28–·35	50–55
No. 9	.....	....	·30–·38	55	·34–·38	57½
No. 10	.....	....	·325	60	·325	50
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·21–·23	51	·25	50
No. 2	.....	....	·17	50	·20	55
No. 3	.....	....	·17	55	·21	55
No. 4	.....	....	·23	48	·29	56
No. 5	·33–·35	44	·28–·29	50–55	·26–·29	45–49
No. 6	.....	....	·31	48	·33	48
No. 7	.....	....	·285	43	·29	37
No. 8	.....	....	·24	50	·25	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Conc.*						
Redrawers, female—						
No. 1			·21	51	·16–·25	50
No. 2			·17	55	·17	55
No. 3			·17	40	·20	26
No. 4			·225	54	·21	50
No. 5			·155	47½	·18–·21	55
No. 6			·21	55	·28	50
No. 7			·24–·26	54–59	·25–·28	44–49
No. 8			·22–·24	50	·25	50
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	·46†	60	·385	50	·385	50
No. 2			·27	55	·29	55
No. 3	·30	62½	·405	52½	·455	50
No. 4			·31–·42	20–48	·41	23½
No. 5			·255	57	·35	55
No. 6			·24	55	·305	55
No. 7			·28	55	·33	55
No. 8			·34	55	·36	50
No. 9			·30–·45	50–55	·35–·50	45–48
No. 10			·42	55	·36	39
No. 11			·32	55	·35	54
No. 12			·45–·60	50	·35–·60	50
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			·24	55	·27	50
No. 2			·205	55	·21	55
No. 3			·23–·31	51	·18–·27	50
No. 4	·33†	52½	·34	52½	·415	50
No. 5			·205	54	·28	50
No. 6			·33	55	·35	50
No. 7			·27	48	·24	48
No. 8			·225	40	·295	49
No. 9			·24	55	·28	55
No. 10			·315	46½	·36	49¼
No. 11			·25–·40	50	·40	50
Quillers, male—						
No. 1			·17–·23	42–60	·21	50
No. 2			·16	55	·25	50
No. 3			·21	50½	·24	36
No. 4			·15	55	·205	55
No. 5			·18	55	·225	40–48
No. 6			·21	40	·21	45
No. 7			·30	55	·32	56
No. 8			·17–·25	55	·24–·30	54
No. 9			·35	50	·35	50
No. 10			·30	50	·32	50
Quillers, female—						
No. 1			·22	55	·26	50
No. 2			·17–·21	51	·19–·25	50
No. 3			·17–·23	42–60	·21–·25	46
No. 4			·21	56	·24	46
No. 5			·15	55	·19	55
No. 6			·18	48	·18	48
No. 7			·21	55	·25	50
No. 8			·23	50	·25	50
No. 9	·30	44	·26	50	·30	43
Twisters, male—						
No. 1			·445	50	·485	50
No. 2			·22–·28	52–60	·24–·34	50
No. 3			·41	52½	·465	50
No. 4			·365	55	·40	53
No. 5			·29–·31	48	·25–·50	48
No. 6			·46	61	·50	42
No. 7			·255	47	·35	59
No. 8			·19	55	·25	55
No. 9			·29	55	·405	50
No. 10			·35–·40	55	·30–·35	44–49
No. 11			·21–·50	50	·26–·43	50
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1			·35–·45	55	·42–·49	50
No. 2			·40	55	·45	55
No. 3			·50	51	·54	50
No. 4	·65†	52½	·55	52½	·59	50
No. 5			·44	48	·48	55
No. 6			·52	42½	·59	50
No. 7			·545	55	·585	50
No. 8			·575	48	·575	48
No. 9			·53	55	·57	55
No. 10			·35–·55	55	·39–·59	55
No. 11			·50	55	·51	50
No. 12			·30–·65	55	·30–·65	50–58
No. 13	·55	44	·50	50	·50	40
No. 14			·545	55	·555	54
No. 15			·54–·75	50	·55–·75	50
Weavers, male—						
No. 1			·22	48	·32	55
No. 2			·30	55	·37	50
No. 3	·335†	62½	·355	52½	·445	50
No. 4			·22–·32	44	·35	43
No. 5			·22–·35	54	·30–·46	50
No. 6			·22	31	·275	39
No. 7			·20–·46	48	·20–·46	48
No. 8			·28	50	·30	40
No. 9			·29	47	·36	51½
No. 10			·325	55	·50	40–48
No. 11			·345	55	·38	50
No. 12			·35–·50	40–50	·40–·50	28–38
No. 13			·24–·38	55	·28–·45	54
No. 14			·325	50	·42	50
No. 15			·27	50	·32	50
Weavers, female—						
No. 1			·21–·27	51	·28	50
No. 2	·35*	52½	·285	52½	·425	50
No. 3			·22–·30	40	·35	43
No. 4			·27	52	·335	48
No. 5			·25–·31	47½	·28–·36	55–60
No. 6			·28–·36	50	·28	40
No. 7			·30	50	·30	50
No. 8			·27	50	·32	50
Smash hands, male—						
No. 1			·30	55	·34–·36	50
No. 2			·25	55	·27	55
No. 3			·35	48	·35	48
No. 4			·30	37½	·35	....
No. 5			·33	55	·405	55
No. 6			·19–·25	55	·23–·31	55
No. 7			·32	55	·36	50
Pickers, female—						
No. 1			·13	55	·17	55
No. 2			·17–·21	50	·18–·25	50
No. 3			·18	55	·20	50
No. 4			·21	50	·25	45
No. 5			·17	55	·21	50
No. 6			·17–·21	48	·21	48
No. 7			·29	48	·28	40
No. 8			·21	55	·25	55
No. 9			·21	55	·25	50
No. 10			·22	50	·25	47
No. 11			·23	50	·25	50
General helpers, male—						
No. 1			·253	55	·373	50
No. 2			·22–·30	51	·22–·30	50
No. 3			·16	55	·20	50
No. 4			·24	48	·24	48
No. 5			·20	55	·24	55
No. 6			·16–·20	55	·20–·25	55
No. 7			·22–·33	55	·22–·37	50
No. 8	·35	44	·30–·36	50–60	·31–·36	44–52
No. 9			·25	52	·26	45
No. 10			·32–·43	50	·32–·45	50
No. 11			·30	55	·32	50
No. 12			·35	55	·37	50
No. 13			·26–·38	48	·30–·38	48

* Male. † 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIRTS (c)						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	·615	52	·41	52	·40	52
No. 2	....	....	·40–·58	50	·40–·58	50
No. 3	....	....	·34–·52	46	·42–·60	36–47
No. 4	·56	46½	·625	44	·68	44
No. 5	....	....	·47–·65	46½	·49–·65	46½
No. 6	....	....	·23–·25	48	·29–·31	48
No. 7	....	....	·34	44	·34	44
No. 8	·565	49½	·40	49½	·41	49
No. 9	·30–·70	51	·35–·62	51	·36–·62	51
No. 10	·56	50	·547	49	·526	47
No. 11	....	....	·24–·36	50	·27–·36	50
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	·25	52	·21	52	·236	52
No. 2	....	....	·18	50	·18	50
No. 3	·205	46½	·25	44	·27	44
No. 4	....	....	·23	46½	·26	46½
No. 5	....	....	·225	48	·225	48
No. 6	....	....	·20	44	·20–·24	44
No. 7	·245	49	·20–·30	50	·22–·30	50
No. 8	·323	49½	·265	49	·265	49
No. 9	·25	50	·30	45	·31	43
No. 10	·15–·35	51	·18–·34	51	·20–·36	49
No. 11	....	....	·20–·35	48	·20–·35	48
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	·20	46½	·20	44	·23	44
No. 2	....	....	·237	46½	·23	46½
No. 3	·323	49½	·265	49½	·27	49
No. 4	·29–·36	51	·22–·30	51	·22	46
No. 5	·22	50	·24	50	·27	47
No. 6	....	....	·16	44	·16	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	·23	52	·225	52	·25	52
No. 2	·21	46½	·25	44	·28	44
No. 3	....	....	·20	44	·24	44
No. 4	·245	49	·24	50	·24	50
No. 5	·363	49½	·29	49	·29	48
No. 6	·20–·33	54	·20–·38	51	·18–·29	51
No. 7	·225	50	·275	48½	·33	38
Box room workers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	·20	44	·24	44
No. 2	....	52	·23	52	·23	52
No. 3	·17	46½	·22	44	·25	44
No. 4	....	....	·24	51	·24	51
No. 5	·18–·26	50	·25–·32	50	·25–·30	54
No. 6	....	....	·24	46½	·23	46½
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	·327	52	·40	52	·42	52
No. 2	·40	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 3	·265	49	·32	50	·32	50
No. 4	·60	49½	·485	49½	·49	49
No. 5	·40	50	·44	47	·44	47
No. 6	....	....	·26	46½	·22	46½
READY-MADE CLOTHING	week		week		week	
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	....	....	22·00	48	22·00	48
No. 2	39·00	44	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 3	....	....	35·25	44	35·25	44
No. 4	....	....	30·25	43¾	32·75	43¾
No. 5	....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 6	....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 7	....	....	26·50	44	12·25	17
No. 8	....	....	30·00–38·00	44	30·00–38·00	44
No. 9	....	....	28·00	43¾	24·50	38
No. 10	....	....	22·50	48	25·00	48
No. 11	....	....	31·50	48	26·50	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 12	....	....	22·00–33·75	48	25·00–33·75	48
No. 13	....	....	35·00	48	38·00	48
No. 14	....	....	27·00	44	27·00	44
No. 15	34·00	44	34·50	44	34·50	44
No. 16	34·00	44	20·00–40·00	44	20·00–36·00	44
No. 17	25·00	50	31·25	50	31·25	50
No. 18	....	....	36·75	43¾	37·75	43¾
No. 19	39·50	44	43·00	44	43·00	44
No. 20	40·00	44	29·00–43·00	44	29·00–43·00	44
No. 21	....	....	39·00–43·00	44	39·00–43·00	44
No. 22	....	....	27·50	31	22·25	27
No. 23	....	....	25·00	46½	25·00	46½
No. 24	34·00	44	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 25	....	....	34·50	46	30·00	44
Trimmers, male—						
No. 1	34·00	44	31·00	44	31·00	44
No. 2	....	....	28·50	44	28·50	44
No. 3	....	....	32·00	44	32·00	44
No. 4	....	....	20·50	44	28·50	44
No. 5	....	....	28·50	44	28·50	44
No. 6	....	....	26·50	48	24·75	45
No. 7	34·00	52	20·25	48	26·50	48
No. 8	....	....	22·00	44	23·00	44
No. 9	32·00	44	20·50	44	19·75	44
No. 10	28·50	44	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 11	28·00	43¾	33·50	43¾	33·00	43¾
No. 12	....	....	21·00	44	21·00	44
No. 13	33·00	44	33·25	44	33·25	44
No. 14	32·00	44	38·75	44	46·75	44
Basters, male—						
No. 1	35·00	44	24·50–34·00	44	26·50–34·00	44
No. 2	....	....	19·75	44	19·75	44
No. 3	....	....	19·75	44	19·75	44
No. 4	....	....	26·25	44	26·25	44
No. 5	....	....	17·00–26·00	38–44	13·50–25·00	25–42
No. 6	....	....	15·25–21·75	32–36	14·50–21·75	26–37
No. 7	....	....	34·75	69	37·75	74
No. 8	....	....	26·25	48	25·00	48
No. 9	....	....	24·00	48	19·50	38½
No. 10	....	....	28·00	44	28·00	44
No. 11	23·50	44	22·50	44	22·50	44
No. 12	32·00	44	21·00–39·00	44	22·00–39·00	44
No. 13	....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 14	....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
Basters, female—						
No. 1	23·50	44	13·75–20·00	44	13·25–22·00	44
No. 2	....	....	16·00	44	16·00	44
No. 3	....	....	13·75	44	13·75	44
No. 4	....	....	16·00	37	14·75	40
No. 5	....	....	14·50	43¾	12·75	43¾
No. 6	....	....	13·75–19·75	44	13·75–19·75	44
No. 7	....	....	11·00	48	10·00	38½
No. 8	10·00–13·00	52	12·50–14·50	48	12·50–14·50	48
No. 9	....	....	11·25	48	11·25	48
No. 10	....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 11	....	....	15·00	44	14·00	44
No. 12	15·00	43¾	14·75–19·50	43¾	15·25–19·00	43¾
No. 13	17·00–20·00	44	18·00	44	18·00–25·00	44
No. 14	14·00–18·00	44	18·00	44	18·50	44

(c) Work shirts included under Ready-Made Clothing—B. Men's Work Clothing.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS —*Con.*						
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	32·00	44	18·00– 28·00	44	21·00– 38·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	23·00	44	23·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	23·00– 30·00	44	23·50– 31·50	44
No. 4	.....	....	25·00	44	28·50– 39·50	44
No. 5	.....	....	23·75– 28·00	43¾	25·75– 28·50	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	23·00	44	23·50	44
No. 7	.....	....	25·00– 34·00	44	25·00– 34·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	21·75	49	17·25	38½
No. 9	.....	....	14·75	48	17·75	48
No. 10	.....	....	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 11	38·75	43¾	29·75	43¾	30·00	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	40·00– 46·00	44	40·00– 46·00	44
No. 13	22·50	44	28·00– 44·00	44	28·00– 35·00	44
No. 14	17·00– 24·00	44	22·00	44	22·00– 35·00	44
No. 15	.....	....	22·75– 27·00	44	25·00– 28·00	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	10·00– 13·25	44	10·00– 13·25	44
No. 2	.....	....	9·00– 15·00	48	9·50– 15·00	48
No. 3	.....	....	27·25	44	16·75	37
No. 4	.....	....	13·75	44	13·75	44
No. 5	.....	....	13·50– 18·00	44	13·75– 18·00	44
No. 6	.....	....	12·25– 21·50	43¾	12·25– 21·50	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	17·00– 25·00	44	13·75– 28·50	44
No. 8	.....	....	14·00	44	14·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	11·75	39	14·50	44– 48
No. 10	.....	....	11·50– 18·25	48	10·00– 15·75	40
No. 11	.....	....	15·50	47	11·50	32
No. 12	.....	....	12·50	48	13·25	48
No. 13	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 14	17·50	50	10·75	40	10·00	40
No. 15	.....	....	14·50– 16·00	44	14·50– 16·00	44
No. 16	15·00– 21·00	44	13·00– 17·00	44	13·00– 19·00	44
No. 17	20·00	43¾	18·75– 20·00	43¾	18·50– 21·75	43¾
No. 18	22·50	44	15·50– 19·50	44	16·50– 19·50	44
No. 19	.....	....	15·00	46½	15·00	40
No. 20	14·00– 20·00	44	13·00– 17·00	44	12·25– 19·50	44
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	13·50	44	13·75	44
No. 2	22·00	44	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	13·75	44	13·75	44
No. 4	.....	....	20·75	44	19·50	43
No. 5	.....	....	15·75	44	17·00	44
No. 6	.....	....	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	10·00	38	10·00	38
No. 8	.....	....	11·75	47	10·00	38½
No. 9	.....	....	13·50	44	13·50	44
No. 10	.....	....	12·00	44	12·75	44
No. 11	17·75	43¾	14·25	43¾	14·75	43¾
No. 12	22·00	44	24·50	44	26·00	44
No. 13	22·00	44	22·00– 26·00	44	26·00	44
No. 14	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
General hand sewers, female—						
No. 1	14·00	44	17·75	40	14·00	34
No. 2	.....	....	14·50	43¾	16·25	43½
No. 3	.....	....	18·00	44	16·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	14·00	44	14·00	44
No. 5	7·00– 9·00	52	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 6	.....	....	12·50	48	10·00	38½
No. 7	.....	....	12·00	48	12·75	42½
No. 8	.....	....	8·75	48	10·00	48
No. 9	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 10	11·50– 14·00	44	13·00– 19·00	44	14·00– 16·00	44
No. 11	17·00	44	14·50	44	14·50	44
No. 12	.....	....	16·00	44	16·00	44
No. 13	.....	....	15·25	42	15·50– 18·00	44
No. 14	.....	....	12·00	42	13·25	44
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	20·00	44	19·50	43	13·25	40
No. 2	.....	....	13·50	44	13·75	44
No. 3	.....	....	13·75	44	13·75	44
No. 4	.....	....	10·75	36	12·00	36
No. 5	.....	....	13·75	44	13·75– 17·50	44
No. 6	.....	....	16·25	43¾	16·25	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 8	.....	....	11·50	48	10·00	48
No. 9	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 10	.....	....	13·00– 15·00	44	13·00– 15·00	44
No. 11	20·25	43¾	15·25	43¾	16·00	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	18·50– 21·50	44	18·50– 21·50	44
No. 13	18·50	44	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 14	16·00	44	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 15	22·00	44	21·50	44	21·50	44
No. 16	.....	....	12·50	21½	10·75	20
No. 17	16·00	44	21·75	45	19·25	44
Pocket makers, male—						
No. 1	36·50	44	31·50– 40·00	44	29·00– 39·00	40
No. 2	39·00	44	36·75	42	22·00	30
No. 3	.....	....	38·25	43	40·75	43
No. 4	.....	....	28·50	44	28·50	44
No. 5	28·00	52	25·50	48	25·50	48
No. 6	.....	....	29·75	48	26·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	34·00	44	34·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 10	.....	....	43·50	44	48·75	36
No. 11	25·00	44	40·00	44	36·00	44
No. 12	.....	....	42·00– 48·00	44	42·00– 48·00	44
No. 13	.....	....	35·00– 45·00	44	35·00– 45·00	44
No. 14	.....	....	21·00	26	20·00	26
No. 15	.....	....	44·00	44	44·00	44
Examiners, male—						
No. 1	30·00– 37·00	44	34·00	44	38·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	25·00	44	22·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	30·50	44	23·50	44
No. 4	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	27·50	48	27·50	48
No. 6	.....	....	28·00	44	28·00	44
No. 7	30·00	44	23·50	44	23·50	44
No. 8	.....	....	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	20·00– 25·00	44	21·50– 25·00	44
No. 10	30·00	43¾	26·00	43¾	26·00	43¾
No. 11	.....	....	30·00	44	30·00	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 2	37·00	44	25·00– 30·00	44	24·00– 29·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	28·75	44	28·75	44
No. 4	37·00– 41·00	44	29·75	38	30·25	39

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Con.*						
Pressers, male—Conc.						
No. 5			31·00	44	31·00	44
No. 6			33·75	40	32·75	41
No. 7			17·00–24·00	43¾	19·75–25·75	43¾
No. 8			27·75	44	27·75	44
No. 9			20·75	44	20·75	44
No. 10			30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 11			23·75	48	19·25	42½
No. 12			14·50	36–	15·00–	36–
			17·50	48	17·25	38
No. 13			24·25	48	19·50	38½
No 14			23·00	48	23·00	48
No. 15			25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 16			21·50	48	23·75	48
No. 17			23·00–35·00	44	25·00–35·00	44
No. 18	27·00	44	20·00–30·00	44	24·00–30·00	44
No. 19	34·50	43¾	28·75	43¾	31·00	43¾
No. 20	27·00–37·00	44	32·00–44·00	44	32·00–44·00	44
No. 21	27·50	44	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 22	30·00–40·00	44	28·00–48·00	44	28·00–48·00	44
No. 23			15·75	44	17·25	37
No. 24			32·00–41·50	44	32·00–41·50	44
No. 25			24·25	27	14·50	18
No. 26	22·00–29·00	44	17·00	39–44	17·50	44
Underpressers, male—						
No. 1	29·00	44	21·50–24·00	44	22·00–24·00	44
No. 2			13·20–20·75	44	16·00–20·75	44
No. 3			20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 4			19·75	38	16·00	31
No. 5			20·00	44	21·00	44
No. 6			26·50	42	22·25	42
No. 7			20·75	44	20·75	44
No. 8			21·00	44	21·00	44
No. 9			19·25	48	19·25	48
No. 10			15·50	48	12·50	38½
No. 11			21·00	48	19·25	48
No. 12			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 13			13·00	31	12·50	25
No. 14			14·75	44	16·00	36
Tailors—						
No. 1			26·25	44	26·75	44
No. 2			26·00	44	26·25	44
No. 3			37·75	44	35·75	43
No. 4			25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 5			32·50	43¾	28·50	43¾
No. 6			26·50	44	28·50	44
No. 7			30·75	48	28·75	45
No. 8			30·75	48	25·00	48
No. 9	30·00	43¾	27·00	43¾	27·50	43¾
No. 10	22·00	44	22·00–29·00	44	20·00–24·00	44
No. 11	25·00	44	33·00	44	33·00	44
No. 12			22·50–30·00	44	22·50–30·00	44
No. 13			36·50	56½	27·50	44
No. 14			23·75	44	27·75	35
No. 15			28·00	44	28·00	44
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			20·00	47½	20·00	47½
No. 2			19·00	45	20·00	45
No. 3			27·00	48	27·00	48
No. 4			31·20	60	25·00	48
No. 5			25·00	55	25·00	44
No. 6			18·50	55	18·50	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 7			15·50	48	15·50	48
No. 8			21·00	49½	21·00	49½
No. 9			24·00	46½	24·00	46½
No. 10			26·25	48	27·50	48
No. 11	25·00	44	28·00	47½	28·00	47½
No. 12			27·50	48	30·00	48
No. 13			25·75	43¾	22·00	43¾
No. 14			21·00	48	21·00	50
No. 15			19·25	55	20·50	55
No. 16	35·00	44	26·75	44	26·75	44
No. 17			24·00	55	26·00	50
No. 18	37·00	44	31·75	44	31·75	44
No. 19	35·00	44	32·00	44	32·00	44
No. 20			29·75–33·00	44–48	30·75–32·00	44–47
No. 21	34·00	44	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 22			19·75–20·50	48	22·00	44
No. 23			25·00	40	25·00	40
No. 24	30·00		25·00	44	30·00	44
No. 25			16·50	44	17·50	44
No. 26	35·00	44	32·50	44	32·50	44
No. 27			19·00	40	26·00	44
No. 28			35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 29	35·00	44	29·00	44	30·00	44
No. 30	40·00	44	29·25	44	30·00	44
No. 31	40·00	44	29·75	44	30·00	44
No. 32			22·50	44	22·50	44
No. 33	35·00	44	32·50	44	34·00	44
No. 34			25·00	44	27·25	48
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			7·25–10·00	43–48	7·50–11·00	38–47
No. 2			7·50–11·00	44	7·50–11·00	44
No. 3			10·50	45	10·25	45
No. 4			7·50–11·00	48	7·50–13·50	50
No. 5			7·50–10·00	42–55	7·00–10·00	28–44
No. 6			9·25	54	9·25–11·25	46½
No. 7			10·75	48	12·25	48
No. 8	12·50	44	10·00	47½	10·75	47½
No. 9			12·00	43	9·25	36½
No. 10			8·25–11·75	48–53	7·50–11·25	38–47
No. 11			9·25	49½	9·75	49½
No. 12			7·25–13·00	48	9·50–14·50	48
No. 13			13·00	54½	13·25	55
No. 14			11·00	55	10·00–13·00	48
No. 15			11·00	50	11·00	50
No. 16			13·50	43¾	13·25	43¾
No. 17			10·75	38½	8·05	35
No. 18	14·00–24·00	44	12·25–17·00	34–44	11·00–16·00	30–44
No. 19			10·50–18·50	26–42	11·00–15·00	32
No. 20			9·25–14·25	38–54	6·50–11·00	28–40
No. 21			12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 22	19·25	44	15·25	44	15·75	44
No. 23			12·25–17·50	44	12·00–16·75	40
No. 24			13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 25			13·50	44	13·50	40
No. 26	11·00	49½	9·00–15·00	54	8·00–15·00	54
No. 27			7·50–11·75	29–36	6·75–8·75	24–31
No. 28			12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 29			11·00	44	12·00	44
No. 30			8·75	30	19·50	44
No. 31			12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 32			11·00–15·50	44	11·00–17·50	44
No. 33			8·00–12·00	32–40	10·25–16·00	38–43
No. 34			11·50	44	15·75	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 35			11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 36			11·00– 13·50	44	11·00– 17·50	44
No. 37	12·50– 27·50	44	10·00– 21·00	44	12·50– 22·00	44
No. 38			16·00– 20·00	44	16·00– 20·00	44
No. 39	14·25	44	12·75– 16·00	44	12·75– 16·00	44
No. 40			10·25– 18·00	40– 48	13·25– 20·00	44
Examiners, female—						
No. 1			9·25	45	9·25	45
No. 2			12·00	46½	12·00	46½
No. 3			7·25	36	10·25	46
No. 4			7·25	48	7·25	48
No. 5			6·75– 9·50	48	7·25– 12·00	48
No. 6			10·00	55	11·00	48
No. 7	17·00	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 8	9·75– 15·00	50	14·00	36	13·25	32
No. 9	16·00– 18·00	44	15·50	44	15·50	44
No. 10			10·00– 14·00	44	14·00	44
No. 11	14·00	44	12·00	44	16·00	44
No. 12			13·00	44	16·00	44
No. 13	14·00	44	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 14	15·00– 19·00	44	12·50– 15·50	44	15·75– 17·00	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1			17·50	53	16·75	48
No. 2			16·00	46½	18·00	46½
No. 3	18·00	44	22·00	47½	22·00	47½
No. 4			13·50	48	16·00	48
No. 5			13·50	49½	13·50	49½
No. 6			14·50	55	14·75	48
No. 7			12·25– 19·75	48	12·25– 19·75	48
No. 8			14·00	44	17·50	44
No. 9			15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 10	25·00	44	22·00	44	26·50	44
No. 11			22·25	40	30·50	44
No. 12	20·00	49½	21·00	54	22·00	54
No. 13			17·50	44	17·50	44
No. 14			18·50	44	20·00	44
No. 15	30·00	44	23·25	44	24·25	44
No. 16			16·50	44	18·75	44
No. 17			18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 18			13·50	40	17·75	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1			9·25– 14·00	48	9·00– 16·00	50
No. 2			7·75	55	5·25	40
No. 3			11·50	42	6·50	25
No. 4			15·00	40	12·25	36
No. 5			17·50	45	15·50	42
No. 6	18·00	44	14·50	44	17·00	44
No. 7	16·00	44	12·75	44	12·75	44
No. 8			12·75	44	15·25	44
No. 9			13·50	40	17·75	44
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	35·00	44	32·00	40	35·25	40
No. 2			32·00– 48·00	40	35·25– 50·50	40
No. 3			17·25	21½		
No. 4			36·25	40	32·25	40
No. 5			24·25	44	25·00	44
No. 6			26·00	40	26·00	40
No. 7	40·00	44	20·00– 28·50	44	21·00– 30·00	46½
No. 8	30·00	44	20·00	44	22·00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	25·00– 35·00	44	24·00– 44·00	40	22·00– 40·00	40
No. 2			21·25– 28·75	25– 32	12·00– 15·75	12– 21
No. 3			32·00	40	32·00	40
No. 4			22·00	40	22·00	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	15·00	44	16·75	40	17·50	40
No. 2			16·00	44	16·00	44
No. 3			15·50	29	19·25	34
No. 4			25·50	40	25·50	40
No. 5			19·75	40	19·75	40
No. 6			16·75	40	16·75	40
No. 7			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 8	12·50	44	14·00	40	13·75	41
No. 9			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 10			14·00	44	14·50	44
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	15·00– 20·00	44	15·00– 19·00	45	15·00– 17·00	40
No. 2			11·25– 13·50	21– 24	11·75– 19·75	33– 38
No. 3			13·00	31		
No. 4			12·75– 16·75	40	12·75– 16·75	40
No. 5			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 6	15·00	44	13·25	41	15·75	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	24·00	44	29·00	40	33·00	40
No. 2	30·00	44	30·00	43	28·00	40
No. 3			28·75	39	31·50	36
No. 4			15·25	19		
No. 5			28·75– 32·00	40	28·75– 32·00	40
No. 6			26·00	40	26·00	40
No. 7			20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 8			24·00	44	22·25	44
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			23·00	46½	23·00	46½
No. 2			20·00– 30·00	49	20·00– 30·00	44
No. 3			23·00– 30·00	44	24·00– 31·50	44
No. 4			27·00– 30·00	49	30·00	48
No. 5	36·00	46½	26·00	46½	25·25	36
No. 6	31·00	47	26·00	47	26·75	48
No. 7			25·50	59½	27·25	63½
No. 8			30·00	46½	30·00	46½
No. 9	26·00	46½	22·50	46½	22·50	46½
No. 10			20·00	50	19·00	47½
No. 11	34·00	44	27·00	44	28·00	44
No. 12	31·00	44	24·00	48	24·00	47
No. 13			29·75	44	30·25	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			10·75	46½	12·00	46½
No. 2			7·00– 11·00	48	8·00– 12·50	48
No. 3			14·00– 21·00	44	16·00	44
No. 4			7·00– 11·00	48	8·00– 12·50	48
No. 5	12·75	46½	12·25	46½	11·75	42
No. 6	10·00	47	11·00– 19·00	47	11·00– 19·00	47– 50
No. 7			8·75– 13·75	33– 42	9·50– 14·00	40– 47
No. 8			14·00– 18·00	46½	14·00– 20·00	46½
No. 9	12·50– 18·00	46½	12·50	44	12·50	46½
No. 10	15·50	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 11			11·25	45½	13·00	47½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES—*Conc.*						
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 12	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 13	.....	....	12·50–13·00	47	12·50–13·00	47
No. 14	14·50	44	12·50–15·00	48	12·50–18·00	47
No. 15	.....	....	15·50	44	15·50	25½
No. 16	.....	....	18·00	44	15·50	27
No. 17	.....	....	13·75	54½	12·00–17·00	47½–53
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	8·50–11·50	37–50	8·75–14·00	51½
No. 3	14·00	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 4	.....	....	13·50	44	12·50	44
No. 5	13·25	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 6	.....	....	8·75	48	10·25	52
No. 7	.....	....	16·75	44	15·50	32
No. 8	.....	....	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 9	.....	....	12·75–14·25	57	13·75	51½
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	10·75	46½	10·75	46½
No. 2	.....	....	7·00	48	7·25–10·50	48
No. 3	.....	....	11·00	49	13·25	43½
No. 4	14·00	46½	16·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 5	20·00	44	12·50	44	13·50	44
No. 6	.....	....	7·75	45½	8·75–10·00	43–51
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11·00	48	12·50	48
No. 2	.....	....	14·00	44	16·00	44
No. 3	16·00	46½	11·75	46½	12·00	41
No. 4	10·00	47	10·00–12·00	47	11·00–14·00	47
No. 5	.....	....	11·50	37	12·50	42
No. 6	12·75	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 7	.....	....	12·50	47	12·50	47
No. 8	.....	....	11·75	43	12·75	38
No. 9	.....	....	12·50	55	13·00	51½
FLOUR						
	hour		hour		hour	
Millers—						
No. 1	·375	55	·40	55	·40	54
No. 2	·60	60	·70	48	·70	48
No. 3	·435	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 4	·56–·66	48	·44–·61	40	·44–·61	40
No. 5	·51	59	·535	56	·535	56
No. 6	·45	66	·32	66	·333	66
No. 7	·65	48	·63	48	·63	48
No. 8	.....	....	·63	48	·63	48
No. 9	·60	59	·92	48	·96	48
No. 10	·70	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 11	·45	48	·43	48	·43	48
No. 12	·65	48	·63	48	·63	48
No. 13	·69	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 14	·70	48	·675	48	·625	48
Bolters—						
No. 1	·64	73	·625	50	·65	50
No. 2	·55	60	·55	48	·55	48
No. 3	·55	72	·55	72	·575	72
No. 4	.....	....	·65	48	·70	48
No. 5	·55	60	·58	48	·58	48
No. 6	·63	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 7	·68–·80	48	·55–·69	48	·55–·62	48
No. 8	·52	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 9	·63	48	·57	48	·57	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Purifiers—						
No. 1	·475	50	·45	50	·40–·46	53
No. 2	·50	72	·475	72	·475	72
No. 3	.....	....	·525	48	·60	48
No. 4	·35	60	·49	48	·49	48
No. 5	·50	48	·445	48	·445	48
No. 6	·50	48	·485	48	·485	48
No. 7	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
Grinders—						
No. 1	·64	65	·625	50	·65	49
No. 2	·565	60	·45	48	·45	48
No. 3	·60	72	·575	72	·575	72
No. 4	.....	....	·70	48	·70	48
No. 5	.....	....	·61	48	·61	48
No. 6	·63	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 7	·63	48	·57	48	·57	48
Packers—						
No. 1	·45	66	·45	40	·46	40
No. 2	·45	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 3	·425	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 4	·50	60	·45	48	·45	48
No. 5	·35	60	·31	60	·343	60
No. 6	·50	48	·44	40	·44	40
No. 7	·41	59	·43	56	·43	56
No. 8	·40	60	·44	18	·44	48
No. 9	·35	60	·233	60	·25	60
No. 10	·425	48	·435	48	·435	48
No. 11	·45	48	·435	48	·435	48
No. 12	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 13	·41	60	·50	48	·50	48
No. 14	·50	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 15	·50	54	·45–·50	48	·45–·50	48
No. 16	·40–·45	54	·42	54	·42	54
No. 17	·50	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 18	·45	48	·425	48	·425	48
No. 19	·425	48	·42	48	·42	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	·55	60	·50	60	·50	60
No. 2	·50	48	·44	40	·44	40
No. 3	·39	59	·43	56	·43	56
No. 4	·335	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·40	60	·44	48	·44	48
No. 6	·38–·48	48	·415	48	·415	48
No. 7	·40	59	·45	48	·45	48
No. 8	·45	48	·43	48	·43	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	55	·625	55	·625	54
No. 2	·60	60	·58	·55–60	·60–·65	58
No. 3	·60	60	·55	60	·55	60
No. 4	·55–·63	54	·62	40	·62	40
No. 5	·65	60	·65	60	·65	54
No. 6	.....	....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 7	·75	60	·70	48	·70	48
No. 8	·85	48	·74	48	·70	48
No. 9	·75	60	·71	60	·71	60
No. 10	·70	59	·80	48	·80	48
No. 11	·925	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 12	·80	55	·76	54	·76	54
No. 13	·65	54	·59	48	·59	48
Sweepers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	55	·275	59
No. 2	·275	60	·25	60	·275	60
No. 3	·30–·40	54	·37	40	·37	40
No. 4	·30	60	·30	52	·30	55
No. 5	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 6	·25	60	·38	48	·38	48
No. 7	·40	48	·37	48	·37	48
No. 8	·42	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 9	·30–·40	48	·35–·41	48	·35–·41	48
No. 10	.....	....	32–·41	48	·32–·41	48
No. 11	·35	60	·44	48	·44	48
No. 12	.....	....	·41	48	·35–·41	48
No. 13	·36	54	·345	48	·40	48
No. 14	·335	54	·35	54	·40	48
No. 15	·40	48	·30	48	·335	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FLOUR—*Concluded*						
**Stationary engineers*—						
No. 1	.....	....	·63	48	·65	48
No. 2	·55	56	·50	48	·575	48
No. 3	·565	60	·55	54	·55	54
No. 4	·625	56	·55	56	·55	48
No. 5	·50	48	·425	56	·425	48–56
No. 6	·68	48	·625	48	·625	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·30	55	·325	55	·325	54
No. 2	·355	84	·30	84	·35	59
No. 3	·40	84	·325	84	·325	60
No. 4	·53	48	·50	40	·50	40
No. 5	·45	72	·425	56	·425	56
No. 6	·55	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 7	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 8	·50	48	·47	48	·47	48
Oilers—						
No. 1	·40	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 2	·50	54	·456	40	·456	40
No. 3	·425	72	·425	66	·425	66
No. 4	·45	60	·44	48	·45–·55	48
No. 5	·425	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 6	·45	48	·435	48	·46	48
No. 7	·475	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 8	.....	....	·37–·43	48	·37–·43	48
No. 9	·455	48	·385	48	·40	48
No. 10	·445	54	·45	54	·425	54
No. 11	·40	48	·38	48	·40	48
No. 12	·40	60	·46	48	·46	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30–·325	55	·325	55	·325	54
No. 2	·35	60	·33	45	·34–·41	48
No. 3	·38–·42	60	·32–·37	60	·32–·37	60
No. 4	·35	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·30	60	·29	59	·29	59
No. 6	·40	60	·35	48	·35	48
No. 7	·35–·39	60	·31	60	·343	60
No. 8	·445	54	·44	40	·44	40
No. 9	·40	60	·40	60	·40	63
No. 10	·425	60	·42	48	·45	48
No. 11	·35–·37	59	·39	56	·35	56
No. 12	·35	60	·233	60	·25	60
No. 13	·42	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 14	·425	48	·405	48	·405	48
No. 15	·40	54	·28–·42	54	·28–·42	54
No. 16	·445	54	·41	48	·42	48
No. 17	·425	48	·42	48	·42	48
BREAD AND CAKE†						
	week		week		week	
Bakers‡, bread—						
No. 1	20·00– 28·00	54	18·00– 24·00	54	15·00– 24·00	48–50
No. 2	26·00	54	20·00	54	21·00	54
No. 3	24·00	48	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 4	20·00	62	18·00	58	18·00	60
No. 5	17·00– 22·00	54	18·00	57	20·00	60
No. 6	16·00– 33·00	51	18·00– 26·50	48–60	20·00– 26·50	48–60
No. 7	.....	....	18·00	60	20·00	60
No. 8	20·00– 25·00	60	18·00	60	20·00	60
No. 9	27·00	54	20·10	60	23·75	60
No. 10	.....	....	20·00	65	20·00	65
No. 11	18·00– 22·00	60	19·00	60	20·00	60
No. 12	.....	....	18·00	50	18·00	54
No. 13	20·00– 28·00	54	18·00– 25·00	54	18·00– 27·00	54
No. 14	27·50	60	19·00	56	19·00	56
No. 15	.....	....	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 16	.....	....	22·00	56	22·00	56
No. 17	24·00	56	25·00	56	25·00	56

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Bakers‡, bread—Conc.						
No. 18	25·00	54	22·70	56	24·73	56
No. 19	24·35	56	22·80	56	25·00	56
No. 20	25·00	54	17·00– 21·00	50	20·00– 25·00	50
No. 21	35·00	45	17·00– 25·00	45	20·00– 27·00	45
No. 22	28·00	....	25·00	56	26·00	56
No. 23	.....	....	17·00	54	16·00	42
No. 24	27·00	46	27·00	60–54	27·00	54
No. 25	.....	....	23·50	....	23·50	....
No. 26	.....	....	21·00– 25·00	56	21·00– 25·00	56
No. 27	.....	....	24·50	56	22·00	56
No. 28	30·00	50	25·50	54	25·50	54
No. 29	18·00– 26·00	48	16·00– 22·00	45	19·00– 26·00	45
No. 30	.....	....	19·00	54	19·00	54
No. 31	21·60	54	22·00	54	25·00	54
No. 32	27·00	50	20·00– 25·00	50	19·50– 25·00	50
No. 33	.....	....	22·00	56	22·00	56
No. 34	25·00	48	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 35	27·00	60	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 36	.....	....	19·00– 26·00	48	19·00– 26·00	48
No. 37	26·60	54	18·00– 21·00	54	18·00– 21·00	54
No. 38	.....	....	19·00	54	19·00	48
No. 39	20·00	49	21·50	54	23·00	54
No. 40	.....	....	21·50	44	23·00	44
No. 41	25·00	48	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 42	29·00	48	26·50	48	26·50	48
No. 43	27·00	44	23·00	42	23·00	42
No. 44	30·00– 35·00	48	28·00– 32·00	48	28·00– 32·00	48
Bakers, cake—						
No. 1	.....	....	24·00	44	24·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	21·00	48	21·00	48
No. 3	22·00	43	19·00	56	21·00	56
No. 4	.....	....	16·80	56	19·60	56
No. 5	17·10	54	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 6	.....	....	20·00	54	18·00	53
No. 7	.....	....	25·00	54	25·00	54
No. 8	30·00	50	23·10	54	23·10	54
No. 9	.....	....	20·00	56	20·00	56
No. 10	.....	....	15·00	60	18·00	56
No. 11	30·00	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	25·00	50	26·00	50
No. 13	.....	....	27·00	52	27·00	52
No. 14	37·00	60	23·00	48	23·00	51
No. 15	.....	....	18·00	48	18·00	51
No. 16	24·00	48	15·00	48	17·00	48
No. 17	27·00	48	29·00	48	29·00	48
No. 18	.....	....	16·00	54	18·00	54
No. 19	38·00	48	32·00	48	32·00	48
No. 20	.....	....	22·00	54	23·00	54
No. 21	35·00	48	27·00	54	27·00	54
No. 22	.....	....	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 23	30·50	48	29·70	48	29·70	48
No. 24	.....	....	26·50	48	26·50	48
No. 25	36·00	48	27·75	48	27·75	48
No. 26	30·00	48	27·75	48	24·00– 27·75	48
No. 27	.....	....	28·75	48	24·00	48
Mixers—						
No. 1	29·00	54	26·00	54	26·00	50
No. 2	25·00	54	26·50	....	27·00	....
No. 3	.....	....	23·00	48	20·00	48
No. 4	18·00	54	22·50	....	19·25	....
No. 5	20·00	54	21·50	....	21·50	....
No. 6	25·00	54	25·50	....	24·00	....
No. 7	30·00	54	21·70	60	23·00	60
No. 8	30·00	54	30·00	60	30·00	60
No. 9	.....	....	28·00	60	28·00	60
No. 10	31·25	56	28·00	56	30·63	56
No. 11	35·00	54	25·00	50	28·00	50
No. 12	30·00	48	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 13	25·00	50	21·00	50	21·00	56

* None east of Manitoba.
† For "Bread and Cake", figures are for 1929 or 1930, rates for 1929 not being available in many cases.
‡ Not otherwise classified.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Con.*						
Mixers—Con.						
No. 14	18·00	54	21·00	50	21·00	50
No. 15	25·00	50	19·50	56	22·35	56
No. 16	25·00	54	24·00	54	24·00	54
No. 17	.....	....	25·50	54	27·50	54
No. 18	30·00	50	21·00	56	23·00	56
No. 19	32·00	54	28·00	54	25·50	54
No. 20	25·00	54	20·25	54	21·00	54
No. 21	.....	....	22·50	56	22·50	56
No. 22	30·00	54	26·00	54	28·00	54
No. 23	37·00	48	28·00	50	28·00	50
No. 24	28·00	50	24·00	50	24·00	50
No. 25	34·00	50	32·00	50	32·00	50
No. 26	27·50	50	24·00	48	24·00	51
No. 27	28·00	48	21·50	44	23·00	44
No. 28	32·00	48	28·00	48	28·00	50
No. 29	27·00	54	23·50	54	23·00	54
No. 30	33·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 31	34·50	48	31·40	48	31·40	48
No. 32	33·00	45	27·50	48	27·50	48
No. 33	33·00	48	28·25	48	29·25	48
No. 34	33·00	48	25·00	48	28·00	48
Bench workers—						
No. 1	22·00	54	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 2	23·00	54	22·50	....	25·00	....
No. 3	.....	....	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 4	24·00	54	15·00	48	16·00	48
No. 5	20·00	54	18·00	60	20·00	60
No. 6	24·00	51	19·00	60	20·00	60
No. 7	28·00	54	28·00	60	28·00	60
No. 8	24·00	54	22·00	56	23·00	56
No. 9	25·00	54	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 10	24·00	50	20·70	50	20·70	50
No. 11	20·00	58	17·00	56	15·00	56
No. 12	25·00	50	20·00	56	22·15	56
No. 13	.....	....	20·00–	60	21·00–	60
			25·00		26·00	
No. 14	25·00	50	20·00	56	20·00	56
No. 15	25·00	54	22·25	54	21·80	54
No. 16	.....	....	22·00	56	22·00	56
No. 17	36·00	48	27·50	50	27·50	50
No. 18	27·00	50	23·00	50	24·00	50
No. 19	28·00	48	17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 20	26·00	48	21·50	44	23·00	44
No. 21	22·50–	48	19·20	48	19·20	48
	30·00					
No. 22	.....	....	27·75	48	27·75	48
No. 23	30·50	48	27·75	48	27·75	48
No. 24	31·00	48	27·85	48	27·85	48
No. 25	31·00	48	27·75	48	27·75	48
No. 26	27·50–	45	26·00	48	26·00	48
	31·00					
No. 27	30·00	48	25·70	48	26·70	48
No. 28	30·00	48	21·00	48	22·20	48
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	22·00	54	17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 2	25·00	54	25·75	....	27·00	....
No. 3	30·00	54	19·00	42	19·00	48
No. 4	18·00	54	20·25	....	20·25	....
No. 5	20·00	54	20·00	....	24·00	....
No. 6	26·00	54	19·00	60	19·50	60
No. 7	25·00	54	25·00	60	25·00	60
No. 8	.....	....	22·00	60	22·00	60
No. 9	24·00	54	22·00	56	23·00	56
No. 10	26·00	50	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 11	26·00	50	19·00	50	19·00	56
No. 12	28·00	50	22·70	50	22·70	50
No. 13	18·00	50	18·60	56	19·40	56
No. 14	.....	....	20·00	54	21·00	54
No. 15	28·00	50	23·50	56	24·50	56
No. 16	27·00	50	21·25	54	21·25	54
No. 17	28·50	54	25·65	54	26·00	54
No. 18	.....	....	20·50	56	20·50	56
No. 19	.....	....	30·00	50	30·00	50
No. 20	30·00	54	30·00	54	31·00	54
No. 21	35·00	48	28·00	50	28·00	50
No. 22	.....	....	22·00	54	25·00	50
No. 23	30·00	50	25·00	50	25·00	50
Oven tenders—Conc.						
No. 24	30·00	50	28·00	50	28·00	50
No. 25	24·00	48	20·00	50	20·00	51
No. 26	25·00	48	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 27	27·00	48	22·00	44	23·00	44
No. 28	32·00	48	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 29	27·00	48	21·50	54	23·00	54
No. 30	33·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 31	33·50	48	31·40	48	31·40	48
No. 32	33·00	44	30·50	48	30·50	48
No. 33	28·50	45	26·50	48	26·50	48
No. 34	33·00	48	28·25	48	29·25	48
Helpers—						
No. 1	16·30	55	12·00–	44–	12·00–	44–
			15·00	48	15·00	48
No. 2	12·00–	54	14·00	54	14·00	50
	18·00					
No. 3†	8·00–	54	8·00–	54	8·00–	43
	13·00		11·00		11·00	
No. 4	.....	....	15·00	....	16·25	....
No. 5	15·00	54	19·75	54	19·75	....
No. 6	16·00	54	12·00–	....	12·00–	....
			23·00		23·00	
No. 7	.....	....	14·50	....	15·50	....
No. 8	17·00	48	17·00	48	14·00	48
No. 9†	10·00	50	11·00	45	11·00	45
No. 10	21·00	54	14·00	60	12·50	60
No. 11	.....	....	12·00	60	15·00	60
No. 12	19·00	54	18·00	60	18·00	60
No. 13	.....	....	10·00–	60	10·00–	60
			22·00		22·00	
No. 14	18·00	54	18·00	54	20·00	....
No. 15	18·00	54	16·00	54	17·00	54
No. 16	22·00	50	18·00	50	18·00	50
No. 17	.....	....	11·52	48	11·52	48
No. 18	24·00	56	21·72	50	21·75	50
No. 19	18·00	54	17·00	48	18·00	50
No. 20	12·00–	50	14·00–	50	16·00–	56
	18·00		20·00		20·00	
No. 21†	.....	....	13·00	44	13·00	44
No. 22	18·00	50	16·50	56	18·00	56
No. 23	20·00	54	19·00	54	21·00	54
No. 24	.....	....	22·00	60	21·00	60
No. 25	21·00	54	18·00	50–	18·00	54
				54		
No. 26	23·00	54	20·00	54	20·00	54
No. 27	25·00	50	17·35	....	17·20	....
No. 28†	.....	....	14·40	48	12·50	48
No. 29	25·00	50	23·10	54	23·10	54
No. 30	16·00	54	17·20	54	19·00	54
No. 31	.....	....	19·15	54	17·45	54
No. 32	.....	....	17·00	56	17·00	56
No. 33	15·00	54	18·00	54	20·00	54
No. 34†	.....	....	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 35	30·00	48	20·00–	50	21·00–	50
			25·00		25·00	
No. 36	24·00	50	20·00	50	22·00	50
No. 37†	.....	....	13·00	48	14·00	48
No. 38	.....	....	20·00	52	20·00	52
No. 39	26·00	50	21·00	48	22·00	48
No. 40	22·50	50	20·00	48	20·00	51
No. 41	22·00	48	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 42	27·50–	48	23·30–	48	23·30–	48
	30·00		25·00		25·00	
No. 43	.....	....	19·00	48	19·00	48
No. 44	18·00	45	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 45	27·00	48	23·70	48	24·10	48
Packers and wrappers–						
No. 1†	.....	....	12·00	....	12·00	....
No. 2	18·50	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 3	18·00	54	15·00	....	15·00	....
No. 4	18·00	54	13·00	....	13·00	....
No. 5	.....	....	14·00	48	14·50	48
No. 6	30·00	54	30·00	60	25·00	60
No. 7	25·00	54	20·50	60	20·25	60
No. 8	.....	....	13·75–	60	10·00–	60
			18·00		25·00	
No. 9	18·00	50	16·50	56	18·00	56
No. 10	.....	....	17·50	56	17·50	56
No. 11	.....	....	21·00	54	21·00	54
No. 12	.....	....	21·25	50	21·25	54

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Concluded*						
Packers and wrappers —Conc.						
No. 13	23·00	54	20·85	54	20·75	54
No. 14	.....	....	21·50	54	22·50	54
No. 15	.....	....	22·00	48	18·00	50
No. 16	27·50	56	21 00	50	19·00	50
No. 17	24·00	50	20·00	50	20 00	50
No. 18	15·00	50	15·00	48	15·00	48
No. 19	.....	....	23·30	48	24·30	48
Cake wrappers, female						
No. 1	.....	....	9·00	50	9·00	50
No. 2	.....	....	10 50	48	10·50	48
No. 3	11·00	44	11 50	46	12·25	46
No. 4	.....	....	13·50	48	13·50	48
No. 5	12·50	44	13·15	48	13·15	48
No. 6	.....	....	13·45	44	13·25	44
No. 7	12·00– 15 00	44	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 8	15 00	48	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 9	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 10	12 00	50	13 00	48	13·00	45
No. 11	12 50	48	12 50	54	12·50	54
No. 12	10 00– 15·00	48	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 13	.....	....	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 14	.....	....	12 50– 15 00	48	12·50– 15·00	48
No. 15	15·00	48	15 00	48	15 00	48
No. 16	12·00– 15·00	48	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 17	12·75	48	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 18	.....	....	12·75	54	14·00	54
No. 19	.....	....	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 20	14·00	48	14·00	30– 36	14·00	30
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	24·00	55	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 2	18·50	50	21·00	48	22·00	48
No. 3	.....	....	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 4	24·75	54	18·00– 25 00 26·00	....	18·00– 26 00 23·00	....
No. 5	24·00	54	15·00– 26·00	....	18·00 23·00	....
No. 6	20·00	54	24·00	....	24·00	....
No. 7	27·00	54	23·00	....	23·00	....
No. 8	26·00	54	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 9	25·00	54	20 50	60	20 50	60
No. 10	.....	....	18 00	60	18·00	60
No. 11	25·00– 40·00	54	24·00	60	24·00	60
No. 12	.....	....	20·00	60	20·00	60
No. 13	.....	....	15 00	60	16·00	60
No. 14	21·00	58	17 00	58	17·00	58
No. 15	18·00	44	15 00– 18 00	50	15·00– 18 00	54
No. 16	24·00	54	15 50– 37·60	54	15 00– 38 58	..
No. 17	21·00– 25 00	54	22 00– 32·00	54	22 00– 32 00	54
No. 18	27·00	54	19·00– 35 00	54	19·00– 35 00	54
No. 19	25·00	50	20 00– 22 50	50	20 00– 22·50	50
No. 20	.....	....	18 00	54	19·00	54
No. 21	23·00	48	20 00	54	21·00	54
No. 22	.....	....	14·00	42	14 00	42
No. 23	24·50	48	23·50	55	28·75	....
No. 24	30·00	56	27·03	56	27·03	56
No. 25	22·00	50	15·00	55	15·00– 18·00	48
No. 26	24·00	50	20·70	50	20·70	50
No. 27	.....	....	12·00– 17·00	....	12·00– 17·00	...
No. 28	30·00	....	23·00	45	25·00	45
No. 29	.....	....	12·00– 23·00	....	13·00– 24·00	...
No. 30	25·00	50	22·35	56	23·20	56
No. 31	22·00– 30·00	50	23·25	56	24·35	56

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Deliverymen—Conc.						
No. 32	31·00	54	23·00	54	24·00	48
No. 33	.....	....	20·00– 27·80	48	16·00– 30 00	48
No. 34	.....	....	24·20	....	27·00	....
No. 35	.....	....	20·00	54	21·00	54
No. 36	.....	....	23·00	56	23·00	56
No. 37	27·00	50	28·65	....	24·00– 29·00	....
No. 38	.....	....	27·10	....	27·25	....
No. 39	23·50	54	25·70	50– 60	23·05	50– 60
No. 40	25 00– 35 00	....	23·00	48	23·00	48
No. 41	30·95	....	27·05	50	27·24	50
No. 42	.....	....	17·00	40	17·00	40
No. 43	24·00	48	23·00	48	23·00	51
No. 44	.....	....	15·00	48	18·00	48
No. 45	22·00	48	22·00	48	22·80	48
No. 46	20·00– 25·00	60	15·00	56	15·00	48
No. 47	21·50	48	22·00	48	22·00	48
No. 48	24·00	44	19·50– 26 00	44	19·00– 23·00	44
No. 49	20·00	48	19·50	48	19·50	48
No. 50	20 00	48	21·00	54	21·00	54
No. 51	26·00	50	21 00– 23·00	54	21·00– 23·00	54
No. 52	27·00	40	20·00	40	23·00	40
No. 53	27·50	48	24·50– 34·00	48	24·50– 35 00	48
No. 54	25·50	18	24·50	48	24·50	48
No. 55	26·00	48	24·50	54	24·50	54
No. 56	17 50– 31 50	48	26·00	48– 54	26·00	48– 54
No. 57	26·00	48	21·80– 29·00	48	23·00– 31·00	48
No. 58	.....	....	16·50– 28·00	54	18·00– 27·50	54
No. 59	25·00– 27·00	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 60	25·00	48	21·60	48	21·60– 24·00	48
BISCUITS						
Mixers—						
No. 1	17·25	50	17·50	50	14·00	40
No. 2	18·00	46½	20·00	46¾	21·00	47
No. 3	21·00	59	19·25	55	19·25	55
No. 4	24·00	55	23·50	55	24·00	48
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	55	16·80	48
No. 6	30·00	48	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 7	27·50	55	20·40	48	21·50	50
No. 8	18·15	46½	18·25	48	16·25	50
No. 9	26·00	45½	19·10	48	19·45	48
No. 10	24·00	44	23·40	45	23·40	45
No. 11	30·00	44	27·00	45	30·00	45
No. 12	16·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 13	.....	....	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 14	.....	....	35·00	42½	38·50	46
No. 15	31·00	47½	23·80	47½	23·80	47½
Machine operators—						
No. 1	17·25	50	17·50	50	13·20	40
No. 2	21·00	46¾	20·00	46¾	21·00	47
No. 3	18·00	59	17·60	55	17·60	55
No. 4	20·00	55	18·00	55	17·50	48
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	55	15·80	48
No. 6	24·30	54	22·00	50	17·60	40
No. 7	26·25	55	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 8	19·15	42½	20·15	48	23·00	46
No. 9	28·00	44	22·00	45	22·00	45
No. 10	35·00	44	26·10	45	26·10	45
No. 11	18·00	45½	17·75	48	17·90	48
No. 12	.....	....	19·35	45	19·35	45
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	12·00	46¾	11·00	46¾	12·00	47
No. 2	18·00	59	17·60	55	14·85	55
No. 3	22·00	55	18·00– 21.50	55	14·40– 17·75	48
No. 4	.....	....	16·50	55	14·40	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BISCUITS—*Concluded*						
Oven tenders—Conc.						
No. 5	20·00	55	13·80	47	14·50	50
No. 6	15·25	42½	21·60	48	22·50	50
No. 7	29·00	44	29·25	45	29·25	45
No. 8	20·00	44	24·75	45	24·75	45
No. 9	23·00	45½	17·75	48	17·90	48
No. 10	25·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 11	.....	....	19·35	45	19·35	45
No. 12	.....	....	24·30	47½	24·30	47½
No. 13	27·00	47½	25·00	42½	25·00	42½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	8·20	50	11·00	50	8·80	40
No. 2	12·00	46½	10·00	46½	10·00	47
No. 3	7·20–8·40	59	9·90	55	9·90	55
No. 4	11·00	60	12·65	55	12·50	48
No. 5	.....	....	11·60	55	11·60	48
No. 6	10·80	54	10·00	50	8·00	40
No. 7	10·00	50	11·00	50	11·45	52
No. 8	11·45	40	10·80	45	10·80	45
No. 9	11·75	41½	12·00	50	11·50	45
No. 10	10·45–13·75	44	12·60	45	12·60	45
No. 11	10·00–14·00	44	12·60	45	12·60	45
No. 12	12·50	45½	13·90	48	13·90	48
No. 13	.....	....	10·00–13·75	55	14·30	55
No. 14	11·00	46½	12·00	46½	12·00	46½
No. 15	.....	....	12·15	45	12·15	45
No. 16	.....	....	11·40	42½	11·40	42½
No. 17	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
Shippers—						
No. 1	17·25	50	19·50	50	24·00	40
No. 2	19·00	46½	18·00	46¾	19·00	47
No. 3	15·00	59	14·00	55	14·00	55
No. 4	23·00	55	22·00	55	22·00	48
No. 5	18·00	55	13·75	55	12·50	48
No. 6	20·00	55	18·10	50	18·00	50
No. 7	30·00	49½	24·75	49½	24·75	49½
No. 8	.....	....	28·85	46	28·85	46
No. 9	25·00	47½	22·50	47½	23·00	47½
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16·00	46½	16·00	47
No. 2	10·00–12·50	55	10·00–12·60	55	8·15–11·00	48
No. 3	18·90	54	18·00	50	10·40	40
No. 4	17·60	55	14·00	50	15·00	50
No. 5	10·00	30	12·00–18·00	48	12·50–18·50	50
No. 6	19·00	44	19·35	45	19·35	45
No. 7	18·00	44	18·00	45	18·00	45
No. 8	17·00	45½	16·30	48	16·65	48
No. 9	.....	....	18·00	60	20·00–25·00	60
No. 10	14·00	49½	13·85	49½	15·00	49½
No. 11	.....	....	12·50	42½	12·50	42½
No. 12	16·00–22·00	47½	19·00	47½	19·00	47½
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	20·00	46½	20·00	46½	20·00	47
No. 2	18·00	59	16·50	55	16·75	55
No. 3	15·00–18·00	55	16·00–20·00	55	16·00–21·00	48
No. 4	23·50	55	17·00–21·00	60	15·50–19·25	55
No. 5	22·00	50	18·00	50	18·00	50
No. 6	26·25	44	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 7	20·00	45½	18·65	48	19·65	48
No. 8	.....	....	21·00	46	21·00	46

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY						
Candy makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	18·25	48	16·75	44
No. 2	21·00–27·50	59	19·80	55	19·80	55
No. 3	25·00	50	21·00	48	21·00	48
No. 4	21·00	50	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 5	24·00	49½	18·30	49½	18·30	49½
No. 6	19·50	50–60	15·95–19·80	55	13·45–19·20	48
No. 7	18·00–28·00	55	18·00–25·00	55	16·55–21·85	48
No. 8	16·00	54	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 9	19·00–25·00	55	10·00–16·00	40	12·00–19·20	48
No. 10	23·75	54	18·00	50	14·40	40
No. 11	22·00	55	22·50	50	20·00–25·50	50–52
No. 12	17·25–28·50	47–53	20·00–28·00	50–60	22·90–28·80	52–64
No. 13	25·00	45	18·00	44½	17·50	44½
No. 14	20·00	46½	22·85	46½	22·45	46½
No. 15	23·50	46½	25·00	46½	26·00	46½
No. 16	16·00–24·00	49	16·00–25·00	49	16·00–30·00	49
No. 17	25·00	49½	18·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 18	.....	....	23·40	47½	24·00	47½
No. 19	.....	....	19·50	49	18·50	46
Chocolate dippers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	55	13·45	48	12·30	44
No. 2	8·40–9·05	59	10·25	55	9·90	55
No. 3	9·00	50	9·00	48	9·00	48
No. 4	20·00	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 5	15·00	44	12·30	44	12·30	44
No. 6	13·00	55	9·20	40	12·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	12·00	48	12·50	48
No. 8	12·95	54	11·00	50	8·80	40
No. 9	13·50	45	12·50	44½	12·50	44½
No. 10	15·35	46½	15·10	46½	15·45	46½
No. 11	16·50	46½	15·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 12	15·00	49	15·00	46½	14·00	46½
No. 13	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
No. 14	.....	....	15·50	38½	13·50	36½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	54	12·00	48	11·45	44
No. 2	7·20	59	9·35	55	9·90	55
No. 3	12·00	50	10·00	48	10·00	48
No. 4	8·00	50	8·00	48	8·00	48
No. 5	11·00	44	10·10	44	10·10	44
No. 6	14·00	44	13·20	44	11·45	44
No. 7	18·00	50	14·95	48	15·35	48
No. 8	12·00	55	9·20	40	11·00	48
No. 9	10·80–12·95	54	10·00	50	8·80	40
No. 10	10·00	50	11·00	50	11·45	52
No. 11	13·00	45	12·50	44½	12·50	44½
No. 12	15·80	46½	14·95	46½	14·30	46½
No. 13	18·60	46½	18·60	46½	17·65	46½
No. 14	12·30	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 15	15·25	46½	15·00	46½	14·00	46½
No. 16	12·50	49	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 17	11·00	46½	12·00	46½	12·00	46½
No. 18	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
No. 19	.....	....	12·00	49	13·00	37½
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	18·50	50	17·75	48	16·25	44
No. 2	15·00	59	14·00	55	14·00	55
No. 3	18·00	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 4	27·50	54	23·00	50	24·00	50
No. 5	18·00	55	13·75	55	12·50	48
No. 6	15·00	55	12·00	40	12·50	48
No. 7	20·00	55	18·10	50	18·00	50
No. 8	23·25	49½	22·50	46½	24·00	46½
No. 9	21·70	49½	22·00	49½	22·00	49½
No. 10	22·00	46½	22·00	46½	17·00	46½
No. 11	20·00–28·00	49	20·00–25·00	49	20·00–25·00	49
No. 12	30·00	49½	24·75	49½	24·75	49½
No. 13	25·00	47½	22·50	49½	23·00	47½
No. 14	.....	....	18·50	47½	21·00	49½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY—*Concluded*						
Labourers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	16·30	55	15·85	48	14·50	44
No. 2	15·00	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 3	14·00	50	11·00	48	11·00	48
No. 4	15·00–18·00	49½	15·00	49½	15·00	49½
No. 5	.....	....	20·40	50	19·50	50
No. 6	16·20	54	13·00	50	13·20	40
No. 7	17·60	55	14·00	50	15·00	50
No. 8	20·90	46½	22·60	46½	21·55	46½
No. 9	18·00–27·00	49½	22·00	49½	22·00	49½
No. 10	.....	....	18·00	46½	18·00	46½
No. 11	14·00–16·00	49½	12·35–16·00	49½	12·35–16·35	49½
No. 12	22·00	47½	15·20–19·00	47½	15·20–19·00	47½
No. 13	.....	....	12·50	37½	14·00	48
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	55	10·55	48	9·70	44
No. 2	8·00	44	10·10	44	10·10	44
No. 3	7·00	44	8·00	44	8·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	10·85	48	11·00	48
No. 5	10·20–15·10	42–49	7·35–11·45	42–52	11·00–14·85	55
No. 6	12·50	46½	8·00–12·50	46½	8·00–12·50	46½
No. 7	14·25	46½	14·00	46½	15·00	46½
No. 8	.....	....	10·25–14·85	46½	10·40–14·60	46½
No. 9	.....	....	11.00	40	11·50	54
MEAT PRODUCTS	hour		hour		hour	
Stockyard men—						
No. 1	·35–·45	*55	·36–·48	47½	·36–·48	47½
No. 2	·334	60	·36	50	·36	50
No. 3	.....	....	·35	48	·28	48
No. 4	·45	55	·40	55	·40	55
No. 5	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 6	·45	58	·56	48	·56	48
No. 7	.....	....	·47	48–55	·47	45–50
No. 8	·417	48	·46	48	·47	48
No. 9	.....	....	·46	54	·46	54
No. 10	·45	49	·57	48	·57	45
No. 11	·45	48	·54	48	·54	48
No. 12	.....	....	·49	48	·49	48
Slaughterers—						
No. 1	·57	50	·49	48	·50	48
No. 2	·45–·60	55	·46–·64	47½	·53–·64	47½
No. 3	·40–·50	55	·36–·53	47½	·39–·53	47½
No. 4	·55	40	·60	50	·60	50
No. 5	·55	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 6	.....	....	·47–·57	44	·47–·57	48
No. 7	·40–·50	55	·50	55	·50	55
No. 8	·60	50	·56	50	·56	50
No. 9	·55	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 10	·47	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 11	·52	48	·545	48	·545	48
No. 12	·40–·55	48	·45–·69	48	·48–·70	48
No. 13	·40	50	·45	50	·45	54
No. 14	·40–·70	48	·47–·69	48	·47–·70	48
No. 15	·43–·53	48	·45–·65	48	·56	48
No. 16	.....	....	·55	48–54	·55	48–54
No. 17	.....	....	·465	54	·50	54
No. 18	·40–·55	49	·57	48	·57	45
No. 19	·44–·63	50	·45–·65	48	·45–·65	48
Hide Trimmers—						
No. 1	·35–·40	55	·39–·42	47½	·39–·42	47½
No. 2	·30–·45	40	·35	50	·36	50
No. 3	·45	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 4	.....	....	·36	52	·36	53½
No. 5	·59	54	·67	50	·67	50
No. 6	·33–·40	55	·45–·52	48–55	·45–·52	45–50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Hide trimmers—Conc.						
No. 7	·425	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 8	.....	....	·525	48–54	·525	48–54
No. 9	.....	....	·465	54	·465	54
No. 10	·40	49	·52–·57	48	·57	45
No. 11	·465	50	·50	48	·50	48
General butchers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·38–·47	48	·38–·47	48
No. 2	·30	40	·35–·40	50	·36–·40	50
No. 3	·40	45	·45	50	·47	50
No. 4	·39	50	·37–·50	48	·37–·50	48
No. 5	.....	....	·40–·52	55	·40–·52	55
No. 6	·35–·54	50	·42–·57	50	·42–·57	50
No. 7	·49	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 8	.....	....	·55	41	·55	46½
No. 9	.....	....	·45–·54	48	·45–·54	48
No. 10	·35–·60	55	·47–·66	48–55	·47–·66	45–50
No. 11	·45	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 12	.....	....	·55	48–54	·55	48
No. 13	.....	....	·475	48–54	·475	54
No. 14	·38–·70	54	·45–·77	48	·43–·77	48
No. 15	.....	....	·465	54	·465	54
No. 16	·40–·50	49	·60	48	·63	45
No. 17	·75	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 18	.....	....	·50	48	·50	48
Boners—						
No. 1	·40	45	·40–·43	50	·40	50
No. 2	·35	55	·40	55	·40–·50	55
No. 3	·38	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 4	·50	48	·62	48	·62	48
No. 5	.....	....	·52	50	·52	54
No. 6	·45–·55	48	·525	48	·565	48
No. 7	·35	55	·45–·50	48–55	·45–·50	45–50
No. 8	·40–·48	48	·49	48	·47–·55	48
No. 9	.....	....	·45	54	·45	54
No. 10	·50	49	·59	48	·59	45
No. 11	·44	50	·50	48	·50	48
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·40	47½	·40	47½
No. 2†	·16	50	·24	48	·24	48
No. 3	·45	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 4	·48	55	·40	55	·40	55
No. 5	·58	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 6	·33	48	·495	48	·495	48
No. 7	·45	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 8†	.....	....	·38	48	·38	48
No. 9	·25	44	·48	48–55	·48	45–50
No. 10	·50	48	·47–·60	48	·47–·60	48
Curers and cellarmen—						
No. 1	·35	45	·35	50	·36	50
No. 2	·40	55	·39	47½	·42	47½
No. 3	·50	50	·45	48	·45	48
No. 4	·50	55	·40	55	·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·375	44	·375	46
No. 6	·45–·55	55	·40–·55	55	·50	55
No. 7	·45	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 8	·56	50	·54	50	·54	50
No. 9	·52	48	·655	48	·655	48
No. 10	·48	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 11	·35–·44	48	·45–·55	48	·48–·55	48
No. 12	·30–·35	54	·45	50	·45	50
No. 13	·40–·45	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 14	·30–·40	55	·45–·53	48–55	·47–·53	45–50
No. 15	·45	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 16	·425	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 17	.....	....	·45	48–54	·45	48–54
No. 18	·37–·45	54	·45–·52	48	·45–·52	48
No. 19	.....	....	·45	54	·45	54
No. 20	·45	49	·56	48	·56	45
No. 21	·44–·50	50	·45–·50	48	·45–·50	48
No. 22	·40–·50	48	·425	48	·425	48

* 1930. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS —*Continued*						
Casing makers, male—						
No. 1	·35–·45	55	·42	47½	·42	47½
No. 2†	·25	55	·26	47½	·26	47½
No. 3	·30	40	·35	50	·36	50
No. 4	·33	50	·39	48	·39	48
No. 5	·50	55	·35	50	·35	50
No. 6			·37–·47	44	·37–·50	39
No. 7	·52	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 8	·40–·43	50	·44	50	·46	50
No. 9	·42	48	·535	48	·535	48
No. 10†	·30	48	·39	48	·39	48
No. 11	·35–·52	48	·45–·59	48	·48–·59	48
No. 12†	·26–·34	48	·34–·39	48	·34–·38	48
No. 13	·40–·45	48	·48	48	·49	48
No. 14	·35	54	·49	50	·49	54
No. 15	·40	55	·48	48–55	·48	45–50
No. 16	·40	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 17			·50	48–54	·50	48–54
No. 18			·45	54	·45	54
No. 19	·37–·40	54	·45–·48	48	·45–·48	48
No. 20	·40	49	·545	48	·545	45
No. 21	·44	50	·45–·52	48	·45–·52	48
No. 22			·40	48	·40	48
Sausage cutters, male—						
No. 1	·40	55	·46	47½	·46	47½
No. 2	·35	55	·42	47½	·42	47½
No. 3†	·25	55	·26	47½	·26	47½
No. 4	·50	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 5	·30	50	·42	50	·41	50
No. 6	·45	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 7	·30	54	·47	50	·47	54
No. 8	·40	48	·51	48	·51	48
No. 9†	·27	48	·36	48	·36	48
No. 10	·41	48	·47	48	·505	48
Sausage makers, male—						
No. 1	·30–·40	45	·35	50	·36	50
No. 2			·37–·46	48	·37–·46	48
No. 3			·34	50	·36	57
No. 4			·475	45	·475	42
No. 5	·50	55	·45	55	·50	55
No. 6	·35–·59	48	·45–·59	48	·48–·55	48
No. 7	·375	54	·49	50	·49	50
No. 8	·35–·50	50	·45–·52	48–55	·45–·52	45–50
No. 9			·50	48–52	·50	48–52
No. 10			·45	54	·45	54
No. 11	·44–·50	48	·475	48	·50	48
No. 12			·50	48	·50	48
Sausage makers, female—						
No. 1			·25	48	·25	48
No. 2	·26–·34	48	·34–·44	48	·34–·42	48
No. 3			·38	48	·38	48
No. 4			·36	48	·36	48
No. 5			·286	48	·30	48
No. 6	·32	44	·35	48	·35	48
No. 7	·30	48	·30–·35	48	·30–·35	48
Lard makers, male—						
No. 1	·367	60	·35	50	·36	50
No. 2	·35	55	·37–·40	47½	·36–·40	47½
No. 3	·38	50	·35–·45	48	·37–·45	48
No. 4	·55	55	·35	60	·35	60
No. 5			·30	50	·34	57½
No. 6			·395	55	·395	44
No. 7	·45	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 8	·42	50	·43	50	·43	50
No. 9	·44	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 10	·35–·50	48	·45–·64	48	·48–·62	48
No. 11	·40	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 12			·45	50	·45	54
No. 13	·425	55	·50	48–55	·525	45–50
Lard makers, male— Conc.						
No. 14			·45	48–54	·45	48–54
No. 15	·275	54	·50	48	·55	48
No. 16			·465	54	·465	54
No. 17			·45	48	·45	48
No. 18	·50	48	·50	48	·50	48
Lard makers, female—						
No. 1	·25	55	·26	47½	·26	47½
No. 2	·29	48	·375	48	·375	48
No. 3	·26–·34	48	·34–·39	48	·34–·39	48
No. 4	·25	48	·36	48	·36	48
No. 5			·36	44	·36	44
No. 6			·36	44–48	·36	44–48
No. 7			·37	44	·37	44
No. 8			·286	48	·286	48
No. 9	·31		·43	48	·43	45
No. 10	·275		·35	48	·35	48
Fertilizers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·40	47½	·40	47½
No. 2	·35	55	·36	47½	·36	47½
No. 3	·50	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 4	·42	50	·38	50	·40	50
No. 5			·46	48	·46	48
No. 6	·45	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 7	·40	60	·48	50	·45	54
No. 8	·45–·50	48	·45–·52	48	·47	48
No. 9			·45	48–54	·50	48–54
No. 10	·40	54	·555	48	·555	48
No. 11	·375	54	·45	48	·45	48
No. 12	·35–·45	49	·565	48	·565	48
No. 13	·44	50	·50	48	·50	48
Coolers and freezers—						
No. 1	·33	45	·35	50	·36	50
No. 2	·40	50	·44	50	·48	50
No. 3	·35–·47	55	·41	47½	·41	47½
No. 4			·375	48	·37–·40	48
No. 5	·47	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 6			·46	50	·46	50
No. 7	·35–·55	48	·45–·54	48	·48–·53	48
No. 8	·40	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 9	·425	60	·47	50	·47	54
No. 10	·30–·40	55	·45–·52	48–55	·48–·52	45–50
No. 11	·40–·47	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 12	·37–·45	54	·50	48	·50	48
No. 13			·475	54	·475	54
Packers—						
No. 1	·36	50	·36	47½	·37	47½
No. 2			·34–·46	50	·34–·44	40
No. 3	·40	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 4	·35	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 5	·54	50	·46	50	·46	50
No. 6	·42	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 7†	·29	48	·385	48	·385	48
No. 8	·35–·42	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 9†			·36	48	·36	48
No. 10	·375	55	·47	48–55	·47	45–50
No. 11†	·25	44	·36	44–48	·36	44–48
No. 12	·60	50	·45	48	·45	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	·20–·30	60	·36	55	·40	50
No. 2	·40–·45	55	·36–·46	47½	·36–·46	47½
No. 3	·40	50	·44	48	·44	48
No. 4	·40	50	·37	48	·37	48
No. 5	·45	55	·30–·35	55	·30	55
No. 6			·375	55	·375	50
No. 7			·35–·50	55	·35–·50	55
No. 8	·43	50	·43	50	·43	50
No. 9	·45	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 10			·40	50	·40	50
No. 11	·45	48	·63	48	·50–·63	48

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 12	·35	55	·45--·50	48--55	·45--·50	45--50
No. 13	·46	48	·45	48	·47	48
No. 14	·50	54	·505	48	·525	48
No. 15	.....	.....	·45	54	·45	54
No. 16	·40--·48	48	·55	48	·55	45
No. 17	·50--·60	50	·58	48	·58	48
No. 18	·50	48	·45	48	·45	48
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	·367	60	·37	60	·42	55
No. 2	·36--·40	60	·46	47½	·46	47½
No. 3	·36	60	·46	48	·46	48
No. 4	·527	55	·454	55	·50	55
No. 5	·384	60	·48	48	·48	48
No. 6	·50	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·48	48	·625	48	·60	48
No. 8	·54--·73	48	·65	48	·65	48
No. 9	·35	60	·52	50	·52	50
No. 10	·48	48	·59	48	·59	48
No. 11	·30--·50	60	·54	48--55	·56	45--50
No. 12	.....	....	·52	48--50	·50--·56	48--50
No. 13	·50	54	·63	48	·63	48
No. 14	.....	....	·51	54	·51	54
No. 15	·53	49	·62	48	·62	48
No. 16	·535	50	·55	48	·55	48
No. 17	·50	48	·45	48	·49	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·64	48	·64	48
No. 2	·483	56	·445	56	·47	56
No. 3	·535	56	·57	48	·675	48
No. 4	·44	56	·52	48	·52	48
No. 5	·75	60	·60	50	·70	50
No. 6	.....	....	·444	56	·444	56
No. 7	·50	56	·52	50	·52	50
No. 8	·62--·73	48	·805	48	·805	48
No. 9	.....	....	·41	70	·44	65
No. 10	·61--·64	48	·835	48	·835	48
No. 11	·535	56	·63	50	·63	50
No. 12	·75	48	·90	48	·90	48
No. 13	·73	48	·75	48	·75	48
No. 14	·675	56	·77	48	·77	48
No. 15	·745	48	·77	48	·77	48
No. 16	.....	....	·65	48	·65	48
No. 17	·58	49	·715	48	·715	48
No. 18	·60	48	·525	48	·60	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·42	56	·357	56	·41	56
No. 2	·42	56	·48	48	·48	48
No. 3	·54	84	·47	48	·47	48
No. 4	·583	60	·35	55	·35	55
No. 5	·545	55	·545	55	·545	55
No. 6	·42	56	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·45--·56	48	·645	48	·645	48
No. 8	·40--·46	48	·665	48	·665	48
No. 9	·446	56	·54	50	·54	50
No. 10	·40	48	·605	48	·605	48
No. 11	·45	60	·505	48--55	·505	48--54
No. 12	·425	56	·61	48	·61	48
No. 13	.....	....	·575	48	·575	48
No. 14	·475	48	·525	48	·525	48
No. 15	·40	60	·56	48	·56	48
No. 16	·50--·70	48	·56	48	·56	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	48	·35	48
No. 2	·35	50	·35	50	·37	50
No. 3	·35--·40	55	·36--·44	47½	·36--·42	47½
No. 4	.....	....	·35--·45	48	·35--·45	48
No. 5	.....	....	·34--·42	50	·34--·42	42
No. 6	·38	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 7	·42	48	·535	48	·535	48
No. 8	·35--·40	60	·45	50	·45	48
No. 9	·375	48	·465	48	·465	48
No. 10	·35	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 11	·30--·37	55	·45	48--55	·47	45--50
No. 12	·40	....	·515	48	·545	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS						
Wash-house men—						
No. 1	20·00	47	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 2	21·00	50	21·00	48	22·00	48
No. 3	22·50	56	21·00	50	21·00	50
No. 4	21·00	60	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 5	31·50	70	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 6	21·00	60	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 7	19·25	55	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	18·00	60	24·00	60	24·00	60
No. 9	21·50	54	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 10	28·00	48	28·00	48	28·00	48
No. 11	29·00	48	33·00	48	33·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	25·50	49	25·50	44
No. 13	21·00	45	25·50	45--50	25·50	45
No. 14	24·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 15	24·50	50	26·50	49	26·50	44
No. 16	.....	....	25·50	49	25·50	49
No. 17	20·00	50	25·50	50	25·50	50
No. 18	26·75	48	26·45	49	27·50	49
No. 19	27·00--30·00	60	27·55	50	25·40	50
No. 20	24·00	53	22·50	53	22·50	53
No. 21	24·00--27·00	53	26·00	47	26·00	47
No. 22	24·75	55	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 23	31·50	44	31·50	44	31·50	44
No. 24	36·00	48	35·75	44	35·75	44
No. 25	29·50	48	29·50	44	31·50	44
Cellarmen—						
No. 1	20·00	47	16·00	44	17·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20·00	45	20·00	45
No. 3	22·00	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 4	22·00	49½	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 5	24·00	60	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 6	19·25	55	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 7	20·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 8	24·25	54	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 9	22·00	45	25·50	45--50	25·50	45
No. 10	22·50	50	20·70--22·45	44	21·55	44
No. 11	30·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 12	.....	....	25·50	49	25·50	44
No. 13	.....	....	26·45	49	26·40	44
No. 14	24·50	50	26·50	49	26·50	44
No. 15	.....	....	25·50	49	25·50	49
No. 16	18·50--21·50	50	25·50	50	25·50	50
No. 17	26·75	48	26·45	49	27·50	49
No. 18	27·00--36·00	60	32·40	50	27·55	50
No. 19	25·00	53	24·50	53	24·50	53
No. 20	22·00	53	20·00	53	20·00	53
No. 21	26·00	53	26·00	47	26·00	47
No. 22	33·00	55	26·40	44	22·00--28·60	44
No. 23	36·00	50	35·90	50	35·90	50
No. 24	31·50	44	31·50	44	31·50	44
No. 25	29·50	48	29·50	44	31·50	44
No. 26	29·50	48	29·50	44	31·50	44
No. 27	29·50	48	29·50	44	31·50	44
No. 28	36·00	48	31·50	44	31·50	44
Kettlemen—						
No. 1	20·00	50	17·50	48	16·00	48
No. 2	38·50	70	29·50	50	29·50	50
No. 3	20·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 4	24·25	54	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 5	23·00	45	25·50	45--50	25·50	45
No. 6	27·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 7	30·00	50	36·50	49	36·50	44
No. 8	21·00	50	25·50	50	25·50	50
No. 9	30·00	53	30·00	47	30·00	47
No. 10	.....	....	18·00	53	22·00	53
No. 11	33·00	55	24·20	44	26·40	44
No. 12	33·00	44	33·00	44	33·00	44
No. 13	33·75	45	36·55	45	36·55	45
No. 14	34·00	48	34·00	44	36·00	44
No. 15	30·00	48	29·50	44	31·50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS —*Concluded*						
Bottlers, machine—						
No. 1	19·00	50	23·00	48	23·00	48
No. 2	25·00	49½	18·00	44	16·50–18·00	44
No. 3	24·75	55	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 4	18·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 5	25·50	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 6	24·50	50	26·45	49	26·40	44
No. 7	24·50	50	26·50	49	26·50	44
No. 8	18·00–22·00	50	25·50	50	25·50	50
No. 9	30·00	54	24·50	49	25·50	49
No. 10	30·00	60	27·55	50	27·55	50
No. 11	26·00	53	25·50	53	25·50	53
No. 12	25·00	53	23·50	47	23·50	47
No. 13	24·75	55	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 14	33·35	44	33·00	44	33·00	44
No. 15	31·00	45	31·00	45	31·00	45
No. 16	30·00	48	31·50	48	31·50	48
No. 17	29·00	48	29·00	44	31·00	44
No. 18	29·00	48	29·00	44	31·00	44
No. 19	29·00	48	29·00	44	31·00	44
No. 20	.....	....	30·25	44	30·25	44
Bottlers, hand—						
No. 1	16·00–20·00	47	15·00–18·00	44	15·00–18·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	18·00	45	18·00	45
No. 3	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00	45
No. 4	.....	....	9·00	30	6·00	20
No. 5	20 25	56	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 6	17·25	55	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 7	19·25	55	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	22·00	45	23·50	45–50	23·50–25·50	45
No. 9	17·60	44	20·70	44	21·55	44
No. 10	20·00	50	24·50	49	24·50	44
No. 11	.....	....	23·50	49	23·50	49
No. 12	17·25	50	23·50	50	23·50	50
No. 13	21·00–30·00	60	25·40	50	25·40	50
No. 14	22·50–25·00	53	25·00	53	25·00	53
No. 15	.....	....	18·35	47	18·35	47
No. 16	26·00	53	26·00	47	26·00	47
No. 17	.....	....	24·50	45	23·00	42
No. 18	31·25	50	31·25	50	31·25	50
No. 19	30·25	44	30·25	44	30·25	44
No. 20	.....	....	27·50	44	27·50	44
Motor-truck drivers—						
No. 1	22·00	50	18·00	48	20·00	48
No. 2	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00–17·00	45
No. 3	24·00	49½	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 4	25·00	60	25·00	60	25·00	60
No. 5	.....	....	20·50	55	18·70	55
No. 6	.....	....	27·50	50	27·50	50
No. 7	22·00	45	26·00	45–50	26·00	52
No. 8	30·00	60	25·00	54	25·00	56
No. 9	.....	....	23·00	....	23·00	....
No. 10	.....	....	26·00	48	26·00	48
No. 11	24·00–30·00	60	25·40	50	25·40	50
No. 12	25·00–32·50	60	22·00	60	22·50	60
No. 13	25·00	53	20·00	53	24·00	53
No. 14	30·00	53	27·00	47	27·00	47
No. 15	29·50	48	31·00	44	33·00	44
No. 16	29·50	48	29·50	44	31·50	44
No. 17	30·00	48	31·00	44	33·00	44
Engineers—						
No. 1	30·00	47	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	30·00	50	30·00	50
No. 3	40·00	50	40·00	48	30·00	48
No. 4	30·00	49½	30·00	48	30·00	44
No. 5	37·00	60	40·00	60	40 00	60
No. 6	.....	....	29 75	66	28 00	56
No. 7	30·00	60	30 00	56	30 00	56
No. 8	33·00	79	28 00	56	28·00	56
No. 9	33·50	56	35·00	56	35·00	48
No. 10	.....	....	33·50	56	33·50	56
No. 11	35·00	45	45·00	48	30·00	48
No. 12	25·00	50	31·00	48	31·00	48
No. 13	.....	....	33·50	48	33·50	48
No. 14	.....	....	34·55	48	34·55	48
No. 15	33·60	56	34·10	48	34·55	48
No. 16	.....	....	40·00	48	40·00	48
No. 17	38·00	....	33·50	48	33·50	48
No. 18	43·25	72	39·50	56	39·50	56
No. 19	42·00	53	35·00	53	35·00	53
No. 20	36·00	53	28·50	47	28·50	47
No. 21	60·00	60	46·15	60	46·15	44
No. 22	38·00	48	36 50	48	36·50	48
No. 23	36·00	44	39·00	48	37·55	48
No. 24	38·00	48	37·50	48	37·50	48
No. 25	38·00	48	36·50	48	36·50	48
No. 26	30·50	56	35·00	56	32·00	48
No. 27	33·50	56	33·50	48	35·50	48
No. 28	37·50	56	20·00	48	32·00	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	20·00	47	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00	45
No. 3	20·00	72	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 4	27·00	60	28·00	56	28·00	56
No. 5	27·00	79	26·90	56	26·90	56
No. 6	28·00	56	30·00	56	30·00	48
No. 7	23·00	60	26·50	70	26·50	70
No. 8	26·00	45	27·00	48	28·00	48
No. 9	27·50	56	28·50	48	28·50	48
No. 10	30·00	60	28·80	48	28·80	48
No. 11	28·00	53	24·50	53	24·50	53
No. 12	20·00	53	20·00	48	23·00	53
No. 13	28·00	53	22·00	47	22·00	47
No. 14	31·00	56	30·80	56	28·80	48
No. 15	28·50	56	28·50–31·00	48	33·00	48
No. 16	31·00	56	29·00	48	32·00	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	15·00	47	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 2	18·00	50	13·75	48	13·75	48
No. 3	.....	....	16·50	44	16·50	44
No. 4	20·70	56	22·55	55	22·55	55
No. 5	.....	....	22·00	50	20·50–22·00	50
No. 6	19·50	56	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 7	21·00	60	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	21·50	60	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 9	19·50	56	20·50	50	20·50	50
No. 10	26·00	48	26·00	48	26·00	48
No. 11	.....	....	23·50	49	25·50	44
No. 12	24·00	60	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 13	24·00	60	22·50	50	20·00	50
No. 14	.....	....	24·50	49	24·50	44
No. 15	.....	....	23·50	49	23·50	49
No. 16	.....	....	27·50	44	27·50	44
No. 17	.....	....	25·00	53	22·00	53

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER						
A—PULP						
Wood handlers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	·37–·43	48	·40–·45	48
No. 2	·34	54	·32	60	·35	60
No. 3	·35	60	·30–·36	48	·39–·44	48
No. 4	.....	....	·40	60	·43	60
No. 5	.....	....	·33	48	·33	48
No. 6	·40	48	·35	54	·30	48–54
No. 7	·30	48–54	·36	48	·38	48
No. 8	.....	....	·38	66	·42	50
No. 9	·43	54	·41	48	·44	40
No. 10	·37	48	·41	48–52	·44	48
No. 11	·32	54	·40	48	·43	40
No. 12	·30–·40	48–60	·30–·37	45–60	·43	45–60
No. 13	.....	....	·385	48	·385	48
No. 14	·30	60	·28–·30	48	·32–·35	24
No. 15	·30	72	·28	72	·28	72
No. 16	.....	....	·39–·41	48–54	·47	48–54
No. 17	·30–·33	54–60	·37	54–66	·45	48
No. 18	.....	....	·40	48–54	·41	30–40
No. 19	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48–55
No. 20	·40	48	·51	48	·54	36–48
No. 21	·35	60	·44	48	·47	48
No. 22	·45	35	·50	52	·50	52
No. 23	·48–·52	48	·51–·53	48	·54–·55	48
No. 24	·56	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 25	.....	....	·365	53	·41	48
No. 26	.....	....	·345	53	·40	48
No. 27	·37	54	·41	58	·44	58
No. 28	·40	66	·51	48	·54	48
No. 29	·41	48	·41	48	·41	48
No. 30	·40	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 31	·42	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 32	·40–·45	48	·51	44	·54	48
No. 33	.....	....	·51–·56	48	·54–·58	48
Chippermen—						
No. 1	·37	54	·35	54	·30	54
No. 2	·39	54	·34	60	·37	60
No. 3	.....	....	·39	48	·41	48
No. 4	.....	....	·44	48	·44	40
No. 5	.....	....	·40	48	·43	48
No. 6	·32	54	·37	48	·39	48
No. 7	·49	48	·44	48	·47	40
No. 8	·37–·38	48–54	·40–·41	48–58	·43–·45	32–58
No. 9	·45	54	·40	51–60	·43–·46	32–48
No. 10	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 11	.....	....	·41	48	·47	48
No. 12	·35	54	·40	60	·48	48
No. 13	·40	54	·41	48	·41	54
No. 14	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 15	·44	48	·51–·53	48	·54–·57	48
No. 16	.....	....	·41	53	·46	48
No. 17	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 18	·40	48	·51	44	·54	33
No. 19	·40	48	·59	48	·59	48
No. 20	·62	48	·60	48	·62	48
No. 21	·44	72	·57	48	·59	48
No. 22	·45	48	·52	48	·54	48
No. 23	·50	48	·55	48	·57	48
No. 24	.....	....	·40–·42	48	·44–·48	48
No. 25	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
Grindermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·47	48	·49	48
No. 2	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 3	.....	....	·51	48	·49	44
No. 4	.....	....	·49	48	·52	48
No. 5	.....	....	·45	53	·49	48
No. 6	·34	48	·37	48	·39	48
No. 7	·48	48	·49	48	·52	40
No. 8	·38–·48	48	·48	36–48	·51	30–48
No. 9	·46	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 10	·325	....	·32	48	·35	48
No. 11	·34	72	·31	72	·31	72
No. 12	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 13	·395	48	·30	48	·40	48
No. 14	·42–·45	48	·46–·47	36–48	·52	36–48
No. 15	.....	....	·47	48–54	·47	30–36
No. 16	·38	48	·41	36	·41	48
No. 17	·48	48	·53–·55	48	·55–·57	48
No. 18	.....	....	·47	48	·47	48
No. 19	·56	48	·54	48	·54	48
No. 20	·55	48	·60	48	·62	48
No. 21	·45	48	·53	48	·55	48
No. 22	·60	48	·64	48	·66	48
No. 23	·45	48	·53	48	·55	48
No. 24	·45	48	·56	48	·58	48
No. 25	·45	48	·54	48	·56	48
No. 26	.....	....	·62	48	·62	48
No. 27	·43	48	·425	48	·49	48
No. 28	.....	....	·56	48	·58	48
Acid makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·71	48	·73	48
No. 2	·545	50	·54	51	·57	51
No. 3	·48	48	·50	54	·40	48
No. 4	·85	48	·87	56	·875	43
No. 5	.....	....	·73	48	·76	48
No. 6	.....	....	·64	48	·64	48
No. 7	·61–·72	48–52	·73	48–52	·76	32–52
No. 8	·60–·70	48	·57–·59	48	·62–·64	24–36
No. 9	·53	48	·53	48	·53	48
No. 10	.....	....	·68	48	·75	48
No. 11	·75	48	·78	48	·84	48
No. 12	·74–·82	48	·74–·86	48	·76–·88	48
No. 13	·65	60	·67	56	·67	56
No. 14	.....	....	·595	48	·595	48
No. 15	·54	48	·64	54	·67	54
No. 16	·67	48	·69	48	·80	40
No. 17	·65	48	·78	48	·79	48
No. 18	·75	48	·79	48	·81	48
No. 19	·65	48	·69	48	·71	48
No. 20	·75	48	·90	48	·92	48
No. 21	·56	48	·465	48	·53	48
No. 22	.....	....	·72	48	·74	48
Digester cooks—						
No. 1	.....	....	·83	48	·85	48
No. 2	·545	50	·69	51	·72	51
No. 3	·70	48	·76	56	·66	56
No. 4	.....	....	·79	48	·82	48
No. 5	·85	48	1·02	56	1·02	40
No. 6	.....	....	·90	57	·94	48
No. 7	·56	48	·59	48	·61	48
No. 8	·68	48	·71	48	·74	48
No. 9	·80	48	·79	48	·82	32
No. 10	·90	52	·95	52	·98	48–52
No. 11	·78–·85	48	·74–·83	48	·79–·89	28–48
No. 12	.....	....	·70	48	·70	48
No. 13	.....	....	·79	48	·87	48
No. 14	·88–1·05	48	·94	48	1·00	48
No. 15	·85	48	·88	48	·88	32
No. 16	.....	....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 17	·85	56	·85–·92	48	·87–1·01	48
No. 18	·68	60	·70	56	·70	56

*Includes a number of occupations such as boom men, pond men, conveyormen, barkermen, sorters, loaders, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Concluded*						
Digester cooks—Conc.						
No. 19	.....	....	·71	48	·74	48
No. 20	·84	48	·89	53	·92	53
No. 21	·77	48	·68–·72	48	·72–·76	48
No. 22	·805	48	·83	48	·85	48
No. 23	·88	48	·97	48	·99	48
No. 24	·68	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 25	·80	48	·93	48	·95	40
No. 26	.....	....	·76	48	·78	48
No. 27	·78	48	·92	48	·92	48
No. 28	·80	48	·88	48	·90	48
No. 29	·80	48	·93	48	·95	48
No. 30	.....	....	·68	48	·73	48
Blow-pit men—						
No. 1	·39	50	·39	51	·42	51
No. 2	·46	48	·35	48	·30	48
No. 3	.....	....	·48	54	·52	40
No. 4	.....	....	·47	48	·50	48
No. 5	.....	....	·40	48	·45	48
No. 6	.....	....	·48	57	·52	48
No. 7	·36–·43	48–52	·45	48–52	·48	32–52
No. 8	·40–·47	48	·425	48	·47–·49	30–48
No. 9	.....	....	·35	48	·38	48
No. 10	.....	....	·41	48	·47	48
No. 11	·45–·50	48	·50	48	·56	48
No. 12	·40	48	·44	48	·44	48
No. 13	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 14	·40–·44	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 15	.....	....	·47	48	·49	48
No. 16	·46	54	·49	56	·49	56
No. 17	·37	48	·43–·45	58	·46–·48	58
No. 18	.....	....	·57	48	·59	48
No. 19	·40	48	·53	48	·55	48
No. 20	·45	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 21	·45	48	·52	48	·54	48
No. 22	·50	48	·62	48	·64	48
No. 23	·48	48	·52	48	·54	48
No. 24	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
Screenmen—						
No. 1	·35–·44	50	·36–·44	51	·39–·47	51
No. 2	·48	48	·50	48	·40	48
No. 3	·35–·45	48	·41	53	·465	40
No. 4	.....	....	·57	48	·60	48
No. 5	·375	48	·38	36	,38	36
No. 6	.....	....	·50	56	·54	48
No. 7	·33	48	·36	48	·38	48
No. 8	·48	48	·43	48	·46	48
No. 9	·36–·48	48–52	·41–·52	48–52	·44–·55	40–52
No. 10	·45–·48	48	·48	44–48	·51–·57	30–48
No. 11	·375	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 12	·30	72	·29	72	·29	72
No. 13	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 14	·35–·40	48	·37–·43	48	·45–·51	48
No. 15	.....	....	·47	48	·47	48
No. 16	·375	48	·38	36	·38	36
No. 17	·43–·47	48	·47–·51	48	·49–·57	48
No. 18	·48	60	·51	56	·51	56
No. 19	·50	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 20	·54	48	·58	48	·60	48
No. 21	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
No. 22	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 23	·50	48	·51–·55	48	·54–·57	48
No. 24	·45	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 25	·45	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 26	·42	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 27	·40–·44	48	·425	48	·49	48
No. 28	.....	....	·51–·58	48	·58–·64	48
Wet-machine men—						
No. 1	·40–·50	48	·35	48	·30	48
No. 2	·33	54	·34	48	·37	48
No. 3	.....	....	·44	48	·475	43
No. 4	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 5	.....	....	·42	48	·46	40
No. 6	·34	48	·36	48	·38	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Wet-machine men—Conc.						
No. 7	.....	....	·46	48	·49	48
No. 8	·325	66	·32	48	.....	....
No. 9	·32	72	·29	72	·29	72
No. 10	.....	....	·30	48	·40	48
No. 11	·35–·42	48	·40–·47	48	·48	48–72
No. 12	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 13	.....	....	·40	48–58	·40	22–36
No. 14	·35	48	·38	36	·38	36
No. 15	·40–·42	48	·47–·51	48	·49–·54	48
No. 16	·48	48	·47	48	·47	48
No. 17	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 18	·38	48	·47	48	.....	....
No. 19	·40	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 20	·48	48	·56	48	·58	48
No. 21	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 22	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
No. 23	.....	....	·56	48	·58	48
B—NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·34	48	·37	48
No. 2	.....	....	·43	48	·45	48
No. 2	.....	....	·44	48	·47	48
No. 3	.....	....	·42	48	·46	48
No. 4	·38	48	·36	48	·38	48
No. 5	.....	....	·44	48	·47	32
No. 6	·35–·50	48	·37–·43	36–48	·43–·46	30–48
No. 7	·375	48	·385	48	·385	48
No. 8	.....	....	·41	48	·47	48
No. 9	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 10	·43–·45	48	·39	48	·47	48
No. 11	·40	48	·47–·51	48	·49–·54	48
No. 12	·47	48	·46	48	·46	48
No. 13	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 14	·43	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 15	·41	48	·52	48	·54	48
No. 16	·42	48	·56	48	·56	48
No. 17	·52	48	·59	48	·61	48
No. 18	·45	48	·51–·56	48	·54–·58	48
No. 19	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 20	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 21	·45	48	·475	48	·54	48
No. 22	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
No. 23	·463	48	·365	48	·40	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	1·03	48	1·06	48
No. 2	.....	....	1·55	48	1·65	48
No. 3	.....	....	1·58	48	1·61	48
No. 4	.....	....	1·53	48	1·57	48
No. 5	1·10	48	·88	48	·90	48
No. 6	1·38	48	1·42	48	1·45	32
No. 7	.....	....	1·32	48	1·35	32
No. 8	1·20–1·51	48	1·20	48	1·27–1·51	40–48
No. 9	·97–1·30	48	·83–1·14	36–48	1·01–1·35	30
No. 10	1·25	48	1·05	48	1·05	48
No. 11	.....	....	1·02	48	1·07	48
No. 12	1·50	48	1·405	48	1·445	48
No. 13	.....	....	1·39	48	1·62	48
No. 14	.....	....	1·53	48	1·53	48
No. 15	1·13–1·36	48	1·11–1·30	48	1·53	48
No. 16	1·30	48	1·37	48	1·37	30–35
No. 17	·67	48	·57	48	·71	48
No. 18	1·18–1·49	48	1·15–1·53	48	1·17–1·55	48
No. 19	1·27	48	1·22	48	1·22	48
No. 20	.....	....	·95	48	1·03	48
No. 21	.....	....	1·31–1·63	48	1·33–1·65	48
No. 22	1·54	48	1·76–1·85	48	1·75–1·87	40
No. 23	1·54	48	1·57–1·60	48	1·71–1·77	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Con.*						
Machine tenders–Conc.						
No. 24	1·23	48	1·37–1·51	48	1·43–1·53	48
No. 25	1·00–1·15	....	1·06–1·25	48	1·08–1·30	48
No. 26	1·51	48	1·70	48	1·72	48
No. 27	1·54	48	1·60	48	1·65	48
No. 28	1·30	48	1·38	48	1·47	48
No. 29	.....	....	1·14–1·52	48	1·16–1·59	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	·45	48	·82	48	·85	48
No. 2	.....	....	1·30	48	1·47	48
No. 3	.....	....	1·41	48	1·44	48
No. 4	.....	....	1·36	48	1·40	48
No. 5	·91	48	·69	48	·71	48
No 6	1·17	48	1·14–1·24	48	1·17–1·27	32
No. 7	·79–1·24	48	·65–·97	36–48	·76–1·34	30–48
No. 8	·95	48	·85	48	·85	48
No. 9	.....	....	·85	48	·90	48
No. 10	1·25	48	1·25	48	1·29	48
No. 11	.....	....	1·25	48	1·45	48
No. 12	.....	....	1·36	48	1·36	48
No. 13	·93–1·08	48	·94–1·08	48	1·36	48
No. 14	1·12	48	1·20	48	1·20	30–35
No. 15	·545	48	·45	48	·57	48
No. 16	1·00–1·34	48	·98–1·40	48	1·13–1·42	48
No. 17	1·09	48	1·05	48	1·05	48
No. 18	.....	....	·79	48	·87	48
No. 19	.....	....	1·14–1·45	48	1·16–1·47	48
No. 20	1·36	48	1·59–1·68	48	1·58–1·70	40
No. 21	1·36	48	1·39–1·42	48	1·53–1·59	48
No. 22	1·04	48	1·19–1·33	48	1·25–1·35	48
No. 23	·80–·95	48	·88–1·07	48	·90–1·12	48
No. 24	1·33	48	1·52	48	1·54	48
No. 25	1·36	48	1·42	48	1·47	48
No. 26	1·12	48	1·21	48	1·30	48
No. 27	.....	....	·97–1·35	48	·99–1·42	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	·35	48	·58	48	·61	48
No. 2	.....	....	1·05	48	1·11	48
No. 3	.....	....	1·05	48	1·07	48
No. 4	.....	....	1·01	48	1·05	48
No. 5	·73	48	·56	48	·58	48
No. 6	·83	48	·88–·94	48	·91–·97	32
No. 7	·78–1·00	48	·70–·74	48	·91–1·01	40–48
No. 8	·66	48	·57	48	·68–·87	30
No. 9	·68	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 10	.....	....	·71	48	·74	48
No. 11	·90	48	·935	48	·975	48
No. 12	.....	....	·96	48	1·09	48
No. 13	.....	....	1·01	48	1·01	48
No. 14	·73–·85	48	·73–·83	48	1·03	48
No. 15	·42	48	·35	48	·45	48
No. 16	·82	48	·91	48	·91	30–35
No. 17	·78–·98	48	·80–1·03	48	·88–1·05	48
No. 18	·80	48	·81	48	·81	48
No. 19	.....	....	·68	48	·76	48
No. 20	.....	....	·88–1·09	48	·90–1·11	48
No. 21	1·04	48	1·20–1·26	48	1·19–1·28	40
No. 22	1·02	48	1·05–1·07	48	1·15–1·19	48
Third hands—Conc.						
No. 23	·80	48	·92–1·01	48	·96–1·03	48
No. 24	·67–·75	48	·80–·83	48	·82–·88	48
No. 25	1·01	48	1·14	48	1·16	48
No. 26	·98	48	1·08	48	1·12	48
No. 27	·82	48	·91	48	·97	48
No. 28	.....	....	·77–·97	48	·79–1·04	48
Fourth hands—						
No. 1	·35	48	·50	48	·53	48
No. 2	.....	....	·65	48	·69	48
No. 3	.....	....	·66	48	·68	48
No. 4	.....	....	·63	48	·67	48
No. 5	·56	48	·46	48	·48	48
No. 6	·52	48	·63	48	·66	32
No. 7	·45–·65	48	·46–·57	48	·56–·64	30–48
No. 8	·55	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 9	.....	....	·47	48	·50	48
No. 10	·61	48	·575	48	·615	48
No. 11	.....	....	·59	48	·67	48
No. 12	.....	....	·63	48	·63	48
No. 13	·57–·61	48	·57–·62	48	·68	48
No. 14	·63	48	·61	51	·61	30–37
No. 15	·61–·64	48	·65–·70	48	·69–·72	48
No. 16	·68	48	·63	48	·63	48
No. 17	.....	....	·48	48	·56	48
No. 18	.....	....	·70–·74	48	·72–·76	48
No. 19	·65	48	·73	48	·75	48
No. 20	·65	48	·74	48	·76	48
No. 21	·66	48	·70	48	·72	48
No. 22	·45–·50	48	·65–·66	48	·65–·66	48
No. 23	·66	48	·72	48	·74	48
No. 24	·60	48	·68	48	·70	48
No. 25	·60	48	·62	48	·68	48
No. 26	.....	....	·58–·77	48	·61–·79	48
Fifth hands—						
No. 1	·32	48	·45	48	·48	48
No. 2	.....	....	·60	48	·62	48
No. 3	.....	....	·50	48	·58	48
No. 4	.....	....	·59	48	·63	48
No. 5	·52	48	·39	48	·41	48
No. 6	·42	48	·57	48	·60	32
No. 7	·43–·55	39–48	·43–·46	48	·52–·62	40–48
No. 8	.....	....	·475	48	·475	48
No. 9	.....	....	·37	48	·45	48
No. 10	·55	48	·525	48	·565	48
No. 11	.....	....	·49	48	·63	48
No. 12	.....	....	·57	48	·57	48
No. 13	·52	48	·47–·52	48	·64	48
No. 14	·46	48	·57	51	·57	30–37
No. 15	·57–·59	48	·63–·68	48	·65–·70	48
No. 16	·65	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 17	.....	....	·47	48	·55	48
No. 18	.....	....	·59–·63	48	·61–·65	48
No. 19	·55	48	·63	48	·65	48
No. 20	·55	48	·63	48	·65	48
No. 21	·63	48	·66	48	·68	48
No. 22	·45	48	·58–·60	48	·60–·62	48
No. 23	·50	48	·68	48	·70	48
No. 24	·55	48	·63	48	·65	48
No. 25	·56	48	·59	48	·65	48
No. 26	.....	....	·56–·65	48	·58–·67	48
Machine oilers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·52	48	·55	48
No. 2	.....	....	·58	60	·62	48
No. 3	·42	48	·42	48	·44	48
No. 4	·48	48	·52	48	·55	36–48
No. 5	.....	....	·53	52	·55	32
No. 6	·50	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	·32	48	·40	48
No. 8	.....	....	·50–·55	48	·55–·61	48
No. 9	.....	....	·47	48	·47	48
No. 10	.....	....	·50	56	·50	30–38
No. 11	·55–·60	48	·51–·67	48	·61–·68	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Machine oilers—Conc.						
No. 12	·50	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 13	.....	....	·44	48	·47	48
No. 14	.....	....	·66	48	·68	48
No. 15	·55	48	·54–·62	48	·56–·64	48
No. 16	·59	48	·60–·64	48	·60–·66	48
No. 17	·55	48	·61	48	·63	48
No. 18	·50	48	·61	48	·63	48
No. 19	·55	48	·62	48	·64	48
No. 20	·50	48	·54	48	·56	48
No. 21	·525	48	·57	48	·63	48
No. 22	.....	....	·57–·60	48	·59–·68	48
No. 23	·53	48	·53	48	·57	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	·37	48	·37	48	·38	48
No. 2	.....	....	·45	48	·48	48
No. 3	.....	....	·43	48	·45	48
No. 4	.....	....	·45	49	·49	48
No. 5	·43	48	·45	48	·48	32
No. 6	·40	54	·45–·50	48	·49–·54	30–48
No. 7	·33	60	·50	48	·50	48
No. 8	.....	....	·45	54	·50	30
No. 9	·51	48	·42	48	·46	48
No. 10	.....	....	·41	50	·47	48
No. 11	.....	....	·44–·61	48	·46–·61	48
No. 12	·54	48	·57–·58	48	·64	48
No. 13	.....	....	·41	48	·41	48
No. 14	·45	48	·51–·53	48	·54–·55	48
No. 15	·52	48	·51	48	·51	48
No. 16	.....	....	·40	53	·445	48
No. 17	·45	48	·57	48	·57	48
No. 18	·42	48	·53	48	·55	48
No. 19	·45	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 20	·52	48	·58	48	·60	48
No. 21	·50	48	·57	48	·59	48
No. 22	·48	48	·55	48	·57	48
No. 23	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 24	.....	....	·54	48	·60	48
No. 25	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1	·38	48	·37	48	·39	48
No. 2	·42	48	·41	48	·44	48
No. 3	·36–·42	48	·37–·42	36–48	·45–·48	15–48
No. 4	·46–·47	48	·47–·49	48	·51–·53	48
No. 5	·35	72	·35	66	·35	72
No. 6	·43–·46	48	·48–·49	48	·54–·55	48
No. 7	·315	68	·41	48	·41	48
No. 8	·37–·39	48	·38–·53	48	·38–·53	48
No. 9	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
No. 10	·45	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 11	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 12	·41	48	·41–·43	48	·41–·43	48
No. 13	.....	....	·50–·52	48	·50–·52	48
No. 14	·45	49½	·48–·52	48	·48–·52	48
No. 15	·42–·55	48	·48–·52	48	·48–·52	48
No. 16	·37	48	·41	48	·45	48
No. 17	·45	48	·50	48	·525	48
No. 18	.....	....	·42–·48	56	·45–·49	40
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	·85	48	·88	48
No. 2	·71	48	·75	48	·77	48
No. 3	·92	48	·87	48	·90	48
No. 4	·65–·98	48	·88–·93	36–48	·84–1·01	15–48
No. 5	·845	48	·87	48	·91	48
No. 6	·60	72	·60	72	·60	72
No. 7	·89	48	·91–·92	48	·98–1·00	48
No. 8	·52	69½	·59–·68	48	·63–·68	48
No. 9	·48–·66	48	·53–·75	48	·53–·75	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine tenders–Conc.						
No. 10	·76–·90	48	·78–·92	48	·78–·92	48
No. 11	·90	48	·90	48	·90	48
No. 12	.....	....	·87	48	·90	48
No. 13	·82	48	·82	48	·82	48
No. 14	.....	....	·85	48	·85	48
No. 15	.....	....	·85–·90	48	·85–·90	48
No. 16	·78	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 17	·65–·80	48–65	·69–·90	48	·70–·90	48
No. 18	·77	48	·785	48	·83	48
No. 19	.....	....	·93	48	·95	48
No. 20	·91	48	·91	48	·97	48
No. 21	.....	....	1·06	48	1·11	48
No. 22	·85	48	·825	48	·85	48
No. 23	.....	....	·98	53	·935	41
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	·66	48	·69	48
No. 2	·53	48	·56	48	·58	48
No. 3	·65–·81	48	·72–·78	48	·70–·84	15–48
No. 4	·635	48	·64	48	·68	48
No. 5	·50	72	·50	72	·50	72
No. 6	·65–·67	48	·68–·73	48	·75–·79	48
No. 7	·36	69½	·48	48	·48	48
No. 8	·40–·47	48	·45–·52	48	·45–·52	48
No. 9	·58–·70	48	·60–·72	48	·60–·72	48
No. 10	·73	48	·70	48	·70	48
No. 11	.....	....	·71	48	·76	48
No. 12	·57	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 13	.....	....	·65	48	·65	48
No. 14	.....	....	·65–·70	48	·65–·70	48
No. 15	·35–·50	48	·46–·70	48	·46–·70	48
No. 16	·56	48	·575	48	·62	48
No. 17	.....	....	·71	48	·73	48
No. 18	·73	48	·75	48	·80	48
No. 19	.....	....	·88	48	·94	48
No. 20	·45	48	·575	48	·65	48
No. 21	.....	....	·73	53	·705	41
No. 22	·73	48	·723	48	·753	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	·43	48	·47	48	·49	48
No. 2	·52	48	·525	48	·555	48
No. 3	·40–·50	36–48	·48–·57	36–48	·54–·63	15–48
No. 4	·48	48	·485	48	·525	48
No. 5	·375	72	·37	72	·37	72
No. 6	·50–·52	48	·54–·64	48	·60–·70	48
No. 7	·30	69½	·30	48	·30	48
No. 8	·32–·34	48	·37–·39	48	·37–·39	48
No. 9	·46–·53	48	·49–·56	48	·49–·56	48
No. 10	·64	48	·63	48	·63	48
No. 11	.....	....	·63	48	·66	48
No. 12	·48	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 13	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 14	·47	49½	·55–·58	48	·55–·58	48
No. 15	·35–·50	48	·42–·58	48	·42–·58	48
No. 16	.....	....	·58	48	·60	48
No. 16	.....	....	·41–·52	48	·45–·56	48
No. 17	·64	48	·66	48	·71	48
No. 18	.....	....	·75	48	·80	48
No. 19	·45	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 20	.....	....	·51	53	·528	41
No. 21	.....	....	·60	48	·63	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	·46	54	·45	48	·48	48
No. 2	·51	48	·50	36	·54	30
No. 3	.....	....	·595	45–48	·565	45
No. 4	·40	72	·40	72	·40	72
No. 5	·43	54	·48–·54	48–54	·54–·60	48
No. 6	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	·38	54–60	·36–·50	54	·35–·50	54
No. 8	.....	....	·57	48	·57	48
No. 9	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 10	·41–·45	44	·45	48	·45	48
No. 11	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 12	·40–·60	44–55	·44–·62	44–48	·44–·62	44
No. 13	·42	50	·46	48	·55	50
No. 14	.....	....	·458	48	·57	35
No. 15	.....	....	·52	49½	·52	49½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Continued*						
D—MAINTENANCE						
Machinists—						
No. 1	·45–·55	54	·40–·55	48	·44–·58	48
No. 2			·49–·74	48	·52–·77	48
No. 3	·35–·80	54	·55	48	·60	51
No. 4	·46	48	·50	54	·40	54
No. 5			·64	48	·68	48
No. 6			·58–·68	54	·54–·74	48
No. 7	·38–·54	48	·48–·63	48	·50–·65	48
No. 8	·475	54	·60	48	·63	48
No. 9	·60	54	·615	50	·645	50
No. 10	·58–·68	54	·54–·69	42–48	·50–·74	36–42
No. 11			·65	48	·65	48
No. 12	·48–·70	49–54	·51–·79	44–48	·58–·82	40–44
No. 13			·66	48	·73	48
No. 14			·54–·65	48	·50–·65	48
No. 15	·60–·70	54	·57–·71	48	·62–·79	48
No. 16	·40	54	·42–·52	54	·42–·52	54
No. 17	·65	54	·66	54	·66	40
No. 18	·72–·81	48	·78–·91	48	·80–·88	48
No. 19	·67	48	·67	48	·69	48
No. 20	·70	50	·73	48	·73	48
No. 21	·75	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 22			·60–·67	53	·67–·75	48
No. 23			·80–·83	40	·82–·85	40
No. 24	·70	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 25	·72	48	·83	48	·85	48
No. 26	·89	48	·92	40	·94	40
No. 27	·45–·67	50	·38–·65	48	·44–·68	44
No. 28	·72	54	·85	48	·87	48
No. 29	·73	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 30			·76–·83	48	·80–·85	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·39–·48	54	·35–·50	48	·45–·55	48
No. 2	·53	54	·52–·56	53–56	·55–·59	49
No. 3			·49–·74	48	·52–·77	48
No. 4			·56–·60	48	·53–·68	48
No. 5			·55–·60	52	·54–·69	48
No. 6	·38–·54	48	·36–·52	48	·38–·54	48
No. 7	·43–·51	54	·53–·60	48	·56–·63	48
No. 8			·483	50	·513	50
No. 9	·50–·60	54	·39–·66	48–52	·51–·72	36–42
No. 10	·48–·65	49–54	·53–·71	44–48	·56–·77	40–44
No. 11	·60	54	·65	48	·65	48
No. 12			·50	48	·55	48
No. 13			·50–·60	48	·50–·65	48
No. 14	·55–·65	54	·44–·65	48–54	·56–·80	48
No. 15	·60	54	·50–·71	48–60	·50–·71	42–48
No. 16	·475	54	·43–·53	54	·43–·53	54
No. 17	·72–·80	48	·78–·86	48	·80–·88	48
No. 18	·75	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 19			·51–·53	53	·57–·59	48
No. 20	·70	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 21	·72	48	·83	48	·85	48
No. 22	·89	48	·92	40	·94	40
No. 23	·70	48	·78–·80	48	·82–·84	45–48
No. 24	·72	48	·80–·83	48	·82–·85	48
No. 25	·72	54	·85	48	·87	48
No. 26	·73	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 27			·72–·85	48	·74–·87	48
No. 28	·60–·75	48–56	·65–·75	48		
No. 29			·77	48	·82	48
Electricians—						
No. 1	·45	54	·46	56	·52	56
No. 2	·45–·70	54	·55–·61	48–56	·60–·65	46–60
No. 3			·49–·74	48	·52–·77	48
No. 4			·69	48	·71	48
Electricians—Conc.						
No. 5			·68	48	·72	48
No. 6	·43	48	·50	48	·52	48
No. 7			·47–·60	48	·50–·63	48
No. 8			·53	48	·54	48
No. 9	·50–·70	48–54	·57–·70	42–52	·63–·74	36–48
No. 10	·50–·65	49–54	·60–·71	44–48	·64–·74	44–48
No. 11			·66	48	·73	48
No. 12			·65	48	·65	48
No. 13	·55–·62	54	·59–·62	48–56	·67–·73	48
No. 14	·70–·75	54	·71–·76	54	·71–·76	44–48
No. 15	·56–·80	48	·67–·83	48	·69–·85	48
No. 16			·595	53	·66	48
No. 17	·70	50	·73	48	·73	48
No. 18			·98	48	1·00	48
No. 19	·70		·80	48	·82	48
No. 20	·72	48	·83	48	·86	48
No. 21	·84	48	·89	40	·91	40
No. 22	·70	48	·78	48	·80	48
No. 23	·57	56	·38–·55	48	·45–·58	44
No. 24	·68	54	·85	48	·87	48
No. 25	·73	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 26			·81	48	·86	48
No. 27			·77–·85	48	·79–·87	48
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	·40–·65	54	·49–·69	53½	·49–·54	49–54
No. 2			·49–·74	48	·52–·77	48
No. 3			·56	48	·58	48
No. 4			·55–·65	52	·59–·69	48
No. 5	·38–·45	48	·41–·57	48	·43–·59	48
No. 6	·51–·57	54	·47–·60	48	·50–·63	48
No. 7	·48–·60	54	·48–·69	42–52	·48–·70	36–42
No. 8	·55	54	·58	48	·58	48
No. 9			·61	48	·67	48
No. 10			·69	48	·69	48
No. 11	·57–·66	54	·48–·68	48	·57–·76	48
No. 12	·65	54	·68	58	·68	40–55
No. 13			·51	53	·59	48
No. 14	·70	48	·80	48	·82	48
No. 15	·72	48	·83	48	·85	48
No. 16	·82	48	·86	40	·88	40
No. 17	·72	54	·85	48	·87	48
No. 18			·76	48	·81	48
No. 19			·74–·80	48	·76–·87	48
No. 20	·55–·65	48	·72	48		
No. 21	·875	50	·72–·90	48		
No. 22	·70–·85	48	·78–·86	48	·80–·88	48
No. 23			·80	40	·82	40
Engineers						
No. 1			·56	48	·64	48
No. 2			·74	56	·77	56
No. 3	·49	48	1·52	56	·45	56
No. 4			·80	48	·83	48
No. 5			·69	48	·71	48
No. 6	·63–·75	48	·66–·74	48–56	·71–·76	48
No. 7	·55–·65	48	·65	48	·55–·65	48
No. 8	·53	48	·56	48	·58	48
No. 9	·45	60	·50	48	·53	48
No. 10	·525	48	·63	48	·66	48
No. 11	·74	48	·73	56	·80	48
No. 12	·60	56	·68	56	·71	56
No. 13	·38	71	·48	48	·48	48
No. 14	·65	48	·71	60	·71	48
No. 15	·70–·77	48–72	·73–·80	48	·75–·82	48
No. 16	·70	48	·66	48	·66	48
No. 17	·58	48	·65	56	·68	56
No. 18	·70	48	·84	48	·86	48
No. 19	·75	56	·82	48	·84	48
No. 20	·81	48	·86	48	·88	48
No. 21	·64	48	·62	48	·66	48
No. 22	·75	48	·79	48	·81	48
No. 23	·75	48	·82	48	·84	48

TABLE X.--WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
D—MAINTENANCE —*Concluded*						
Engineers—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	·86	48	·92	48
No. 25	·75	48	·77	48	·82	48
No. 26	.....	....	·70--·80	48	·72--·82	48
No. 27	·75	48	·74	48	·77	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·46	48	·45	46	·38	56
No. 2	.....	....	·52	56	·56	56
No. 3	.....	....	·35	56	·35	56
No. 4	.....	....	·66	48	·69	48
No. 5	.....	....	·38	48	·41	48
No. 6	.....	....	·60	48	·62	48
No. 7	·39	48	·42	48	·44	48
No. 8	·65	48	·48--·66	48--56	·51--·69	48--56
No. 9	·50--·54	48	·44--·51	48	·52--·64	32--48
No. 10	·48	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 11	·35	....	·40	48	·45	48
No. 12	·45	72	·45	72	·45	72
No. 13	·30	72	·30	72	·30	72
No. 14	·52--·61	56	·59--·62	48--56	·62--·66	48--56
No. 15	·33	75	·40--·46	48--56	·40--·46	48--56
No. 16	·59	48	·60	60	·60	48
No. 17	·475	56	·40	56	·48	56
No. 18	·60--·64	48--72	·62--·68	48	·64--·70	48
No. 19	·65	48	·67	56	·67	56
No. 20	·75	48	·69	48	·69	48
No. 21	.....	....	·48--·52	48	·48--·55	48
No. 22	·47	48	·56	52	·59	52
No. 23	·53	48	·55	48	·59	48
No. 24	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 25	.....	....	·63	60	·63	60
No. 26	·59	48	·74	48	·76	48
No. 27	·59	56	·67	48	·69	48
No. 28	.....	....	·74	48	·76	48
No. 29	·64	48	·68	48	·70	48
No. 30	·50--·60	48--60	·60--·67	42--56	·60--·69	48--56
No. 31	·50	48	·54	48	·56	48
No. 32	·60	48	·67	48	·69	48
No. 33	·665	48	·65	48	·70	48
No. 34	.....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 35	.....	....	·53	48	·55--·57	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	54	·32	48	·35	48
No. 2	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 3	·28--·30	60	·30--·33	48	·31--·39	40--44
No. 4	.....	....	·40	48	·43	43
No. 5	·33	48	·35	54	·30	54
No. 6	.....	....	·38	54	·42	48
No. 7	·43	54	·40	48	·43	40
No. 8	·36	54	·35	35	·38	50
No. 9	·32	54	·40	48	·43	32
No. 10	·32--·35	54--60	·30--·37	48--54	·35--·43	36--48
No. 11	·33	54	·35	54	·38	48
No. 12	·30	60	·275	48	·32	24
No. 13	·30	60	·30	51	·30	51
No. 14	·25--·28	60--72	·25--·28	60--72	·25--·28	60--72
No. 15	.....	....	·39	48	·45	48
No. 16	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 17	·30--·33	54--60	·37	48--60	·45	48
No. 18	·37	49	·40	48	·40	48
No. 19	·28--·34	54	·33--·37	54	·33--·37	54
No. 20	·35--·40	48--54	·44--·51	48	·47--·54	48
No. 21	·37	48	·36--·40	48	·40--·42	44
No. 22	.....	....	·46	48	·46	48
No. 23	·45	....	·44	48	·44	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	·345	53	·40	48
No. 25	.....	....	·40	44	·43	44
No. 26	·40	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 27	·40	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 28	·45	49½	·47	48	·47	48
No. 29	·40	48	·55	48	·55	48
No. 30	·45	54	·51	54	·54	54
No. 31	·38--·45	44--55	·38--·51	44--50	·44--·54	44--50
No. 32	·39	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 33	·45	48	·51	48	·54	48
No. 34	.....	....	·38--·48	48	·44--·54	48
No. 35	.....	....	·51	48	·54	48
PAPER BOXES						
Machine operators, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	15·00	49½	18·30	49½	18·30	49½
No. 2	17·60	44	27·00	60	21·00--32·50	60--65
No. 3	22·00	60	17·15	49	17·15	49
No. 4	23·00	51¼	24·00	48	22·50	48
No. 5	20·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 6	.....	....	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 7	18·00	49	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 8	15·60	52	17·75	48	19·20	48
No. 9	15·00	46½	18·50	46½	17·00	46½
No. 10	27·50	55	30·00	60	30·00	60
No. 11	24·75	55	27·00	60	27·00	60
No. 12	22·10	47	18·50	44	15·85	44
No. 13	22·00	48	21·00	48	21·00	48
No. 14	22·00	43¾	23·50	48	26·40	48
No. 15	21·60	48	19·80	44	22·00	44
No. 16	.....	....	21·60	48	21·60	48
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	12·50	49	12·50	50	9·10	35
No. 2	11·00	46½	13·50	44	11·45	44
No. 3	12·00	48	11·00	48	10·40	40
No. 4	12·00	44	10·10	44	11·45	44
No. 5	11·00	44	12·30	44	12·30	44
No. 6	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 7	15·00	48	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 8	12·95	48	12·95	48	12·95	48
No. 9	12·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 10	11·50	52	12·95	48	12·95	48
No. 11	.....	....	25·00	50	22·50	50
No. 12	.....	....	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 13	12·50	45	12·90	43	12·90	43
No. 14	13·50	45	14·75	43	14·75	43
No. 15	12·50	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 16	15·00	44	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 17	11·40	44	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 18	20·00	44	17·00	46½	17·00	46½
No. 19	15·35	48	16·80	48	16·80	48
Adjusters, male—						
No. 1	21·00	50	24·00	48	18·00	48
No. 2	.....	....	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 3	16·00	49½	16·00	49½	16·00	49½
No. 4	28·00	52	25·50	48	25·50	48
No. 5	36·00	48	27·00	45	30·00	50
No. 6	25·00	44	25·00	48	27·00	48
No. 7	32·00	47	30·50	47	32·85	47
Press feeders, male—						
No. 1	24·00	50	18·00	40	18·00	40
No. 2	16·35	52	19·50	48	16·40	40
No. 3	23·00	48	19·20	48	20·15	48
No. 4	.....	....	13·25	44	16·55	46
No. 5	14·00	44	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 6	19·00	46½	22·50	46½	22·50	46½
No. 7	21·00	45½	22·00	40	22·00	40
No. 8	21·10	48	24·00	48	24·00	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Concluded*						
PAPER BOXES—Conc.						
Scorers, male—						
No. 1	22·00	50	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 2	23·25	46½	22·00	44	27·50	50
No. 3	22·00	52	21·25	48	17·80	40
No. 4	19·60	49	24·25	50	17·50	35
No. 5	25·00	60	16·50	49	17·50	49
No. 6	27·00	50	27·00	50	28·00	50
No. 7	30·00	51	28·75	48	28·75	48
No. 8	32·00	49½	33·00	49½	33·00	49½
No. 9	32·50	50	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 10	26·00	49	24·50	48	24·50	48
No. 11	27·00	46½	25·00	46½	25·00	46½
No. 12	29·50	47	25·00	46½	25·00	49½
No. 13	30·00	48	23·00	51	24·75	55
No. 14	30·00	47	30·00	47	30·00	47
No. 15	26·00	44	28·00	48	28·00	48
Paper cutters, male—						
No. 1	24·00	48	20·00	40	20·00–22·00	40–44
No. 2	18·15	46½	17·50	50	17·50	50
No. 3	23·00	52	25·50	48	25·50	48
No. 4	25·00	51	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 5	24·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 6	20·00	50	19·80	44	19·80	44
No. 7	27·00	48	24·00	48	24·95	48
No. 8	27·50	49	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 9	19·75	52	17·75	48	17·75	48
No. 10	28·75	46½	22·50	46½	28·00	46½
No. 11	28·00	48	23·00	48	20·67	53
No. 12	32·00	47	35·00	47	35·00	47
No. 13	27·00	46½	27·00	46½	27·00	46½
No. 14	40·80	48	40·80	48	40·80	48
Glue table girls—						
No. 1	15·00	50	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 2	10·00	60	10·30	49	11·75	49
No. 3	15·00	49½	15·00	49½	15·00	49½
No. 4	15·00	50	11·00	44	11·90	44
No. 5	11·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 6	11·50	48	12·60	45	13·50	45
No. 7	14·00	44	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 8	12·30	44	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 9	11·00	46½	13·00	46½	13·00	46½
Box makers, female—						
No. 1	11·25	45	7·25	44	7·25	44
No. 2	.....	....	10·30	49	11·75	49
No. 3	14·90	46½	14·10	44	14·10	44
No. 4	13·50	48	11·00	48	10·40	40
No. 5	11·50	49½	14·40	48	14·40	48
No. 6	16·00	50	11·50	49½	11·50	49½
No. 7	12·95	48	9·70	44	9·70	44
No. 8	10·50	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 9	19·25	55	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 10	17·50	44	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 11	15·00	45	13·45	42	16·70	53
No. 12	15·00	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 13	10·10	48	13·20	44	14·10	44
No. 14	12·25	45½	12·00	40	12·00	40
No. 15	16·30	48	15·35	48	15·35	48
Bundlers, female—						
No. 1	18·00	49	18·00	46½	13·80	46
No. 2	12·00	52	11·00	48	10·40	40
No. 3	12·00	48	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 4	15·00	49½	15·00	49½	15·00	49½
No. 5	12·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 6*	19·30	52	15·35	48	15·35	48
No. 7	16·00	44	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 8*	.....	....	27·50	50	27·50	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.						
Bench hands—						
No. 1	·55	50	·53	45	·53	45
No. 2	·405	59	·30	60	·30	60
No. 3	.....	....	·45	54	·45	54
No. 4	·445	54	·40	50	·42	50
No. 5	·40	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 6	·41	54	·33–·39	54	·33–·39	54
No. 7	.....	....	·28–·37	55	·28–·37	54
No. 8	·40	55	·30	55	·30	54
No. 9	.....	....	·33	47	·33	47
No. 10	.....	....	·30	59	·35	55
No. 11	.....	....	·30–·40	55	·30–·50	49½
No. 12	·35–·55	50	·30–·45	50	·30–·45	50
No. 13	.....	....	·41	55	·41	50
No. 14	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 15	·60	50	·55	54	·58	44
No. 16	·48	50	·37	54	·37	54
No. 17	.....	....	·45–·50	50	·45–·50	48
No. 18	·52	55	·43	44	·43	44
No. 19	·62	49½	·57	44	·57	44
No. 20	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 21	.....	....	·35	59	·35	55
No. 22	.....	....	·40–·50	44	·40–·50	44
No. 23	.....	....	·425	44	·425	44
No. 24	·43	55	·45	50	·45	50
No. 25	.....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 26	.....	....	·40–·45	49	·40	40
No. 27	·65	50	·60	44	·60	40
No. 28	·65	55	·55	44	·60	44
No. 29	.....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 30	·80	59	·70	44	·65–·70	44
No. 31	·375	55	·30–·38	55	·30–·38	55
No. 32	.....	....	·65	44	·65	44
No. 33	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 34	.....	....	·50	49	·50	53
No. 35	.....	....	·40	44	·45–·50	44
No. 36	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 37	·75	44	·50	40	·45	40
No. 38	.....	....	·48	48	·50	44
No. 39	.....	....	·60	44	·61	44
Machine hands—						
No. 1	·50	50	·47	45	·47	45
No. 2	·35–·50	54	·30	54	·30	54
No. 3	·33–·52	54	·30–·40	50	·32–·44	50
No. 4	·48	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 5	.....	....	·40	59	·40	55
No. 6	·45	55	·32	55	·32	54
No. 7	.....	....	·32	47	·32	47
No. 8	·40	60	·30–·35	50	·35	55
No. 9	.....	....	·30	55	·30	54
No. 10	.....	....	·30	50	·30	50
No. 11	.....	....	·37	55	·40	50
No. 12	·50	50	·30–·50	50	·30–·50	50
No. 13	·333	54	·37	54	·37	54
No. 14	.....	....	·45–·50	48	·45–·50	48
No. 15	·55–·75	50	·35–·55	44	·35–·55	44
No. 16	·47	55	·43	44	·43	44
No. 17	.....	....	·30	59	·35	55
No. 18	·375	50	·28	44	·25–·40	44
No. 19	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 20	·45	44	·38	49	·38	44
No. 21	·40	44	·30–·37	44	·30–·37	44
No. 22	·44	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 23	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 24	.....	....	·38–·48	49	·40	40
No. 25	.....	....	·30–·35	55	·30–·35	60
No. 26	·60	50	·65	44	·65	40
No. 27	·45–·65	50	·42–·50	44	·50	44
No. 28	.....	....	·30–·40	50	·30–·40	50
No. 29	·34	55	·30–·50	55	·30–·50	55
No. 30	·75–·80	50	·55	50	·50–·65	40–44
No. 31	·50	52	·32–·40	30–55	·36–·40	30–55
No. 32	·35–·70	55	·30–·50	44	·30–·50	44
No. 33	.....	....	·55	44	·53	44
No. 34	.....	....	·40	44	·45–·50	44
No. 35	.....	....	·35	50	·35	50

* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.—*Con.*						
Machine hands—Con.						
No. 36	....	....	·65	44	·65	44
No. 37	....	....	·45--·75	44	·45--·75	44
No. 38	....	....	·63	43½	·65	44
No. 39	·95	50½	·65	45	·70	45
No. 40	·70	44	·40--·55	40	·40--·60	40
No. 41	·65	44	·30	44	·40	44
No. 42	....	....	·43	48	·45	44
No. 43	....	....	·40	48	·40	44
No. 44	....	....	·48--·62	44	·50--·67	44
Planer hands—						
No. 1	....	....	·36	54	·36	54
No. 2	·34	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 3	....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 4	....	....	·30	55	·35	54
No. 5	·45	55	·30	55	·30	54
No. 6	....	....	·36	47	·36	47
No. 7	....	....	·27	54	·27	54
No. 8	....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	·45--·55	50	·425	50	·425	50
No. 10	·375	50	·30	44	·30	44
No. 11	....	....	·30	59	·30	55
No. 12	·35	55	·44	50	·44	50
No. 13	....	....	·575	48	·55	48
No. 14	·55	50	·52	44	·52	40
No. 15	·80	50½	·45	45	·50	45
No. 16	....	....	·40	48	·42	48
Matcher hands—						
No. 1	·575	50	·38--·55	50	·35--·38	45
No. 2	·34	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 3	....	....	·275	55	·275	55
No. 4	·50	55	·32	55	·32	54
No. 5	....	....	·37	47	·37	47
No. 6	....	....	·27	54	·27	54
No. 7	....	....	·40	59	·40	55
No. 8	·65	50	·45	50	·475	50
No. 9	·45	55	·42	44	·42	44
No. 10	·60	49½	·49	44	·49	44
No. 11	....	....	·41	44	·41	44
No. 12	....	....	·255	54	·305	54
No. 13	·45	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 14	....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 15	·39	55	·42	50	·42	50
No. 16	....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 17	·80	44	·60	40	·60	44
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	·50	54	·36	54	·36	54
No. 2	·55	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 3	....	....	·38	47	·38	47
No. 4	....	....	·40	50	·30--·45	50
No. 5	....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 6	·648	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·77	49½	·62	44	·62	44
No. 8	·50	55	·42--·47	60	·42--·47	60
No. 9	....	....	·40--·45	44	·45--·50	44
No. 10	....	....	·35--·40	59	·35--·42	55
No. 11	·55	44	·48	30	·48	40
No. 12	....	....	·60	48	·60	48
No. 13	·65	50	·60	44	·60	40
No. 14	....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 15	·75	52	·40--·60	30--48	·45--·60	30--48
No. 16	·70	55	·50	44	·50--·60	44
No. 17	·65	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 18	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
Truck drivers—						
No. 1	·35	50	·35	50	·35	55
No. 2	·352	54	·295	54	·31	54
No. 3	....	....	·25	54	·25	54
No. 4	·333	50	·36	54	·35	54
No. 5	....	....	·41	55	·42	54
No. 6	·40	55	·27--·32	55	·30--·34	60
No. 7	....	....	·32	47	·32	47
No. 8	....	....	·30	55	·28	60
No. 9	·333	60	·25	58	·26	58
No. 10	....	....	·30--·35	60	·35	60
No. 11	·50	50	·35	50	·35	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Truck drivers—Conc.						
No. 12	·452	52	·39--·46	44	·39--·46	44
No. 13	....	....	·35	48	·35	48
No. 14	·42	55	·35--·40	44	·30--·37	44
No. 15	....	....	·275	54	·28	54
No. 16	·45	48	·38	55	·38	59
No. 17	....	....	·30	44	·35	44
No. 18	....	....	·25--·30	59	·25--·35	55
No. 19	·37	58	·28	60	·35	60
No. 20	....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 21	....	....	·35	55	·35	55
No. 22	·475	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 23	·52	50	·42	44	·42	44
No. 24	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 25	·70	50	·50	59	·50	59
No. 26	·475	52	·36	30--48	·40	30--48
No. 27	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 28	....	....	·46	50	·46	50
No. 29	·50	44	·35--·45	44	·40--·45	44
No. 30	....	....	·40	54	·40	48
Teamsters—						
No. 1	·35	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 2	....	....	·25	60	·25	60
No. 3	....	....	·25	54	·25--·28	54
No. 4	....	....	·275	55	·275	55
No. 5	·25	60	·20	50	·22	55
No. 6	....	....	·35	60	·35	60
No. 7	....	....	·25	59	·25	59
No. 8	·333	54	·295	54	·295	54
No. 9	·405	49½	·41	44	·41	44
No. 10	....	....	·31	44	·31	44
No. 11	....	....	·40	48	·40	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	·40	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 2	....	....	·325	60	·325	60
No. 3	·333	54	·352	54	·39	54
No. 4	·445	54	·37	54	·39	54
No. 5	....	....	·305	54	·305	54
No. 6	·39	50	·35	54	·35	54
No. 7	·46	50	·46	50	·46	50
No. 8	....	....	·45	47	·50	47
No. 9	·417	60	·33	50	·50	50
No. 10	....	....	·44	54	·44	54
No. 11	....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 12	....	....	·36	70	·36	70
No. 13	·70	50	·65	50	·70	50
No. 14	....	....	·325	59	·40	55
No. 15	·55	55	·45	44	·45	44
No. 16	·525	49½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 17	....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 18	·55	50	·48	44	·48	44
No. 19	....	....	·50	60	·50	60
No. 20	·42--·47	55	·42	50	·42	50
No. 21	....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 22	....	....	·583	60	·583	60
No. 23	·60	50	·47	50	·47	50
No. 24	·72	50	·50	44	·52	44
No. 25	·75	44	·535	44	·50	44
No. 26	....	....	·50	48	·50	44
No. 27	....	....	·54	48	·54	48
No. 28	....	....	·45	48	·45	44
No. 29	....	....	·55	48	·55	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·35	52½	·35	55	·35	45--50
No. 2	·25	54	·25	60	·25	54
No. 3	....	....	·25	60	·25	60
No. 4	·295	54	·30	50	·32	50
No. 5	....	....	·20--·22	54	·17--·22	54
No. 6	·27	50	·27	54	·27	44
No. 7	....	....	·25	54	·25	54
No. 8	·30	50	·26	50	·26	50
No. 9	....	....	·20	54	·20	54
No. 10	....	....	·275	55	·275	55
No. 11	....	....	·20	55	·22	48
No. 12	....	....	·15	60	·15	60
No. 13	....	....	·22	47	·22	47
No. 14	·35	55	·27	55	·27	54
No. 15	·30	60	·225	55	·20	58
No. 16	....	....	·225	55	·225	55

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC. —*Concluded*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 17	.....	....	·24	54	·24	54
No. 18	.....	....	·275	55	·275	54
No. 19	.....	....	·25	54	·25	54
No. 20	.....	....	·35	50	·35	60
No. 21	.....	....	·20	59	·20	59
No. 22	·36	55	·33	44	·33	44
No. 23	.....	....	·30	60	·30	60
No. 24	·42	49½	·32	44	·34	44
No. 25	.....	....	·25	54	·23	54
No. 26	·30	50	·20	44	·20--·25	44
No. 27	·35	44	·25--·32	44--50	·25--·32	44--50
No. 28	·30	55	·25	50	·25	50
No. 29	.....	....	·35	48	·35	48
No. 30	.....	....	·35	48	·35	48
No. 31	·35--·45	44	·30--·45	44	·30	44
No. 32	·40	50	·30--·35	44	·30--·35	40
No. 33	·35--·40	50	·335	44	·335	44
No. 34	.....	....	·40--·45	44	·40--·45	44
No. 35	.....	....	·25	50	·25	50
No. 36	·45--·50	50	·45	30	·45	56
No. 37	·32	55	·25--·30	55	·25--·30	55
No. 38	.....	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 39	.....	....	·37	44	·37--·43	44
No. 40	·40	52	·315	30--50	·315	30--55
No. 41	.....	....	·20--·40	44	·25--·40	44
No. 42	.....	....	·45	44	·40--·45	44
No. 43	.....	....	·37	48	·40	44
No. 44	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 45	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 46	·40	48	·40	48	·40	48
No. 47	·40	44	·40--·45	40--44	·40--·45	40--44
FURNITURE						
Band sawyers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 2	·45	55	·35	63	·30	55
No. 3	·26	54	·28	55	·30	50
No. 4	·40	55	·305	52	·40	52
No. 5	·25	55	·22	59	·30	55
No. 6	.....	....	·45	47	·47	47
No. 7	·525	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 8	·39	54	·43	47	·43	47
No. 9	·45	55	·45	47½	·45	47½
No. 10	·40	55	·41	47	·41	47
No. 11	·47	55	·35	47	·35	22
No. 12	·625	55	·565	46½	·565	46½
No. 13	·55	55	·42	47	·42	47
No. 14	·56	54	·50	47	·50	47
No. 15	·50	55	·48	47	·48	47
No. 16	·46	54	·47	47	·47	47
No. 17	·45	50	·40	47	·42	47
No. 18	·55	50	·49	47	·49	47
No. 19	.....	....	·37	47	·37	47
Rip sawyers—						
No. 1	·35	55	·33	55	·34	55
No. 2	·30	55	·255	58	·25	55
No. 3	·26	54	·25	55	·30	50
No. 4	·38	55	·32--·42	47	·32--·38	47
No. 5	·40	55	·33	47½	·33	47½
No. 6	·30	55	·34	47	·34	47
No. 7	·45	55	·32	47	·31	40½
No. 8	·55	55	·39	46½	·39	46½
No. 9	·45	55	·39	47	·39	47
No. 10	.....	....	·50	47	·53	47
No. 11	·33	50	·37	43½	·38	47
No. 12	·39	54	·32--·37	47	·32--·37	47
No. 13	·375	50	·37	47	·37	47
No. 14	·50	50	·41	47	·41	47
Wood carvers—						
No. 1	·405	55	·47	47	·47	47
No. 2	·60	55	·47	47	·47	47
No. 3	·63	50	·48	47	·50	47
No. 4	·48	54	·40	47	·40	47
No. 5	.....	....	·475	47	·475	47
No. 6	·70	54	·45	47	·45	47
No. 7	·60	50	·57	40	·65	40
No. 8	·70	50	·66	46½	·66	46½
No. 9	·60	55	·585	46½	·585	46½
Machine hands—						
No. 1	·305	54	·28	55	·35	50
No. 2	·26--·33	55	·22--·28	59	·30	55
No. 3	·30	55	·25	52	·30	52
No. 4	·345	55	·328	55	·375	45
No. 5	·26	60	·26--·35	55	·30--·40	44
No. 6	·30	55	·32--·40	47	·32--·42	47
No. 7	·34	55	·39	47	·39	47
No. 8	·30--·45	54	·30--·47	47	·30--·47	47
No. 9	.....	....	·43	47	·43	47
No. 10	·425	55	·34--·46	47	·33--·47	47
No. 11	·30--·60	50	·32--·50	47	·34--·50	47
No. 12	.....	....	·35--·50	47	·35--·50	47
No. 13	.....	....	·39	47	·42	47
No. 14	.....	....	·49	47	·49	41½
No. 15	·45	55	·33--·42	47	·35--·43	47
No. 16	·28--·50	55	·32--·48	47	·32--·48	47
No. 17	·33--·50	54	·32--·40	47	·32--·40	47
No. 18	·37	54	·39	47	·39	47
No. 19	.....	....	·46	47	·47	47
No. 20	·35--·50	59	·33--·45	47	·36--·52	47
No. 21	·30--·52	59	·32--·50	47	·34--·51	47
No. 22	·47	50	·32--·40	47	·32--·42	47
No. 23	·623	50	·51--·79	44	·55--·73	46½
No. 24	·42--·52	50	·34--·50	47	·34--·50	47
No. 25	·28--·40	50	·30--·40	40	·35--·45	40
No. 26	·39--·60	50	·35--·50	45	·43--·52	44
No. 27	·30--·55	50	·27--·49	46½	·27--·49	46½
No. 28	.....	....	·32--·42	47	·34--·44	40
No. 29	·40--·65	48	·30--·58	46½	·35--·58	40
No. 30	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·25--·41	55	·30--·41	55
No. 2	·30	55	·305	58	·315	55
No. 3	·55--·65	49½	·35--·50	44	·35--·50	44
No. 4	·65	49½	·50	40	·50	40
No. 5	·58	54½	·425	45	·425	45
No. 6	·35	55	·22	52	·30	52
No. 7	·318	55	·26--·29	55	·31--·35	45
No. 8	·20--·30	60	·26--·30	55	·30--·35	28
No. 9	·425	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 10	·42	55	·32--·45	47	·33--·45	47
No. 11	·325	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 12	·375	54	·32--·37	47	·32--·37	47
No. 13	·50	55	·32--·39	47½	·32--·39	47½
No. 14	·445	55	·35--·46	47	·33--·46	47
No. 15	·30--·44	55	·32--·47	47	·32--·47	47
No. 16	·35--·58	50	·32--·50	47	·34--·50	47
No. 17	·37--·50	54	·32--·47	47	·32--·47	47
No. 18	.....	....	·45	47	·45	47
No. 19	.....	....	·43	47	·45	47
No. 20	·46	55	·39--·49	47	·39--·49	42--47
No. 21	·55	55	·405	47	·405	47
No. 22	·50	55	·35--·50	46½	·35--·50	40--46½
No. 23	·33--·46	54	·32--·47	47	·32--·47	47
No. 24	·44	50	·35--·40	47	·35--·40	47
No. 25	·35--·50	59	·33--·41	47	·40--·47	47
No. 26	·45	50	·39	47	·39	47
No. 27	·595	50	·635	39¼	·678	41
No. 28	·42	50	·34	47	·34	47
No. 29	·45--·54	55	·38--·52	45	·43--·54	44
No. 30	·325	50	·35	40	·35	44
No. 31	·65	50	·57	40	·65	40
No. 32	.....	....	·32--·42	47	·32--·42	47
No. 33	·36--·50	50	·36--·46	46½	·40	46½
No. 34	.....	....	·37	47	·39	47
No. 35	·40	48	·40	46½	·45	44
Finishers and polishers—						
No. 1	·30--·38	55	·26--·40	55	·30--·42	55
No. 2	·30	55	·295	61	·31	55
No. 3	·335	54	·30	55	·32	50
No. 4	·20	55	·25	55	·35	52
No. 5	.....	....	·365	55	·365	45
No. 6	·20--·33	60	·26--·30	55	·30--·35	44
No. 7	·35	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 8	·35	55	·37	47	·38	47
No. 9	·33	54	·32--·40	47	·32--·40	47
No. 10	·35	55	·32--·36	47½	·32--·36	47½
No. 11	·38	55	·34--·37	47	·33--·38	47
No. 12	·30--·40	55	·32--·42	47	·32--·42	47

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Coninued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Con.*						
Finishers and polishers —Conc.						
No. 13	·30--·55	50	·32--·45	47	·34--·45	47
No. 14	·30--·50	54	·37--·47	47	·37--·47	47
No. 15	....	....	·45	47	·45	47
No. 16	....	....	·40	47	·44	47
No. 17	·45	55	·42	47	·42	47
No. 18	·30--·55	55	·34--·50	30--46½	·34--·50	35--47½
No. 19	·475	55	·39	47	·39	47
No. 20	·30--·45	55	·32--·48	47	·32--·48	47
No. 21	....	....	·34	47	·38	47
No. 22	·495	50	·33	43½	·34	44
No. 23	·30--·60	54	·32--·40	47	·32--·40	47
No. 24	·40	50	·37	47	·37	47
No. 25	·35--·45	59	·32--·38	47	·40--·48	47
No. 26	·30--·47	59	·33--·56	47	·40--·58	47
No. 27	·535	50	·83	41½	·70	42⅔
No. 28	·50	50	·44--·49	47	·44--·49	47
No. 29	·42	50	·35	47	·35	47
No. 30	·45--·57	55	·33--·38	45	·36--·52	44
No. 31	·55	50	·50--·58	44	·50--·58	44
No. 32	·40--·50	50	·34--·44	46½	·34--·49	46½
No. 33	....	....	·37	47	·39	47
No. 34	·40	48	·30--·50	46½	·32--·50	44
Sanders—						
No. 1	·30	55	·34	55	·34	55
No. 2	·275	55	·26	59½	·295	55
No. 3	....	....	·255	55	·278	45
No. 4	·26	55	·28	59	·28	55
No. 5	·36	50	·27	43½	·32	47
No. 6	·22	55	·32	47	·32	47
No. 7	....	....	·33	47	·31	47
No. 8	·30	55	·32	47½	·36	47½
No. 9	·40	50	·34	47	·40	47
No. 10	·48	54	·36--·48	47	·35--·48	47
No. 11	....	....	·42	47	·42	47
No. 12	·37	54	·35	47	·35	47
No. 13	·325	50	·32	47	·32	47
No. 14	....	....	·69	35½	·673	43¼
No. 15	....	....	·37	47	·37	47
No. 16	....	....	·32--·40	47	·34--·42	47
No. 17	....	....	·38--·40	47	·38--·40	47
Upholsterers—						
No. 1	·445	56	·35	55	·35	50
No. 2	·90	49	·65	40	·70	40
No. 3	·35	55	·44	47	·44	47
No. 4	·40	55	·35	47½	·35	47½
No. 5	·45	50	·41	47	·43	47
No. 6	·425	55	·37--·46	47	·39--·46	47
No. 7	·39	54	·38	47	·38	47
No. 8	....	....	·50	40	·50	40
No. 9	....	....	·43	47	·43	43--47
No. 10	·30--·60	55	·35--·54	50	·35--·54	55
No. 11	·436	55	·50	47	·50	47
No. 12	....	....	·41	45	·43--·53	43--49
No. 13	·70	50	·678	35	·718	37
No. 14	·55	50	·49	47	·49	47
No. 15	....	....	·65	44	·65	44
No. 16	....	....	·55	44	·65	44
No. 17	....	....	·50	30	·65	28
No. 18	·56	50	·34--·46	46½	·32--·49	46½
No. 19	·60	50	·50	50	·50	45
No. 20	·50	50	·40	50	·40	45
No. 21	....	....	·45	46½	·68	44
Craters and packers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·30--·37	55	·35	55
No. 2	·31	55	·25	52	·30	52
No. 3	·278	55	·28	55	·345	45
No. 4	·275	60	·25	59	·30	55
No. 5	·35	55	·32	47	·32	47
No. 6	·40	55	·32--·37	47	·32--·37	47
No. 7	·30	55	·32	47	·32	47
No. 8	·30	54	·35--·38	47	·35--·38	47
No. 9	·437	55	·32	47½	·32	47½
No. 10	·33	55	·33	47	·34	47
No. 11	....	....	·32--·38	47	·32--·38	47
Craters and packers —Conc.						
No. 12	....	....	·36	47	·39	47
No. 13	·30	54	·35	47	·37	47
No. 14	....	....	·45	38	·45	35
No. 15	....	....	·39	47	·39	47
No. 16	·35	55	·40	47	·40	47
No. 17	·30	55	·33	45½	·34	44
No. 18	·27--·44	54	·32--·47	47	·32--·47	47
No. 19	·60	50	·662	43½	·65	47
No. 20	·52	50	·43	47	·43	47
No. 21	·50	50	·34	46½	·34	46½
No. 22	·30	50	·29--·37	40--45	·32--·37	40--45
No. 23	....	....	·45	47	·45	47
No. 24	·40	55	·40	47	·40	47
No. 25	....	....	·32	47	·32	47
Engineers—						
No. 1	·637	55	·71	55	·77	55
No. 2	....	....	·68	44	·68	44
No. 3	·40	60	·30	60	·35	60
No. 4	·385	55	·40	47	·40	47
No. 5	·375	60	·36	47	·36	47
No. 6	·48	60	·37	55	·37	55
No. 7	·43	55	·36	55	·38	55
No. 8	....	....	·50	54	·50	62
No. 9	·50	54	·49	47	·49	47
No. 10	....	....	·42	60	·42	60
No. 11	·50	50	·36	....	·39	....
No. 12	·68	54	·65	54	·65	54
No. 13	·45	50	·48	50	·48	50
No. 14	·32	59	·35	72	·37	56
No. 15	·738	50	·66	....	·70	....
No. 16	·50	50	·22	77	·23	84
No. 17	·635	55	·48	50	·54	50
No. 18	·58	56	·50	48	·50	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·33	55	·36	55	·36	55
No. 2	·32	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 3	·60	50	·468	47	·468	47
No. 4	....	....	·363	55	·363	55
No. 5	·45	55	·38	46½	·44	65
No. 6	·45	50	·36	....	·32--·39	....
No. 7	·43	84	·45	56	·45	56
No. 8	·30	59	·35	72	·37	56
No. 9	·475	78½	·475	62½	·475	62½
No. 10	·47	65	·41	65	·41	65
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	·275	40	·25	54	·25	54
No. 2	....	....	·22	59	·25	55
No. 3	·25	55	·24	55	·30	55
No. 4	·275	55	·24	56½	·30	55
No. 5	·20	55	·22	52	·30	52
No. 6	·273	55	·28	55	·30	45
No. 7	·25	55	·26	55	·29	55
No. 8	·25	55	·27	47	·27	47
No. 9	·35	55	·32	47	·32	47
No. 10	·30	55	·34	47	·34	47
No. 11	·30	54	·32--·45	47	·32--·45	47
No. 12	·30	55	·32	47	·33	47
No. 13	·30	55	·34	47	·34	47
No. 14	·39	50	·32	47	·34	47
No. 15	·35	55	·34	47	·34	35
No. 16	....	....	·34	47	·37	47
No. 17	·30	55	·34	47	·34	47
No. 18	....	....	·32	30	·32	28
No. 19	·33	54	·32	47	·32	47
No. 20	·32	59	·32	47	·34	47
No. 21	·34	50	·34	47	·34	47
No. 22	·42	50	·465	38½	·45	43
No. 23	....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 24	·36--·44	50	·34--·42	46½	·34--·42	46½
No. 25	....	....	·40	41¼	·43	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC.						
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	·55	55	·50	55	·50	55
No. 2	·50	55	·40–·45	44	·45	49
No. 3	·44	50	·40	50	·40	44
No. 4	·45	50	·472	50	·55	50
No. 5	·50	45	·30	45	·35	40
No. 6	·65	49	·45	49	.....	.....
No. 7	·475	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 8	·60	54	·40	48	·35	48
No. 9	·40	50	·36	50	·35	50
No. 10	·60	50	.....	....	·25	44
No. 11	·60	50	·45–·60	44	·45–·60	44
No. 12	·55	50	·45	50	·50	50
No. 13	·60	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 14	·675	50	·425	44	·425	44
No. 15	·68	50	·35	44	·375	44
No. 16	·50	49½	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 17	·75	44	·45	44	·52	44
Painters—						
No. 1	·55	55	·50–·65	44	·50–·65	49
No. 2	·50	55	·425	55	·475	55
No. 3	·43	50	·40	50	·40	44
No. 4	·45	50	·472	50	·472	50
No. 5	·40	50	·37	50	·40	50
No. 6	·39	54	·50	48	·35	48
No. 7	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 8	·40	50	·40	44	·40	44
No. 9	·50–·90	50	·40–·50	44	·45–·50	44
No. 10	·60	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 11	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 12	·50	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 13	·65	50	·50	44	·50	44
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·45	55	·40	44	·55	40
No. 2	·375	50	·42	50	·55	50
No. 3	·65	49	·60	49	.....	.....
No. 4	·68	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 5	·60	50	·40	44	·45	44
No. 6	·60	44	·50	44	·50–·60	44
No. 7	.....	....	·67	44	·72	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·60	55	·40	44	·40–·45	49
No. 2	·52	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 3	·50	50	·45	50	·47	50
No. 4	·60	45	·45	50	·45	50
No. 5	·40	54	·35	48	·35	48
No. 6	·50	50	·30	44	·30–·35	44
No. 7	·60	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·60	50	·40–·50	44	·45–·50	44
No. 9	·60	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 10	·60	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 11	·65	50	·40	44	·40	44
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·46	55	·47	45	·47	45
No. 2	·57	60	·645	48	·695	48
No. 3	·52	60	·57	48	·675	48
No. 4	·45	55	·475	50	·475	50
No. 5	·70	72	·73	48	·73	48
No. 6	.....	....	·63–·73	48	·63–·73	48
No. 7	·60	50	·64	45	·64	24
No. 8	·675	54	·62	48	·665	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·55	55	·58	45	·58	45
No. 2	·48	55	·52	45	·52	45
No. 3	·57	60	·63	57	·695	48
No. 4	·52	60	·57	48	·615	48
No. 5	·45	55	·475	50	·475	50
No. 6	·625	55	·625	65	·625	55
No. 7	·60	55	·60	49	·60	44
No. 8	·80	50	·75	47	·75	47
No. 9	·50–·65	55	·55–·72	55	·55–·72	55
No. 10	·45	55	·455	50	·505	50
Blacksmiths—Conc.						
No. 11	·58	58½	·61	59	·61	59
No. 12	·59	59	·62	59	·62	59
No. 13	·55	55	·63	48	·63	48
No. 14	·65	54	·58	48	·62	48
No. 15	·60	55	·625	48	·625	48
No. 16	·875	44	·875	44	·875	44
No. 17	.....	....	·54	44½	·66	40½
Blacksmiths' helpers—						
No. 1	·31	55	·36	45	·36	45
No. 2	·365	60	·405	48	·435	48
No. 3	·38	60	·42	48	·455	48
No. 4	·30	55	·305	50	·305	50
No. 5	·40	55	·39–·44	55	·39–·44	55
No. 6	·41	59	·445	59	·445	59
No. 7	·45	55	·48	48	·48	48
No. 8	·425	54	·42	48	·45	48
No. 9	·395	54	·395	48	·435	48
No. 10	·50	50	·51	47	·51	47
No. 11	·35	55	·40	48	·40	48
No. 12	·625	44	·625	44	·625	44
No. 13	.....	....	·40	44½	·54	40½
Machinists—						
No. 1	·50	55	·54	45–48	·54	45–48
No. 2	·57	60	·64	48	·695	48
No. 3	·52	60	·57	48	·615	48
No. 4	·50	55	·52	50	·52	50
No. 5	·45	55	·50	55	·50–·60	55
No. 6	·40–·53	55	·50	49	·50	49
No. 7	·50	55	·473	55	·40–·60	50
No. 8	·60	50	·48–·55	50	·55	32
No. 9	·50–·65	55	·55–·72	55	·50–·72	55
No. 10	·60	55	·595	50	·55	50
No. 11	·53–·63	59	·51–·66	59	·51–·66	59
No. 12	·65–1·00	44	·80	48	·80	40
No. 13	·53–·63	59	·52–·66	59	·52–·66	59
No. 14	·55	72	·60–·69	48	·60–·69	48
No. 15	·50	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 16	.....	....	·63	45	·63	24
No. 17	.....	....	·54	58	·575	42½
No. 18	·65	50	·55	45	·55	45
No. 19	·65	50	·65–·85	45	·65–·85	45
No. 20	·54–·68	54	·62	48	·665	48
No. 21	·54–·68	54	·58	48	·62	48
No. 22	·68	50	·71	47	·71	47
No. 23	·75	44	·875	44	·875	44
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·53	84	·645	56	·695	56
No. 2	·60	55	·60	55	·60	55
No. 3	·65	50	·625	54	·625	54
No. 4	·40	65	·44	55	·44	55
No. 5	·58	65	·59	63	·59	63
No. 6	·50	55	·60–·65	48	·60–·72	48
No. 7	·45	55	·60	48	·60	48
No. 8	·55	50	·55	45	·55	36
No. 9	·70	50	·55	40	·55	40
No. 10	.....	....	·44	45	·44	45
No. 11	·50–·78	44	·65–·80	48	·65–·80	48
Crane men—						
No. 1	·38	59	·39	45	·39	45
No. 2	·50	65	·52	55	·52	55
No. 3	.....	....	·325	73	·325	58
No. 4	.....	....	·767	56	·96	48
No. 5	·40	55	·44	55	·44	55
No. 6	.....	....	·605	55	·605	55
No. 7	·45	65	·50	63	·50	63
No. 8	·45	60	·58–·69	48	·64	48
No. 9	·39–·49	84	·43–·58	....	·48–·64	48
No. 10	·75	66–78	·75	48	·75	48
No. 11	·45	66–78	·475	48	·475	48
No. 12	.....	....	·45	53	·48	42½
Shearmen—						
No. 1	·275	55	·307	50	·307	50
No. 2	.....	....	·42–·46	52–64	·48–·55	40–45
No. 3	.....	....	·70	48	·70	40
No. 4	·62	42	·593	48	·62	48
No. 5	·50	49½	·45–·55	48	·45–·55	48
No. 6	.....	....	·578	55	·578	55
No. 7	.....	....	·595	48	·66	48
No. 8	.....	....	·567	46½	·607	20½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·38–·46	55	·41–·49	45–48	·41–·49	45–48
No. 2			·445	48	·48	48
No. 3	·40	55	·42	50	·42	50
No. 4	·45	55	·475	50	·475	50
No. 5	·38–·50	55	·40–·50	50–60	·40–·52	55
No. 6	·30	55	·32–·36	41–48	·32–·36	44–55
No. 7	·405	55	·403	55	·425	50
No. 8	·40	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 9	·32	50	·41	45	·47	24
No. 10	·30–·50	52½	·40–·55	40–45	·44–·55	40–45
No. 11	·625	50	·59	47	·59	47
No. 12			·28–·35	50	·30–·38	32
No. 13			·40–·45	50	·40–·60	50
No. 14			·70	40	·70	40
Chargers—						
No. 1			·40–·52	52–61	·42	35
No. 2	·525	42	·625	48	·55–·78	48
No. 3	·445	84	·46	48	·51	48
No. 4			·68	55	·68	55
No. 5	·42	66	·425	48	·425	48
No. 6			·567	46½	·607	29½
Melters—						
No. 1			1·28	61	1·65	48
No. 2			·88	55	·88	55
No. 3	·60	72	1·51	48	1·77	48
No. 4			·94	48	1·12	48
No. 5	·83	66	·875	48	·875	48
No. 6			1·10	53	1·175	38
Welders—						
No. 1	·45	55	·46	45	·46	45
No. 2			·60–·65	48	·64–·70	48
No. 3			·45	44	·45	44
No. 4	·55	55	·63	48	·65	48
No. 5	·50	55	·58	48	·60	48
No. 6	·40	45	·65	45	·65	40
No. 7	·60	49½	·60	48	·60	48
No. 8	·55	49½	·45–·56	48	·45–·56	48
No. 9			·50	55	·50	55
No. 10	·65	48	·80	40	·80	40
No. 11			·60	58	·60	44½
Electricians—		55–				
No. 1	·46–·55	65	·61	48	·61	48
No. 2	·45–·59	60	·63	48	·675	48
No. 3	·725	55	·70	60	·70	60
No. 4			·43–·60	63	·40–·60	48–68
No. 5	·50	55	·605	55	·605	55
No. 6	·725	55	·85	50	·85	50
No. 7	·65	65	·66	63	·66	63
No. 8	·55	55	·65	48	·65	48
No. 9			·60	48	·60	48
No. 10	·575	54	·705	48	·85	48
No. 11	·55	55	·72	48	·72	48
No. 12			·66	56	·66	51
Carpenters—						
No. 1	·43	55	·45	45	·45	45
No. 2	·46	60	·51	48	·55	48
No. 3	·75	55	·825	55	·825	55
No. 4	·60	59	·60–·66	59	·60–·66	59
No. 5	·50	55	·58	48	·58	48
No. 6	·515	54	·47–·50	48	·51–·53	48
No. 7	·50	55	·525	48	·525	48
No. 8			·60	47	·60	32
Bricklayers—						
No. 1	·57	55	·46	45	·46	45
No. 2	·715	59	·785	48	·845	48
No. 3	·35	55	·365	60	·365	60
No. 4			·61	55	·61	55
No. 5	1·25	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 6	·65	55	·69	48	·69	48
No. 7	·60	60	·625	48	·625	48
No. 8			·75	51½	·75	44½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Shippers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·307	50	·307	50
No. 2	·375	55	·42	45	·42	53
No. 3	·60	50	·55	50	·55	44
No. 4	·35	55	·405	55	·405	55
No. 5	·35	55	·32–·35	50	·38–·42	50
No. 6	·45	55	·45	48	·50	48
No. 7	·47	50	·46	45	·55	24
No. 8	·40	52½	·40–·44	45	·44	45
No. 9	·42	50	·45	47	·45	47
No. 10			·50	69	·50	66
Firemen—						
No. 1	·32–·35	66–78	·37–·42	40–48	·40–·44	40–48
No. 2	·38	84	·47	56	·505	56
No. 3	·365	84	·455	56	·48	56
No. 4	·30	60	·307	60	·307	60
No. 5			·33	52	·35–·45	60
No. 6	·30	55	·32	46	·32	44
No. 7	·35	60	·405	50	·405	50
No. 8	·45	65	·57	48	·57	48
No. 9			·52	48	·57	48
No. 10	·45	77	·57	77	·57	77
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·36	59	·405	48	·435	48
No. 3	·275	55	·307	55	·307	55
No. 4		55	·30	62	·30	46
No. 5	·30–·45	55	·35–·40	50–55	·35	55
No. 6	·30–·38	55	·32	49	·32	44–53
No. 7	·375	55	·41–·44	55	·41–·44	55
No. 8	·375	55	·405	55	·405	55
No. 9	·325	55	·33–·36	50	·375	50
No. 10	·40	55	·46	55	·46	44
No. 11	·35	55	·45	48	·45	48
No. 12	·44	50	·51	45	·59	27
No. 13	·40	50	·49	45	·50	27
No. 14	·35	52½	·40	40	·40	40
No. 15	·365	60	·375	48	·415	48
No. 16	·375	50	·415	47	·415	47
No. 17	·30	58	·375	48	·375	48
No. 18	·45–·52	44	·65	40	·65	40
No. 19			·447	48	·415	43
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS						
A—IRON						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·45	50	·40	44	·40	44
No. 2	·67	54	·52	54	·52	54
No. 3	·70	44	·65	44	·65	44
No. 4	·50	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 5	·70	60	·605	48	·605	48
No. 6			·50	44	·50	44
No. 7	·475	60	·50	59	·50	59
No. 8	·48–·65	50	·60–·66	40	·50–·66	45
No. 9	·65	50	·45–·60	44	·45–·65	44
No. 10			·40–·55	55–58	·40–·55	48–55
No. 11	·85	50	·80	45	·80	45
No. 12	·87	49½	·64	44	·65	44
No. 13			·41	44	·41	48
No. 14	·40	60	·48	48	·50	48
No. 15	·60	50	·60	50	·60	48
No. 16			·52–·72	54	·52–·72	48
No. 17	·40–·55	60	·35	60	·35	60
No. 18	·65	50	·65	27	·65	45
No. 19	·65	54	·56	54	·56	54
No. 20			·50	50	·50	50
No. 21	·60	54	·50–·60	52	·50–·60	52
No. 22	·70	50	·80	45	·85	36
No. 23	·80	50	·68–·75	50–55	·70–·75	44–50
No. 24	·70	50	·52–·72	50	·72	44
No. 25	·60	50	·46	50	·47	50
No. 26	·65	54	·57	48	·60	40
No. 27	·70	54	·675	54	·675	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Con.*						
Patternmakers—Conc.						
No. 28	·70	54	·70	48	·70	40
No. 29	.....	....	·60--·65	44	·60	44
No. 30	.....	....	·50	54	·55	54
No. 31	·80	55	·75	40	·76	20
No. 32	1·00	54	·80	52	·90	50
No. 33	·875	50	·65	50	·65	50
No. 34	·80	44	·68--·78	44	·68--·78	44
No. 35	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 36	·80	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 37	·80	45	·72	44	·80	44
No. 38	.....	....	·75	44	·75	44
No. 39	·75	44	·75	44	·84	44
No. 40	.....	....	·84	44	·84	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	·75	48	·74	48	·74	48
No. 2	·50	57	·50	45	·50	45
No. 3	·75	44--48	·70	40	·75	44
No. 4	·65--·70	54	·62--·67	48	·65--·67	48
No. 5	·65	54	·58--·62	48	·58--·62	48
No. 6	.....	....	·52--·63	40	·52--·78	40
No. 7	·425	60	·45	59	·40	59
No. 8	·33	54	·39	54	·39	48
No. 9	·55--·60	50	·515	44	·515	44
No. 10	·40	50	·45	48	·45	48
No. 11	·50	50	·30--·35	47	·30--·35	48
No. 12	.....	....	·38--·45	55	·40--·50	48--55
No. 13	·825	45	·80	40	·80	45
No. 14	·835	49½	·73	40	·75	40
No. 15	·34--·57	60	·32--·45	48	·30--·45	48
No. 16	.....	....	·59	54	·59	48
No. 17	·55--·75	50	·40--·50	50	·40--·55	48
No. 18	.....	....	·40--·55	54	·45--·55	54
No. 19	.....	....	·63	48	·63	48
No. 20	.....	....	·35--·50	44	·30--·40	44
No. 21	·525	50	·425	55	·425	50
No. 22	·65	50	·42--·65	27	·40--·65	45
No. 23	.....	....	·50--·56	50	·45--·56	27
No. 24	·76	54	·61--·72	40	·61--·72	40
No. 25	·60	50	·55	45	·55	45
No. 26	·72	48	·64--·69	48	·69--·72	40--48
No. 27	·67--·70	44--54	·65--·70	40--44	·65--·70	40--44
No. 28	·55--·65	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 29	·65	54	·40	52	·40	42
No. 30	.....	....	·575	45	·575	27
No. 31	·45--·68	50	·44--·56	50	·48--·56	50
No. 32	·54--·58	54	·465	42	·48	37
No. 33	·63--·73	54	·62--·70	48	·62--·70	40
No. 34	·55	54	·50	33	·50	36
No. 35	·73	54	·67	54	·67	54
No. 36	·58	50	·43	48	·42	48
No. 37	·70	54	·52--·70	48	·52--·70	48
No. 38	·63--·70	54	·53--·70	48	·52--·73	36
No. 39	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 40	·70	54	·55--·70	50--52	·60--·70	45
No. 41	·60	55	·78	40	·83	24
No. 42	.....	....	·60	55	·60	55
No. 43	.....	....	·55	54	·55	54
No. 44	·812	54	·63	40	·63	40
No. 45	.....	....	·40--·57	40	·41--·57	40
No. 46	·61--·83	50--54	·53--·78	44--50	·53--·78	44--50
No. 47	·77--·82	44	·73	44	·68--·73	44
No. 48	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 49	.....	....	·65	44	·65	44
No. 50	·78--·88	44	·63--·75	44	·69--·75	44
No. 51	·69--·81	44	·71--·77	44	·75--·77	44
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	·34	54	·33	48	·33	48
No. 2	·20	57	·20	45	·20	45
No. 3	·40	50	·30	44	·30	44
Moulders' helpers—Conc.						
No. 4	·35	45	·37	40	·37	45
No. 5	·52	49½	·43	40	·46	40
No. 6	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 7	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 8	·25	60	·50	54	·50	54
No. 9	.....	....	·35	50	·35	27
No. 10	.....	....	·50	45	·50	27
No. 11	·45	54	·50	54	·55	45
No. 12	·40	54	·45	48	·45	36
No. 13	.....	....	·625	40	·67	20
No. 14	·65	54	·51	40	·63	40
No. 15	·45--·55	50	·43	55	·40--·43	55
No. 16	.....	....	·40	44	·40--·45	44
No. 17	.....	....	·40--·45	44	·45	44
No. 18	·52--·55	44	·50	33--40	·50	40
No. 19	.....	....	·37--·44	44	·37--·44	44
No. 20	·38	44	·50	44	·50	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·40	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 2	·65	54	·58--·63	48	·58--·63	48
No. 3	.....	....	·425	60	·45	55
No. 4	·50--·60	50	·42--·52	40--44	·42--·55	40--44
No. 5	·825	45	·80	40	·80	45
No. 6	.....	....	·50	54	·50	48
No. 7	·45	50	·40--·55	50	·40--·45	48
No. 8	.....	....	·41--·45	54	·40--·55	54
No. 9	.....	....	·37--·63	54	·39--·63	48--54
No. 10	.....	....	·30--·40	55	·30--·38	55
No. 11	·40	55	·60	27	·60	45
No. 12	·60	50	·50	50	·50	45
No. 13	·55	50	·46	54	·46	54
No. 14	·68	44--54	·65	44--48	·65	44--48
No. 15	·55	50	·40--·45	50	·40--·45	50
No. 16	.....	....	·55	52	·55	52
No. 17	·35--·40	50	·50	45	·50	27
No. 18	·60	50	·42	59	·44	60
No. 19	·45	50	·38	50	·40	45
No. 20	·52--·73	54	·64	48	·64	40
No. 21	·45	60	·50	32	·50	27--36
No. 22	·73	54	·66	54	·66	54
No. 23	·445	50	·41	48	·41	48
No. 24	·60	54	·50	48	·50	48
No. 25	·35--·65	54	·48--·60	48	·55--·63	36
No. 26	.....	....	·60--·65	44	·60--·65	44
No. 27	·45--·65	45--54	·50	45--57	·55	45
No. 28	·65	48	·50	45	·60	45
No. 29	·50	55	·68	40	·67	20
No. 30	.....	....	·35--·40	54	·35--·40	54
No. 31	·725	54	·445	40	·56	40
No. 32	·55--·65	....	·45--·53	40--50	·43--·58	40--50
No. 33	·85	44	·725	44	·725	44
No. 34	·75	40	·75	44	·75	35
Chippers and grinders—						
No. 1	·44--·56	54	·36	48	·36	48
No. 2	.....	....	·275	60	·275	55
No. 3	·375	50	·40	45	·40	45
No. 4	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 5	.....	....	·37--·43	54	·37--·43	48
No. 6	.....	....	·35	60	·30	60
No. 7	·35	50	·48	27	·48	45
No. 8	.....	....	·505	40	·505	24
No. 9	.....	....	·37	45	·37	45
No. 10	·40	54	·40	54	·40	45
No. 11	.....	....	·44	45	·44	45
No. 12	.....	....	·45--·50	45	·45--·50	27
No. 13	.....	....	·43	48	·43	40
No. 14	·50	60	·50	32	·50	27--36
No. 15	·35--·40	54	·45	48	·45	36
No. 16	.....	....	·35	44	·40	44
No. 17	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 18	.....	....	·67	40	·70	20

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Conc.*						
Chippers and grinders—Conc.						
No. 19	·45--·60	48--54	·50	45--56	·55	45
No. 20	·35--·40	45	·40	45	·40	45
No. 21	....	....	·425	50	·425	50
No. 22	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 23	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	·65	44	·60--·70	40--44	·60--·70	44
No. 2	·65	44	·65	44	·70--·75	44
No. 3	·45	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 4	·55	60	·50	48	·50	48
No. 5	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 6	·57	58½	·675	48	·70	48
No. 7	·60	60	·54	59	·54	59
No. 8	·45	54	·45	54	·45	48
No. 9	·50--·65	50	·50--·60	44--50	·42--·62	44
No. 10	·50	50	·45	48	·45	48
No. 11	....	....	·35--·43	55	·35--·48	48--55
No. 12	·40	60	·50	48	·50	44
No. 13	·58--·62	49	·52--·62	44	·55--·62	54--59
No. 14	·55--·61	55	·50--·55	49	·55--·60	44--49
No. 15	·60--·67	49--58	·60--·66	49½	·60--·72	48
No. 16	....	....	·37--·50	44	·40--·50	48
No. 17	·50	50	·40--·55	50	·40--·60	48
No. 18	....	....	·40--·50	54	·40--·50	54
No. 19	....	....	·35--·65	62-	·37--·65	54
No. 20	·475	55	·375	55	·35	55
No. 21	·45	55	·38	44	·40	49
No. 22	....	....	·55	44	·55	48
No. 23	·70	54	·60--·80	40	·60--·80	40
No. 24	·55	54	·60	54	·60	54
No. 25	....	....	·65	50	·65	50
No. 26	·55	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 27	....	....	·37	54	·37	54
No. 28	·65	54	·53--·60	52	·53--·60	52
No. 29	·40	50	·50	45	·55	27
No. 30	·56--·65	50	·55--·65	50	·50--·65	47
No. 31	·55	50	·46	56	·50	50
No. 32	·60--·70	48	·62	48	·62	40
No. 33	·67	54	·60--·70	54	·60--·70	54
No. 34	·60--·65	54	·52--·73	48	·57--·75	40
No. 35	·55--·70	50	·50--·65	45	·55--·65	45
No. 36	....	....	·55	44--54	·55	44--54
No. 37	....	....	·70	65	·75	50
No. 38	....	....	·60	55	·60	55
No. 39	·70	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 40	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 41	·77--·80	44--50	·65--·70	44	·65--·70	44
No. 42	·77--·82	44	·65--·73	44	·65--·73	44
No. 43	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 44	....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 45	·75	44	·675	44	·75	44
No. 46	....	....	·75	48	·75	44--48
No. 47	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 48	·75	44	·70	44	·75	44
Machinists' helpers—						
No. 1	....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 2	·39	54	·28	54	·28	54
No. 3	·30	57	·30	45	·30	45
No. 4	....	....	·35--·45	44	·35--·45	44
No. 5	·30	50	·30	44	·30	48
No. 6	....	....	·35--·40	49½	·35--·45	45
No. 7	·35	58	·35	44	·35	44
No. 8	·40	49½	·38	49½	·39	48
No. 9	·375	55	·285	55	·25	55
No. 10	·40--·45	50	·32	50	·40	44

Industry and Occupation	1930		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per Wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machinists' helpers—Conc.						
No. 11	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 12	·40	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 13	....	....	·45	50	·40	50
No. 14	·22--·47	54	·20--·43	54	·20--·48	54
No. 15	....	....	·30--·45	48	·39--·45	40
No. 16	·45	50	·50	50	·45--·50	50
No. 17	·57	44	·54	44	·54	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·50	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 2	·50--·60	44	·55--·65	44	·55--·65	44
No. 3	....	....	·80	44	·80	44
No. 4	·42	57	·40	45	·40	45
No. 5	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 6	·60	58½	·60	48	·60	48
No. 7	·50	60	·40	59	·40	20
No. 8	·45	54	·45	48	·45	48
No. 9	·55--·65	50	·50--·58	44	·50--·58	44
No. 10	....	....	·30--·40	55--60	·35--·45	48--55
No. 11	·725	49½	·69	49½	·71	48
No. 12	·63--·66	58	·55--·60	47	·55--·57	44
No. 13	·60--·65	50--55	·50--·53	44	·525	54
No. 14	....	....	·40	54	·35	54
No. 15	·40	60	·30	60	·35	60
No. 16	·58	50	·58	27	·55	45
No. 17	·60	54	·625	40	·625	40
No. 18	·46	54	·35	50	·35	50
No. 19	·70	54	·65	52	·65	52
No. 20	·65	50	·65	50	·65	50
No. 21	·60	50	·52	50	·55	50
No. 22	·68	48	·66	48	·66	40
No. 23	·70	54	·65	48	·675	36
No. 24	....	....	·70	63	·70	50
No. 25	·70	54	·65	50	·65	40
No. 26	·73	55	·55	44	·55	44
No. 27	80--85	44	·70--·73	44	·70--·75	44
No. 28	·77	44	·72	44	·65--·72	44
No. 29	·60	44	·50--·55	44	·50--·60	44
No. 30	·75	44	·68	44	·68	44
No. 31	·82	44	·75	44	·725	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	·22--·28	54	·25--·27	48--54	·25	48--54
No. 2	·30	57	·30	45	·30	45
No. 3	·30--·45	54--60	·30--·35	48	·30--·35	48
No. 4	....	....	·30--·35	44	·30--·35	44
No. 5	....	....	·37	40	·37	40
No. 6	....	....	·28	59	·28	59
No. 7	....	....	·25	54	·25	48
No. 8	·30	50	·30--·33	50	·30--·33	50
No. 9	·30	55	·30	47	·30	48
No. 10	....	....	·20--·27	55	·20--·27	48--55
No. 11	·375	60	·25	48	·25	44
No. 12	·30	55	·35	50	·35	48
No. 13	·35--·40	49--55	·36--·38	44	·37--·42	44
No. 14	....	....	·25	54	·25	48
No. 15	·40	50	·35	50	·35	48
No. 16	....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 17	....	....	·37	54	·37	48
No. 18	....	....	·20--·30	44	·20--·30	44
No. 19	·325	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 20	·38	50	·40	27	·40	45
No. 21	·40	60	·45	66	·45	66
No. 22	....	....	·375	45	·375	27
No. 23	·30--·38	60	·45	40	·45	40
No. 24	·36--·42	54	·33--·39	54	·40	45
No. 25	·38--·40	40	·42	40-	·42	45-
No. 26	·35	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 27	·45	·57	·35	52	·35	52
No. 28	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 29	·43	50	·35	57	·35	44
No. 30	·40	50	·32--·38	50	·35--·38	50
No. 31	·44	50	·335	44	·35	28
No. 32	·35	42--54	·50	32	·50	27--36
No. 33	·33	54	·27	45	·27	45
No. 34	·30--·36	50	·30	48	·30	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 35	·40	54	·35–·42	48	·35–·47	48
No. 36	·40	54	·45	48	·45	36
No. 37	·40–·50	55	·50–·57	40–45	·50–·57	20
No. 38	·45	60	·40–·50	54	·40–·55	45
No. 39	·40–·50	54	·45–·53	45	·45–·57	40
No. 40	·375	45	·36	45	·36	45
No. 41	·425	50	·40–·43	50	·40–·43	50
No. 42	·525	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 43	·47	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 44	·525	44	·47	44	·47	44
B—BRASS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·48–·65	50	·60–·66	40	·50–·66	45
No. 2	·60	50	·60	50	·60	48
No. 3	·85	44–48	·75–·80	44	·80	40–44
No. 4	·56–·64	55–60	·60	44–55	·60	44
No. 5	·625	50	·55	44	·525	50
No. 6	·70	54	·70	48	·65	48
No. 7	·60	50	·625	44½	·625	45
No. 8	·55	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 9	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 10	·70	49½	·565	44	·565	44
No. 11	·50	55	·49	55	·55	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·65	50	·60	44	·60	40
No. 2	·70	49½	·80	44	·80	44
No. 3	·85	48	·70	44	·75	44
No. 4	·70	50	·70	45	·70	45
No. 5	·50	50	·61	44½	·58	44½
No. 6	·80	54	·65	48	·675	48
No. 7	·80–·86	50	·72	40	·72	40
No. 8	·70	44	·58	44	·58	44
No. 9	·75	50	·72–·75	48	·72–·75	48
No. 10	·60	55	·56	52½	·56	52½
No. 11	1·00	50	·83	40	·83	32
*Moulders**—						
No. 1	·40–·70	50	·40–·55	40	·41–·55	40
No. 2	.....	....	·59	54	·59	54
No. 3	·825	40	·65	44	·65	44
No. 4	·50	40	·50	44	·50	44
No. 5	·825	44	·75	44	·75	40
No. 6	·45	50	·475	50	·40–·53	50
No. 7	.....	....	·60–·75	50	·58–·75	44
No. 8	.....	....	·50–·55	50	·50–·53	44
No. 9	·60–·72	30–46	·66	45	·66	44½
No. 10	·40	54	·40	48	·40	48
No. 11	·40–·46	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 12	·50	50	·495	44	·485	41
No. 13	.....	....	·65	50	·675	50
No. 14	·78	45	·70	40	·70	40
No. 15	·50	50	·495	40	·495	40
No. 16	·88	50	·73	40	·73	40
No. 17	·45	50	·53–·59	45	·55 ·62	45
No. 18	.....	....	·55–·70	47½	·55–·70	47½
No. 19	·55	49½	·45–·50	44	·45–·50	44
No. 20	.....	....	·675	40	·675	40
No. 21	·48–·70	44	·58	44	·59	44
No. 22	·605	44	·745	40	·745	37½
No. 23	·48–·55	55	·55	48	·55	50
No. 24	·80	50	·70	40	·70	32
No. 25	1·00	44	·75	40	·70	40
No. 26	·65	50	·63	50	·63	50
No. 27	·79	44	·70–·75	40	·70–·75	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·50	50	·52	40	·55	40
No. 2	·45	50	·40–·45	50	·40–·45	48
No. 3	·60	40	·40	44	·40	44
No. 4†	·36	44	·36	44	·36	44
No. 5	·825	44	·70	44	·70	40
No. 6	·50	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	.....	....	·43–·80	50	·60–·80	44
No. 8†	.....	....	·38	40	·385	41½
No. 9†	·25	47	·29	40	·29	41½
No. 10	·55	50	·52	44	·52	38½
No. 11†	·355	47½	·36	40	·36	40
No. 12	.....	....	·50–·60	47½	·52–·56	47½
No. 13	.....	....	·44	44	·44	44
No. 14	.....	....	·58	44	·58	44
No. 15†	·20	55	·28	48	·28	47½
No. 16	·70	50	·57	40	·57	32
No. 17	·79	44	·70	40	·70	40
Machinists—						
No. 1	·60	50	·55	50	·55	48
No. 2	·50	50	·45	50	·40	48
No. 3	·64	49½	·62	48	·62	48
No. 4	·65	48	·60	44	·60	44
No. 5	.....	....	·43	44	·48	48
No. 6	.....	....	·60	55	·70	48
No. 7	·75	49½	·65–·75	44	·70–·75	44
No. 8	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 9	·52	49½	·50	45	·50	50
No. 10	·60	50	·62	45	·62	45
No. 11	·58	50	·60	45	·60	45
No. 12	·475	50	·475	50	·30–·70	50
No. 13	·55	44	·50	38½	·50	38½
No. 14	.....	....	·40–·45	44	·45–·50	47½
No. 15	·60	44	·525	44	·50–·60	44
No. 16	·70	44	·55–·61	44	·55–·61	44
No. 17	·535	55	·60–·88	40	·60–·88	37½
No. 18	·55	50	·60	44	·60	44
No. 19	.....	....	·80	44	·80	40
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·30	50	·38	40	·35–·55	40
No. 2	·45	48	·40	44	·40	44
No. 3	·45	55	·35	55	·40	48
No. 4	·38	55	·325	55	·35	48
No. 5†	·30	55	·25	55	·26	48
No. 6‡	·20	49½	·25	44	·25	44
No. 7	·30	49½	·35	44	·35	44
No. 8	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 9	.....	....	·40	44	·40	50
No. 10	·33–·42	49½	·40	44	·35–·44	50
No. 11	·25–·40	50	·35–·50	45	·35–·50	45
No. 12†	.....	....	·30	45	·30	45
No. 13	·30–·40	54	·25–·35	48	·25–·35	48
No. 14	·30–·35	50	·27–·37	50	·27–·37	50
No. 15	·52	50	·52	40	·53	40
No. 16	.....	....	·35–·54	45	·37–·57	45
No. 17	·50	44	·485	44	·485	44
No. 18	·35–·50	50	·27–·35	48	·28–·35	48
No. 19	·55	55	·45	55	·45	50
No. 20	·30–·50	48	·40–·55	44	·45–·55	44
No. 21†	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·30–·40	50	·30–·45	44	·30–·45	45
No. 2	·375	55	·45	45	·45	50
No. 3	·525	46	·58	49½	·58	44½
No. 4†	.....	....	·345	44½	·345	41½
No. 5	·50	50	·44	40	·44	40
No. 6	.....	....	·46	47½	·46	47½
No. 7	.....	....	·35–·45	44½	·35–·45	40
No. 8	.....	....	·30–·45	48	·30–·45	48
No. 9	·50	55	·45	55	·45	50
No. 10†	.....	....	·25–·27	48	·25–·28	48
No. 11	·60	50	·57	40	·57	32

*Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates.
†Female. ‡Male and female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
B—BRASS—*Conc.*						
Platers—						
No. 1	·60	49½	·65--·85	44	·53--·85	44
No. 2	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	·325	44	·375	50
No. 4	·25	50	·39	44½	·26--·50	44½
No. 5	·65	54	·60	48	·625	48
No. 6	·75	44	·64	44	·64	44
No. 7	.....	....	·75	44	·75	44
No. 8	·40--·60	50	·32--·40	48	·32--·43	48
No. 9	·40	55	·35--·40	55	·40--·43	50
No. 10	·45	50	·60	50	·60	50
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	·25--·50	50	·28--·39	44	·31--·42	45
No. 2	·50	49½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	·56	44	·56	44
No. 4	·45	50	·35--·40	44	·35--·40	50
No. 5	·50	49½	·45	39	·35	50
No. 6	·575	41--45	·635	44½	·635	44½
No. 7	.....	....	·595	44½	·595	44½
No. 8	·40	54	·25--·40	48	·30--·40	48
No. 9	·40	50	·27--·35	50	·25--·40	50
No. 10	.....	....	·51	40	·56	40
No. 11	·25--·41	50	·32--·40	45	·32--·40	45
No. 12	.....	....	·48	47½	·48	47½
No. 13	·85	44	·80	44	·80	44
No. 14	.....	....	·42--·50	44	·42--·50	44
No. 15	.....	....	·40	44½	·40	40
No. 16	·40--·65	50	·35--·55	48	·35--·55	48
No. 17	·60	55	·50	55	·50	50
No. 18	·80	50	·63	40	·63	32
No. 19	·60	50	·53	44	·50	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	50	·30--·33	40	·30--·33	50
No. 2	·35--·45	50	·30--·45	50	·30--·45	48
No. 3	·40	49½	·40	44	·40	44
No. 4	.....	....	·35	44	·30--·45	44
No. 5	·35	50	·33--·38	44	·33--·45	40
No. 6	.....	....	·30	55	·30--·35	48
No. 7	·50	49½	·375	44	·375	44
No. 8	·32	49½	·35	44	·35	44
No. 9	·35	50	·35	44	·35	50
No. 10	.....	....	·50	50	·53--·55	44
No. 11	.....	....	·40--·45	50	·43--·45	44
No. 12	·30--·40	50	·30--·42	45	·35	45
No. 13	·40	50	·395	45½	·395	44½
No. 14	·35	54	·40	48	·40	48
No. 15	.....	....	·40--·45	50	·45	50
No. 16	·445	50	·375	40	·375	40
No. 17	·40	50	·40	44	·40	32
No. 18	.....	....	·35--·45	50	·35--·45	47½
No. 19	·40	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 20	·40--·50	44	·40--·46	44	·40--·46	44
No. 21	·40	55	·35	55	·35--·40	50
No. 22	·37--·40	49½	·37--·42	40	·37--·42	48
No. 23	·40--·50	48	·40--·50	44	·40--·50	44
No. 24	·30	48	·35	44	·35	44
No. 25	·525	44	·50	44	·50	44
MACHINERY						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·80	50	·80	50
No. 2	.....	....	·80	44	·80	44
No. 3	·70	44	·70	44	·70	47½
No. 4	·60	50	·58	44	·58	44
No. 5	.....	....	·55	50	·60	43
No. 6	·675	50	·59	55	·59	45
No. 7	·50--·65	55	·53--·57	54	·55--·60	44
No. 8	·65	50	·65	50	·65	50
No. 9	·65	49½	·75	40	·75	40
No. 10	.....	....	·75	44	·75	40
No. 11	·75	50	·72	44	·72	44
No. 12	.....	....	·66--·71	....	·66--·71	....
No. 13	·50	59	·45	44	·45	44
No. 14	·60	54	·55	50	·525	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Patternmakers—Conc.						
No. 15	·75	48	·60	44	·60	44
No. 16	·95	50	·75	44	·75	44
No. 17	1·05	44	·95	44	·95	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·68	50	·70	50
No. 2	·75	44	·70	44	·70	47½
No. 3	·55--·66	50	·50--·68	44	·50--·68	44
No. 4	.....	....	·45--·55	50	·48--·58	43
No. 5	·40--·50	55	·50--·60	54	·55--·63	44
No. 6	·70	50	·68	50	·68	50
No. 7	.....	....	·65	55	·65	44
No. 8	.....	....	·79	48	·85	60
No. 9	.....	....	·65	44	·65	40
No. 10	·85	49½	·75	47	·75	40
No. 11	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 12	.....	....	·55	55	·60	50
No. 13	·55	50	·48	50	·50	50
No. 14	·84	50	·605	54	·605	50
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·55	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	·72	50	·75	50
No. 3	·60	55	·55	44	·55	44
No. 4	·65	44	·65	44	·65	40
No. 5	·63	50	·60	44	·60	44
No. 6	·68	50	·45	50	·475	44
No. 7	.....	....	·38	56½	·40	51
No. 8	·625	50	·65	48	·66	48
No. 9	·45	55	·475	54	·475	44
No. 10	·52	50	·43	44	·43	44
No. 11	·55	50	·50	58½	·55	59
No. 12	·55	50	·47	50	·47	50
No. 13	·60	49½	·67	40	·67	40
No. 14	.....	....	·57	48	·57	60
No. 15	·60	59	·48	44	·48	44
No. 16	·55	50	·35	50	·40	50
No. 17	·50	54	·55	50	·58	50
No. 18	·48	55	·36	40	·36	40
No. 19	·40	45	·36	54	·36	50
No. 20	·70	48	·525	44	·525	44
No. 21	·75	50	·60	44	·60	44
No. 22	·55	55	·50	45	·50	49
No. 23	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 24	·81	44	·79	44	·79	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	·60	44	·60	44	·60	44
No. 2	.....	....	·45	55	·45	49
No. 3	·45--·60	52	·49--·55	44	·49--·55	44
No. 4	.....	....	·60--·70	50	·50--·73	50
No. 5	.....	....	·65	50	·65	50
No. 6	·50--·75	55	·50--·65	44	·60--·70	44
No. 7	.....	....	·45--·60	44	·48--·65	44
No. 8	.....	....	·60	44	·62	44
No. 9	.....	....	·55--·70	50	·55--·70	50--57½
No. 10	·50--·80	44	·50--·75	44--49	·50--·80	40--47½
No. 11	·60	50	·59	44	·59	44
No. 12	.....	....	·30--·55	50	·40--·56	43
No. 13	·50--·55	50	·40--·48	55	·40--·50	45
No. 14	·50	54	·45	48	·45	48
No. 15	·40--·54	50	·35--·46	50	·38--·48	44
No. 16	.....	....	·446	50	·465	40
No. 17	.....	....	·63	48	·63	48
No. 18	·45--·60	55	·40--·60	54	·45--·65	44
No. 19	·40--·60	50	·35--·55	44	·37--·55	49½
No. 20	·60	50	·50	48	·50	48
No. 21	·37--·55	55	·32--·50	....	·32--·48	59
No. 22	.....	....	·60	48	·62	48
No. 23	·70	44	·75--·80	44	·75--·80	44
No. 24	·60	50	·55	50	·55	50
No. 25	.....	....	·50--·60	55	·48--·60	44
No. 26	·50--·65	49½	·50--·60	44	·50--·60	44
No. 27	·60	49½	·55	40	·55	40
No. 28	·63	49½	·65	40	·65	40
No. 29	.....	....	·60	43½	·60	43½
No. 30	.....	....	·53--·67	48	·53--·67	60
No. 31	·60	48	·60	48	·60	43½
No. 32	.....	....	·50--·75	44	·50--·72	44
No. 33	.....	....	·48--·66	....	·48--·66	....
No. 34	·45--·65	50	·35--·45	57½	·35--·45	24

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY—*Conc.*						
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 35	·45--·60	55	·35--·50	54	·35--·45	40
No. 36	·42	50	·40	50	·50	50
No. 37	·55	54	·55	50	·60	50
No. 38	·46	50	·45	55	·40	50
No. 39	·50--·60	55	·40--·50	49	·40--·50	55
No. 40	·40	45	·32	54	·32	50
No. 41	·70	48	·525	44	·525	44
No. 42	.....	....	·40	44	·425	44
No. 43	·65	50	·55	44	·55	44
No. 44	·55	55	·58	45	·58	49
No. 45	·75	44	·40	44	·35--·65	44
No. 46	·75--·81	44	·79	44	·79	44
No. 47	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	·54	50	·49	44	·49	44
No. 2	.....	....	·40--·53	50	·46--·60	43
No. 3	·55	54	·40	48	·45	48
No. 4	·575	50	·45	60	·475	50
No. 5	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 6	·865	45	·85	24	·85	24
No. 7	·70	45	·70	24	·70	40
No. 8	·70	50	·72	44	·72	44
No. 9	·58	59	·45	44	·45	44
No. 10	·65	49	·50	49	·50	49
No. 11	·55	54	·60	50	·63	50
No. 12	·50	50	·35	54	·35	54
No. 13	·55	45	·48	54	·48	45
No. 14	·75	50	·63	36	·63	44
No. 15	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 16	·75--·83	44	·75	40	·75	40
No. 17	·45--·80	48	·50--·85	44	·50--·85	44
No. 18	·55--·72	48	·45--·75	44	·48--·71	44
No. 19	·50--·60	50	·40--·60	40	·40--·60	40
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	44	·75	44	·75	47½
No. 2	·52	50	·47	44	·47	44
No. 3	·60	50	·40--·48	50	·38--·48	43
No. 4	·50	50	·58	50	·58	50
No. 5	·60	50	·45	57½	·45	46
No. 6	.....	....	·42	55	·42	50
No. 7	·95	50	·75	44	·75	....
No. 8	·48--·55	48	·59--·66	44	·59--·64	44
No. 9	·33--·50	50	·40--·60	40	·40--·60	40
No. 10	·60	48	·58	44	·58	44
No. 11	·425	50	·42	50	·44	60
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	55	·40	49
No. 2	·65	50	·57	44	·65	44
No. 3	.....	....	·39	50	·40	50
No. 4	·30	55	·375	54	·375	44
No. 5	·40--·60	49½	·55	44	·55	44
No. 6	.....	....	·51--·65	44	·54--·69	44
No. 7	·44	59	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·40	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 9	·48	50	·50	55	·50	50
No. 10	·45	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 11	.....	....	·30	59	·30	59
No. 12	·70	50	·43	44	·43	44
No. 13	·55	55	·50	45	·45	49
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·25--·50	50	·30--·50	44	·30--·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	·35--·48	50	·38--·43	43
No. 3	·50--·55	56	·55	48	·58	48
No. 4	·30--·45	55	·375	54	·375	44
No. 5	·50--·60	50	·50--·60	50	·50--·60	50
No. 6	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 7	.....	....	·55	46½	·60	46½
No. 8	·36	49½	·50	40	·50	40
No. 9	.....	....	·50	48	·50	43½
No. 10	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 11	·40--·45	49½	·45	47	·45	40
No. 12	.....	....	·30--·37	50	·27--·40	45
No. 13	·40	50	·35	55	·35	50
No. 14	·34--·48	55	·40	49	·40	55
No. 15	·40	50	·25--·35	50	·30--·35	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·325	55	·375	54	·375	44
No. 2	.....	....	·68	40	·68	40
No. 3	.....	....	·49--·60	55	·44--·50	44
No. 4	.....	....	·40	46½	·42	46½
No. 5	·40--·60	48	·40--·55	48	·40--·55	43½
No. 6	.....	....	·45--·50	46½	·40--·50	42½
No. 7	.....	....	·35--·50	44	·35--·50	40
No. 8	·30--·50	49½	·45	47	·45	40
No. 9	.....	....	·25	46½	·30	47½
No. 10	·32--·50	50	·25--·42	55	·26--·47	50
No. 11	·35--·50	50	·25--·35	50	·28--·38	50
No. 12	.....	....	·315	54	·315	50
No. 13	.....	....	·425	44	·45	44
Electric welders—						
No. 1	.....	....	·65	50	·65	50
No. 2	·65	50	·43	50	·48	44
No. 3	.....	....	·61	48	·63	48
No. 4	·375	55	·40	54	·40	44
No. 5	.....	....	·40	48	·50	50
No. 6	.....	....	·62	48	·62	60
No. 7	.....	....	·70	44	·75	44
No. 8	.....	....	·70	....	·80	....
No. 9	·50	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 10	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 11	·65	48	·58	44	·58	44
No. 12	.....	....	·45	45	·50	49
No. 13	.....	....	·65--·87	44	·65--·87	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·75	44	·75	47½
No. 2	·45	50	·40	44	·45	44
No. 3	·40	50	·36	50	·40	43
No. 4	.....	....	·40	44	·40	47
No. 5	.....	....	·65	48	·65	48
No. 6	·325	55	·375	54	·375	44
No. 7	.....	....	·65	44	·65	40
No. 8	.....	....	·52	44	·52	44
No. 9	·57	55	·475	49	·475	55
No. 10	·35	50	·25	50	·275	50
No. 11	·36	45	·30	54	·30	50
No. 12	·60	48	·37	44	·37	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.....	....	·85	50	·85	50
No. 2	·30--·51	50	·31--·48	44	·30--·48	44
No. 3	·35--·58	50	·38--·47	50	·38--·47	43
No. 4	·60--·75	48	·50--·70	48	·50--·70	43½
No. 5	·33--·37	55	·30--·50	54	·35--·50	44
No. 6	.....	....	·50	55	·50	44
No. 7	·50	49½	·50	47	·50	40
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	55	·45	50
No. 2	·40	44	·42	56	·45	56
No. 3	·46	50	·42	56	·42	56
No. 4	·38	56	·32	56	·34	56
No. 5	.....	....	·50	48	·50	43½
No. 6	.....	....	·455	....	·455	....
No. 7	·50	78	·40	66	·40	77
No. 8	·40	50	·40	44	·40	49½
No. 9	·50	50	·425	50	·425	50
No. 10	·36	60	·35	54	·35	54
No. 11	·48--·53	48	·50--·55	56	·50--·55	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	55	·25	49
No. 2	.....	....	·40	50	·40	50
No. 3	.....	....	·30--·40	44	·30--·40	44
No. 4	.....	....	·32--·43	44	·35--·40	44
No. 5	·40	44	·45	40--48	·45	40--48
No. 6	·30--·35	50	·30--·35	44	·30--·35	44
No. 7	·35	50	·30--·33	50	·30--·40	43
No. 8	·40--·43	50	·40--·45	48	·40--·45	48
No. 9	·30--·35	55	·30--·38	54	·33--·38	44
No. 10	·35	50	·25--·38	59	·25--·30	59
No. 11	·425	45	·58	24	·58	24
No. 12	.....	....	·30--·37	48	·30--·37	50
No. 13	·40--·50	50	·44	44	·44	44
No. 14	·30	50	·30	50	·35	50
No. 15	·50	49	·475	49	·475	49
No. 16	·35	50	·28	54	·25--·28	54
No. 17	·40	55	·36	45	·32	49
No. 18	.....	....	·40	45	·40--·45	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILES						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	·725	28	·80	44	·83	44
No. 2	·85	26	·98	44	·93	44
No. 3	·58	29	·57	44	·58	44
No. 4	.....	....	·85–·90	40	·85–·90	40
No. 5	.....	....	·80	40	·80	40
No. 6	.....	....	·70–·75	40	·75	40
No. 7	·75	32	·75–·85	32	·75–·85	34
No. 8	.....	....	·59	50	·59	26
No. 9	.....	....	·56	45	·68	43
No. 10	.....	....	·52	45	·66	45
Painters and enamellers—						
No. 1	·75	30	·87	44	·90	44
No. 2	·65	40	·62	44	·61	44
No. 3	·94	36	·97	44	·92	44
No. 4	.....	....	·85–·90	40	·85–·90	40
No. 5	.....	....	·70–·83	40	·70–·83	40
No. 6	·875	24	·75–·85	32–38	·75–·85	40
No. 7	.....	....	·63	50	·68	35
No. 8	·55	50	·60	45	·67	46
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·85	40	·86	44	·85	44
No. 2	·50	40	·61	44	·62	44
No. 3	.....	....	·88	40	·88	40
No. 4	.....	....	·80	40	·80	40
No. 5	.....	....	·75	40	·75	40
No. 6	·75	24	·75–·85	32	·75–·85	32
Shippers—						
No. 1	·65	55	·71	44	·69	44
No. 2	·50	55	·74	44	·87	44
No. 3	.....	....	·80	40	·80	40
No. 4	.....	....	·70	40	·75	40
No. 5	.....	....	·75	36	·75	40
No. 6	.....	....	·58	52	·58	45
No. 7	·52	25½	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	.....	....	·50	45	·53	45
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·70–·90	50	·80–·90	40	·85–·90	40
No. 2	.....	....	·70–·90	40	·75–·90	40
No. 3	·75	32	·75–·85	32	·75–·85	40
No. 4	.....	....	·52	45	·57	44
AUTOMOBILE PARTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	·50	60	·68	55	·73	55
No. 2	·55–·70	54	·65–·75	48	·65–·75	48
No. 3	·51–·65	52	·45–·60	52	·58–·68	48
No. 4	.....	....	·45	50	·40–·47	50
No. 5	·65–·70	50	·65–·68	50	·65–·70	50
No. 6	·45–·65	50	·50–·65	60	·50–·65	40
No. 7	·82	44	·80	48	·80	40
No. 8	.....	....	·55	40	·55	40
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	54	·77–·84	45	·81–·87	45
No. 2	·70	50	·62–·70	48	·62–·73	48
No. 3	.....	....	·55	40	·55	32
No. 4	.....	....	·70–·80	48	·70	50½
No. 5	·75	49½	·75	46½	·75	46½
No. 6	·50–·78	44	·65–·80	48	·65–·80	40
No. 7	·60–·70	52	·55–·65	52	·55–·65	48
No. 8	·88	55	·775	55	·775	55
No. 9	·75	50	·62	50	·62	45
No. 10	·60	55	·50	55	·55	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·85–·90	54	·87–·95	45	·90–·98	45
No. 2	.....	....	·65–·75	50	·70–·80	50
No. 3	·60–·85	50	·70–·80	48	·70–·80	48
No. 4	.....	....	·65–·70	49½	·65–·75	48
No. 5	·55	58	·40	50	·50	55
No. 6	.....	....	·60–·71	40	·65	32
No. 7	·885	50	·85	48	·85	48
No. 8	·70	49½	·80	46½	·80	46½
No. 9	·70	48	·65	48	·70	48
No. 10	·60–·70	52	·60–·75	52	·65–·80	48
No. 11	·55	55	·55	55	·55	45
No. 12	·75	50	·60–·75	50	·65–·80	44
No. 13	·65	55	·65	55	·68	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	·35–·50	50	·38–·78	48	·43–·79	48
No. 2	.....	....	·35–·45	50	·40–·45	50
No. 3	.....	....	·38–·55	49½	·35–·60	56
No. 4	·40	48	·35	48	·40	48
No. 5	·40	58	·33–·38	50	·35–·40	55
No. 6	·60	50	·55	50	·55	35
No. 7	.....	....	·40–·68	55	·42–·72	55
No. 8	·40	50	·38	50	·43	50
No. 9	·40	50	·33	50	·38	50
No. 10	·35–·40	50	·40	50	·40	40
No. 11	·36–·48	52	·46–·53	52	·46–·53	48
No. 12	·51–·70	52	·48–·61	52	·48–·61	48
No. 13	·40	55	·40	55	·40	50
No. 14	.....	....	·55	40	·55	32
No. 15	·52–·58	50	·55–·60	48	·55–·63	42½
No. 16	·40–·60	54	·73	45	·78	45
No. 17	·35–·65	49½	·55–·63	46½	·59	46½
No. 18	.....	....	·70	40	·70	40
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	·33	52	·30	52	·33	48
No. 2	.....	....	·29	50	·30	55
No. 3	·20	50	·33–·49	48	·33–·49	48
No. 4	·175	55	·21	55	·21	39
No. 5	·29–·34	50	·40	48	·40	42½
No. 6	·25	49½	·40–·45	46½	·40–·45	46½
Welders—						
No. 1	·45	50	·50–·60	50	·50–·60	35
No. 2	·28–·45	50	·435	50	·435	35
No. 3	·60	50	·43–·55	50	·48–·70	45
No. 4	.....	....	·33–·43	50	·38–·50	55
No. 5	.....	....	·70	48	·68	48
No. 6	·50	49½	·60	46½	·60	46½
No. 7	.....	....	·85	48	·85	48
No. 8	.....	....	·80	40	·80	40
No. 9	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 10	.....	....	·80	45	·60	38
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	·40	50	·55	48	·55	42½
No. 2	.....	....	·75	45	·55	18
No. 3	.....	....	·30–·60	42	·30–·60	26
No. 4	.....	....	·40–·85	48	·35–·68	27
No. 5	.....	....	·50	40	·55	32
No. 6	.....	....	·60	46½	·60	46½
No. 7	.....	....	·575	46½	·575	46½
No. 8	·35–·50	52	·46	52	·46	48
No. 9	·25	50	·43–·50	50	·45–·50	35
No. 10	·40	50	·38	50	·43	50
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	·28	50	·40	48	·40	42½
No. 2	.....	....	·40	40	·40	32
No. 3	.....	....	·40	46½	·40	46½
No. 4	·25–·30	52	·38	52	·38	48
No. 5	·20	50	·26–·40	50	·35–·40	35
Platers—						
No. 1	·32–·35	60	·45–·50	50–60	·45–·50	30
No. 2	.....	....	·55	40	·55	32
No. 3	·40–·55	50	·55	48	·58	42½
No. 4	·40–·45	49½	·55	46½	·575	46½
No. 5	·45	50	·40	50	·41–·50	35
Grinders—						
No. 1	·35	49½	·625	46½	·625	46½
No. 2	.....	....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 3	.....	....	·55	40	·55	32
No. 4	·40	44	·62–·65	40	·65	40
No. 5	·42	50	·35–·50	50	·40	36
No. 6	·51–·60	52	·48–·58	52	·48–·58	48
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	·35–·50	49½	·65–1·00	46½	·80–1·10	46½
No. 2	·45–·85	50	·55–·70	48	·60–·75	42½
No. 3	.....	....	·47	60	·50	55
No. 4	.....	....	·60	60	·60	55
No. 5	·315	60	·50	55	·60	25
No. 6	.....	....	·45–·55	48	·50	48
No. 7	·75	48	·70	50	·70	35

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS—*Concluded*						
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·60	54	·73	45	·78	45
No. 2	·50	49½	·60	46½	·60	46½
No. 3	·725	44	·70	40	·70	40
No. 4	.....	....	·55	40	·55	32
No. 5	.....	....	·50	60	·50	40
No. 6	.....	....	·51–·74	48	·48–·60	48
No. 7	.....	....	·40	49½	·35–·45	56
No. 8	·48	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 9	·40–·65	52	·40–·50	52	·43–·53	48
No. 10	·40	55	·40	55	·40	50
No. 11	·50–·65	50	·38–·53	50	·43–·58	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	·40	50	·38	50	·43	50
No. 2	·35–·40	50	·48	48	·48	48
No. 3	·32–·35	60	·50	60	·45–·50	40
No. 4	·50	54	·62	45	·65	45
No. 5	·40–·45	49½	·55	46½	·55	46½
No. 6	·49	44	·65	40	·65	40
No. 7	·25–·40	48	·30–·35	48	·30–·35	48
No. 8	·40–·45	52	·40	52	·43	48
No. 9	·30	55	·35	55	·35	45
No. 10	·35	55	·40	55	·40–·47	55
No. 11	·40	55	·475	55	·52–·68	55
No. 12	·35–·45	50	·40	50	·40	35
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·325	53½	·345	44	·35–·42	45
No. 2	·50	45	·50	50	·50	45
No. 3	·62	48	·47	48	·48	48
No. 4	·65	50	·663	48	·60–·75	45
No. 5	·55	50	·44	47	·50	47
No. 6	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·60	44–55	·45	44	·45	44
No. 8	·70	44	·65	40	·65	40
No. 9	·42	60	·335	60	·335	60
No. 10	·56	50	·62	48	·65	48
No. 11	·545	48	·61	48	·61	48
No. 12	·45	45	·40	44	·40	50
No. 13	·40	44	·45	44	·45	44
No. 14	.....	....	·42	47½	·45	45
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·45	45	·45	44	·45	45
No. 2	·52	50	·52	50	·44–·60	45
No. 3	·53	48	·52	48	·44–·61	48
No. 4	·65	50	·68	48	·60–·75	36
No. 5	·60	50	·50	48	·52	48
No. 6	·575	48	·61	48	·63	48
No. 7	·45	40	·42	73	·45	70
No. 8	.....	....	·50	54	·55	54
No. 9	·50	50	·50	47½	·50	45
Machinists—						
No. 1	·355	45	·325	44	·35–·45	45
No. 2	·55	50	·53	50	·46–·62	45
No. 3	·55	48	·55	48	·53–·60	48
No. 4	·55	50	·616	48	·56–·72	36–45
No. 5	·58	50	·45	47	·50	47
No. 6	·50	50	·45	50	·47	50
No. 7	·65	55–60	·50	44	·50	44
No. 8	·55	44	·45–·65	40	·40–·65	40
No. 9	·60	50	·50	48	·52	48
No. 10	·45	44	·38	42	·40	50
No. 11	·65	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 12	·45	50	·45	47½	·45	45
Moulders—						
No. 1	·472	45	·47	45	·39	45
No. 2	·55	45	·58	50	·45–·70	45
No. 3	·68	43	·58	48	·595	48
No. 4	.....	....	·60	45	·60	45
No. 5	·50	50	·45	47½	·45	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 6	·55	44	·50	40	·50	40
No. 7	·51	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 8	·57	50	·58	48	·60	48
No. 9	·60	45	·45	50	·40–·65	50
No. 10	.....	....	·55	54	·55	54
No. 11	.....	....	·617	54	·59	54
No. 12	·58–·80	50	·64	48	·67	36
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·45	45	·415	50	·36–·52	45
No. 2	·48	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 3	·43–·55	50	·50–·55	47	·48–·65	47
No. 4	.....	....	·61	48	·61	36–45
No. 5	.....	....	·64	48	·64	45
No. 6	.....	....	·42	48	·42	48
No. 7	.....	....	·55	54	·55	54
No. 8	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 9	·50	50	·45	47½	·45	45
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·60	50	·58	50	·62	50
No. 2	·50	50	·44	47	·43–·48	47
No. 3	.....	....	·66	48	·65	45
No. 4	·50–·55	50	·62	48	·55–·69	45
No. 5	·55	44	·50–·60	40	·50–·60	40
No. 6	·50	50	·48	48	·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	·555	48	·575	48
No. 8	·55	40	·38	45	·38	50
No. 9	·45	50	·48	47½	·50	45
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	·35	45	·30	44	·30–·35	45
No. 2	·50	45	·435	50	·35–·53	45
No. 3	.....	....	·44	47	·42–·50	47
No. 4	.....	....	·65	48	·68	36
No. 5	·45	50	·39–·45	50	·40–·50	50
No. 6	·40	60	·345	60	·345	60
No. 7	·46	....	·38	48	·38	50
No. 8	·40	44	·45	44	·45	44
Painters—						
No. 1	·35	53½	·335	44	·40	45
No. 2	·50	45	·50	50	·50	45
No. 3	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 4	·40	50	·44	47	·48	47
No. 5	·58	50	·59	48	·64	45
No. 6	·60	50	·51	50	·51	50
No. 7	·40–·60	50	·38–·55	47½	·40–·55	45
No. 8	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
No. 9	·42	....	·40	45	·43	45
No. 10	·45	44	·45	44	·45	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	·50	50	·42	50	·42	45
No. 2	.....	....	·55	47	·55	47
No. 3	.....	....	·47–·66	48	·47–·66	45
No. 4	·44	50	·42	48	·44	48
No. 5	·38	50	·38	48	·40	48
No. 6	·50	50	·45	47½	·45	45
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	·325	53½	·295	50–60	·35	50
No. 2	·37	45	·34	50	·31–·42	50
No. 3	·40	48	·49	48	·49	48
No. 4	.....	....	·62	48	·68	45
No. 5	.....	....	·45–·53	48	·45–·55	36
No. 6	·58	44	·40	44	·40–·45	40
No. 7	.....	....	·34	48	·36	48
No. 8	·38	50	·40	48	·40	55
No. 9	.....	....	·35	54	·35	54
No. 10	·45	50	·40	47½	·40	45
Firemen—						
No. 1	·45	50	·46	56	·50	56
No. 2	·50	60	·41	48	·41	48
No. 3	·40	50	·41	84	·45	84
No. 4	·47	52	·52	48	·52	45
No. 5	·36	72	·40	48	·42	48
No. 6	·465	48	·465	48	·48	52
No. 7	·39	66	·30	66	·30	60

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929 Wages per hour	1929 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages per hour	1937 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages per hour	1938 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Conc.*						
Labourers—						
No. 1	·32	45	·27	44	·30	45
No. 2	·35	45	·33	50	·33	45
No. 3	·35	48	·34	48	·39	48
No. 4	·35	50	·36	47	·35–·43	47
No. 5	.....	....	·49	48	·45	36
No. 6	.....	....	·33	47½	·38	45
No. 7	·45	44	·45	40	·45	40
No. 8	·34	50	·32	48	·32	48
No. 9	·40	44	·45	44	·45	44
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·50	54	·45	54	·45	48
No. 2	·50	53	·56	48	·56	48
No. 3	.....	....	·52	40	·52	40
No. 4	.....	....	·60	45	·60	50
No. 5	·60	50	·475	50	·45–·50	50
No. 6	.....	....	·425	44	·45	44
No. 7	·65	50	·55	54	·50–·84	51
No. 8	·55	50	·54	55	·55	44
No. 9	·50	50	·45	54	·45	40
No. 10	·90	50	·95	44	·95	44
No. 11	·70	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 12	·417	54	·65	44	·73	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	·406	48	·406	48
No. 2	·555	54	·56	54	·56	48
No. 3	·55	55	·55–·60	45	·55–·60	40
No. 4	·55	45	·61	52	·65	56
No. 5	.....	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 6	·45	50	·40	40	·42	40
No. 7	·50	50	·47	40	·55	40
No. 8	·60	50	·54	60	·50	50–60
No. 9	·50	70	·48	59	·48	55
No. 10	·60	50	·50	41	·50	44
No. 11	.....	....	·33	49	·33	49
No. 12	·65	50	·63	50	·60	50
No. 13	.....	....	·70	44	·70	24
Moulders—						
No. 1	·75	40	·73	48	·73	24
No. 2	·75	55	·60	45	·60	40
No. 3	.....	....	·55	27	·60	36
No. 4	·62	48	·63	45	·71	35
No. 5	·667	42½	·745	40	·75	37½
No. 6	.....	....	·375	48	·375	48
No. 7	.....	....	·60	40	·60	40
No. 8	·85	48	·90	40	·81	40
No. 9	.....	....	·333	50	·36	50
No. 10	·63	50	·55	40	·55	40
No. 11	·65	50	·88	40	·50–1·00	40
No. 12	·60	60	·52	59	·55	59
No. 13	·75	32	·65	40	·65	32
No. 14	.....	....	·52	48	·52	48
No. 15	·65	50	·61	40	·68	32
No. 16	·65	50	·55	45	·60	27
No. 17	.....	....	·51	45	·51	40
No. 18	·75	48	·825	32	·675	40
No. 19	·49	48	·433	45	·433	45
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	·315	40–54	·335	48	·335	24
No. 2	·40	55	·45	45	·45	40
No. 3	.....	....	·25	30	·275	40
No. 4	·35	50	·375	45	·375	45
No. 5	·45	50	·40	40	·40	40
No. 6	·325	60	·32	59	·32	59
No. 7	.....	....	·45–·55	44	·45	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	·55	55	·45	45	·45	45
No. 2	.....	....	·33	40	·275	55
No. 3	·50	48	·60	48	·64	34
No. 4	.....	....	·45	40	·45	40
No. 5	.....	....	·40	44	·425	44
No. 6	·63	50	·50	40	·45–·58	40
No. 7	.....	....	·473	50	·473	45
No. 8	·444	54	·36	45	·36	45
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·335	54	·375	54	·375	32
No. 2	·50	53	·50	48	·56	48
No. 3	·52	59	·45	48½	·37–·55	49
No. 4	.....	....	·67	40	·70	40
No. 5	.....	....	·54	50	·55	40
No. 6	.....	....	·30	44	·325	44
No. 7	.....	....	·38	50	·38	50
No. 8	·45	50	·45	40	·45	40
No. 9	·45	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 10	·60	44	·55	44	·60	40
No. 11	·444	54	·45	32	·47	44
No. 12	.....	....	·65–·75	60	·65–·75	40
Mounters—						
No. 1	·335	54	·335	54	·335	32
No. 2	.....	....	·41	40	·41	40
No. 3	·60	50	·60	50	·60	44
No. 4	.....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 5	·62	50	·49	54	35–·54	50
No. 6	.....	....	·34	50	·34	50
No. 7	·38–·60	50	·45	44	·47	44
No. 8	·45	55	·38	45	·40	55
No. 9	·50	50	·56	55	·56	44
No. 10	·525	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 11	·50	54	·44	32	·44	44
No. 12	·444	54	·333	45	·333	45
Polishers—						
No. 1	·28	40–54	·225	54	·25	32
No. 2	·50	53	·56	48	·47	40
No. 3	·47	59	·425	48½	·42–·50	49
No. 4	·62	50	·60	40	·60	44
No. 5	.....	....	·375	54	·375	47
No. 6	.....	....	·30	50	·33	50
No. 7	·58	50	·50	44	·50	50
No. 8	·50	55	·45	48	·50	55
No. 9	·50	50	·56	44	·44	32
No. 10	·55	50	·425	50	·425	50
No. 11	·556	54	·55	32	·55	44
Craters and shippers—						
No. 1	·365	54	·30	54	·333	48
No. 2	·45	53	·50	48	·44–·56	48
No. 3	.....	....	·50	55	·50	55
No. 4	·49	48	·52	48	·49	47
No. 5	·39	50	·40	54	·35–·45	47
No. 6	.....	....	·40	40	·45	40
No. 7	·35	50	·30	60	·30	60
No. 8	·30	55	·25	59	·26	55
No. 9	·50	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 10	·40	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 11	·40	54	·30	45	·30	54
Engineers—						
No. 1	·45	53	·375	48	·406	48
No. 2	·43	54	·425	54	·425	54
No. 3	·47	60	·446	60	·44	60
No. 4	·80	50	·85	54	·80	51
No. 5	·60	50	·56	48	·56	48
No. 6	·50	50	·45	50	·45	40
Labourers—						
No. 1	·28	54	·25	54	·28	32
No. 2	·25	53	·31	48	·31	48
No. 3	·325	55	·35–·40	45	·40	40
No. 4	.....	....	·33	30	·33	40
No. 5	·55	48	·42	41	·45	39
No. 6	·36	50	·35	50	·35	44
No. 7	.....	....	·325	44	·35	44
No. 8	·35	50	·35	54	·35	47
No. 9	·375	50	·35	40	·35	40
No. 10	·30	55	·27	60	·27	50
No. 11	·35	50	·30	55	·30	50
No. 12	.....	....	·275	46	·25–·35	44
No. 13	·40	50	·47	40	·47	32
No. 14	·45	50	·40	45	·45	45
No. 15	·40	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 16	·306	54	·33	32	·33	44
No. 17	·333	54	·28	45	·28	45
No. 18	·35	50	·33	50	·33	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	·35--·65	48	·40--·50	45	·37--·60	45
No. 2	·28	55	·25	50	·33	45
No. 3	....	....	·294	42½	·294	42½
No. 4	·55	50	·55	44	·55	40
No. 5	....	....	·53	44	·53	40
No. 6	....	....	·50	44	·40--·60	44
No. 7	·25‡	49½	·27	42½	·22	42½
No. 8	·40†	49½	·45	42½	·45	42½
No. 9	·30--·50	40	18--·27	49	·20--·30	49
No. 10	....	....	·40	48	·45	48
No. 11	·33--·47	50	·40--·53	40	·40--·48	40
No. 12	....	....	·63	44	·63	44
No. 13	....	....	·25--·35	45	·25--·35	50
No. 14	....	....	·325	50	·35	50
No. 15	....	....	·50	50	·55	50
No. 16	·35--·60	50	·535	44	·535	44
No. 17	·32--·45	50	·35	44	·40	49
No. 18	·42	49	·45	53	·42	51
No. 19	....	....	·53	40	·62	32
No. 20	....	....	·35	44	....	....
No. 21	....	....	·30	44	·30	44
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	·21	48	·22--·28	45	·24--·38	45
No. 2	·20--·25	50	·23	44	·23	49
No. 3	....	....	·30	48	·325	48
No. 4	....	....	·20	45	·20	50
No. 5	....	....	·26	45	·28	50
No. 6	....	....	·38	44	·38	44
No. 7	....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 8	....	....	·23--·38	40	·23--·54	40
No. 9	·25	55	·22	50	·22	45
No. 10	....	....	·29	40	·34	25
No. 11	·30--·40	44	·34--·41	40	·36--·40	40
No. 12	·40	44	·38	40	·38	40
No. 13	....	....	·32	42½	·32	42½
No. 14	·26--·40	50	·30	44	·30	40
No. 15	....	....	·34	44	·34	44
No. 16	·27‡	49½	·27	42½	·295	42½
No. 17	....	....	·37	48	·40	48
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	·40--·55	25	·52--·70	45	·55--·70	45
No. 2	·65	52	·40	51½	·45	48
No. 3	....	....	·56	53	·57	52
No. 4	....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 5	·38--·50	48	·79--·86	44	·66--·89	44
No. 6	·35	50	·25	50	·25	50
No. 7	·29	50	·25	50	·30--·35	45
Machinists—						
No. 1	·60--·80	48	·50--·70	45	·55--·75	45
No. 2	·55	52	·45	52½	·45	48
No. 3	....	....	·60	44	·65	44
No. 4	....	....	·55	48	·55	50
No. 5	·40--·65	48	·55--·89	44	·55--·90	44
No. 6	·33--·69	50	·40--·80	40	·40--·84	40
No. 7	....	....	·55	50	·55	50
No. 8	·65	50	·66	44	·66	44
No. 9	·70--·80	44	·70	48	·75	48
No. 10	·60	50	·65	44	·65	40
No. 11	....	....	·35--·65	46½	·35--·70	49
No. 12	....	....	·55	44	·55	40
No. 13	....	....	·45	48	·55	48
No. 14	....	....	·70	44	·70	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	·75	48	·75	45	·75	45
No. 2	·70	52	·55	52½	·55	48
No. 3	·75	49	·55	53	·57	36
No. 4	·80	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 5	·33--·78	50	··44--·88	40	·44--·88	40
No. 6	....	....	·50	50	·73	45
No. 7	....	....	·656	40	·65	38½
No. 8	....	....	·70	50	·70	50
No. 9	·55--·80	48	·60--·82	44	·60--·82	44
No. 10	....	....	·65	44	·65	40
No. 11	....	....	·60	46½	·75	46½
No. 12	....	....	·75	42½	·75	42½
Machine operators, male						
No. 1	·30--·70	48	·35--·55	45	·35--·58	45
No. 2	....	48	·60	45	·60	45
No. 3†	·23--·26	48	·22--·41	45	·26--·38	45
No. 4	·42	49	·48	53	·50	52
No. 5	....	....	·275	48	·275	50
No. 6	....	....	·61	44	·65	44
No. 7	....	....	·40--·60	40	·40--·60	40
No. 8†	....	....	·23--·38	40	·23--·54	40
No. 9	....	....	·25	50	·35	50
No. 10	....	....	·30	50	·275	50
No. 11	....	....	·40	50	·45	50
No. 12	·40	50	·45--·58	44	·45--·58	44
No. 13	·45	50	·40	44	·30--·45	40
No. 14	·425‡	49½	·40	42½	·40	42½
No. 15	·56	49½	·60	42½	·60	42½
No. 16	....	....	·45	48	·40	48
No. 17	....	....	·52	40	·577	24½
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·45	48	·61	45	·61	45
No. 2	·50--·60	52	·55	51½	·55	48
No. 3	·45	48	·61	44	·70	44
No. 4	·50	48	·74	44	·84	44
No. 5	·43--·52	50	·40--·55	40	·40--·51	40
No. 6	....	....	·32--·45	50	·375	50
No. 7	·35--·60	40	·25--·45	49	·30--·45	49
No. 8	....	....	·45	48	·40--·45	48
Coil winders, male—						
No. 1	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 2†	·36	44	·32	47	·33	43
No. 3	....	....	·63	44	·60	44
No. 4	....	....	·72	44	·78	44
No. 5†	....	....	·37	44	·37	44
No. 6	·40--·61	50	·40--·65	40	·40--·77	40
No. 7†	·34--·50	50	·23--·38	40	·23--·54	40
No. 8	....	....	·275	50	·30	50
No. 9	....	....	·45	50	·45	50
No. 10	·40--·65	50	·42--·55	44	·42--·55	44
No. 11†	·30	50	·27	44	·24--·27	44
No. 12†	....	....	·336	42½	·336	42½
No. 13	....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 14	....	....	·45	48	·50	48
No. 15	....	....	·35	48	·35	48
No. 16	....	....	·51	44	·51	40
Platers—						
No. 1	·40--·65	....	·35--·65	45	·43--·68	45
No. 2	....	....	·35	48	·30	50
No. 3	·25	50	·25	50	·35	45
No. 4	·40	50	·44	44	·475	44
No. 5	....	....	·45	42½	·45	42½
No. 6	·45	50	·55	44	·55	40
Inspectors, male—						
No. 1†	·40	48	·35	45	·34	45
No. 2	·50	48	·45	45	·40	45
No. 3	·65	48	·60	45	·60	45
No. 4	....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 5	....	....	·455	40	·457	22
No. 6†	....	....	·30	40	·30	24
No. 7	....	....	·45	44	·45	40
No. 8†	·40	44	·38	44	·38	40
No. 9	·40	49½	·45	42½	·45	42½
Packers and shippers—						
No. 1	·35--·45	48	·40	42½	·43	42½
No. 2	·45	48	·47	42½	·50	42½
No. 3	·35	50	·45	53	·45	67
No. 4	....	....	·29	48	·32	50
No. 5	....	....	·43	44	·44	44
No. 6	·40	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	·44	50	·45	50	·45	45
No. 8	....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 9	·60	44	·55	50	·55	44
No. 10	·50	44	·40--·45	50	·45	44
No. 11	·55	50	·55	44	·60	40
No. 12	....	....	·40	60	·45	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·40	48	·25--·42	45	·35--·44	45
No. 2	....	....	·41	44	·41	44
No. 3	·40	48	·44	44	·44	44
No. 4	·30--·33	50	·39	40	·40--·60	40
No. 5	....	....	·44	40	·44	28
No. 6	....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	·40‡	49½	·40	42½	·40	42½
No. 8	....	....	·30--·45	48	·25--·45	48
No. 9	....	....	·25	48	·20	50

†Female. ‡1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRIC BATTERIES						
Machinists—						
No. 1	·70	50	·65	44	·65	44
No. 2			·71	48	·71	48
No. 3			·86	44	·83	42
No. 4			·74–·88	45–53	·74–·88	43½
No. 5			·65	65	·65	62
Casters—						
No. 1	·30	50	·50	40	·50	40
No. 2			·45	55	·45	55
No. 3			·40	55	·43	55
No. 4			·67	44	·72	40
No. 5			·63–·99	48	·56–·74	46
No. 6			·40	46½	·40	46½
No. 7			·35	35	·40	35
No. 8			·54	35	·457	35
No. 9			·42	22	·42	22
No. 10			·50	35	·50	45
Burners—						
No. 1	·35	50	·46	40	·49	55
No. 2			·45	35	·45	35
No. 3			·65	44	·69	44
No. 4			·40	46½	·40	46½
No. 5			·55	35	·57	35
No. 6			·35	35	·37	35
No. 7			·45	35	·45	45
Pasters—						
No. 1	·30	50	·42	40	·42	40
No. 2			·385	44	·385	44
No. 3			·45	20	·45	20
No. 4			·50	44	·50	44
No. 5			·40	46½	·40	46½
No. 6			·49	20	·49	20
No. 7			·66	35	·54–·57	35
No. 8			·35	35	·37	35
No. 9			·64	35	·64	35
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	·30	50	·32	40	·35	40
No. 2†	·21	50	·25	40	·29	40
No. 3			·35	44	·35	44
No. 4			·40	30	·40	30
No. 5			·32	30	·32	30
No. 6			·68	44	·72	40
No. 7			·55	44	·60	40
No. 8			·35	44	·35	44
No. 9			·59–·67	44	·66	46
No. 10	·585	48	·65–·74	32–46	·65–·74	43
No. 11	·47	48	·45–·60	32–46	·45–·60	45
No. 12†	·35	48	·46–·56	32	·46–·56	43
No. 13†	·275	48	·35–·44	32	·35–·44	43
No. 14			·50	54	·456	63
No. 15†			·34	62	·35	53
No. 16			·35	35	·37	35
No. 17			·415	54	·415	54
No. 18			·45–·55	40	·45–·55	40
Charge room men—						
No. 1			·45	62	·45	56
No. 2			·37	44	·40	44
No. 3			·44	48	·47	48
No. 4			·65	49½	·67	46
No. 5			·30	35	·32	35
Inspectors—						
No. 1			·40–·43	40	·40–·47	43
No. 2			·55	44	·55	40
No. 3			·63	41–44	·62	46
No. 4			·67	43	·67	34
No. 5			·50	52	·50	54
Shippers—						
No. 1	·35	50	·50	38	·48	44
No. 2	·30	50	·38	44	·40	44
No. 3			·41	48	·37	48
No. 4			·475	50	·50	50
No. 5			·40	50	·40	50
No. 6			·64	44	·61	42
No. 7			·475	44	·50	44
No. 8			·60	46½	·60	46½
No. 9			·43	62	·40	70
No. 10			·60	45	·60	45
No. 11			·40	35	·45	35
RADIO SETS AND PARTS						
Toolmakers and machinists—						
No. 1			·65	47	·65–·70	47
No. 2			·60	46½	·55–·67	45
No. 3	·50	48	·474	45	·44	45
No. 4	·75	48	·676	45	·725	45
No. 5			·70	49	·70	44
No. 6			·45	48	·55	48
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1			·25	47	·30	47
No. 2			·30	47	·35	47
No. 3			·33–·50	45	·35–·50	45
No. 4			·25	45	·25	45
No. 5			·35	62	·35	48
No. 6	·35	48	·333	45	·345	45
No. 7			·36	40	·39	45
No. 8	·42–·48	44	·43	44	·43	44
No. 9			·35	45	·45	44
No. 10			·44	44	·49	44
No. 11			·35	48	·35	48
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1			·25	45	·25	45
No. 2			·20	45	·20	45
No. 3	·26	48	·28	45	·28	45
No. 4			·32	50	·32	44
No. 5	·35	48	·308	45	·287	45
No. 6			·29–·32	44	·29–·35	44
No. 7			·33	40	·30	45
No. 8	·30	44	·30–·35	44	·30–·35	44
No. 9			·31–·41	45	·30–·38	44
No. 10			·23	48	·23	54
No. 11			·25–·34	44	·27–·34	44
No. 12			·28	44	·30	44
No. 13			·275	48	·275	48
Inspectors—						
No. 1			·30	47	·30	47
No. 2			·40–·45	45	·40–·45	45
No. 3†			·25	45	·25	45
No. 4			·42	40	·42	49
No. 5	·42	48	·424	45	·43	45
No. 6†	·42	48	·283	45	·28	45
No. 7	·48	46½	·60	46½	·62	45
No. 8			·38	60	·38	56
No. 9			·55	44	·57	44
No. 10†			·40	44	·42	44
No. 11†			·36	44	·38	44
Repairmen—						
No. 1			·40	45	·50	45
No. 2			·35	45	·45	45
No. 3			·42	40	·42	49
No. 4	·50	48	·37–·42	45	·42	45
No. 5			·50	44	·43–·55	44
No. 6			·40	45	·45–·50	44
No. 7			·75	44	·75	44
Testers—						
No. 1			·35–·40	47	·35–·40	47
No. 2			·30	47	·30	47
No. 3			·45	45	·50	45
No. 4			·42	40	·42	49
No. 5			·55	44	·55	44
No. 6			·50	44	·43	44
No. 7			·53	44	·50–·57	44

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RADIO SETS AND PARTS—*Conc.*						
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·46	47	·40	47
No. 2	.....	....	·45	40	·45	49
No. 3	·40	48	·422	45	·44	45
No. 4	.....	....	·45	45	·45	45
No. 5	.....	....	·43	44	·43	44
No. 6	.....	....	·50	65½	·55	58
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	·55	44	·55	44
No. 2	·55	55	·42	50	·46	45
No. 3	·70	55	·55–·77	55	·57–·65	55
No. 4	·50	50	·42	50	·45–·50	50
No. 5	.....	....	·60–·75	48	·65–·75	48
No. 6	·65	44	·42	44	·45	44
No. 7	·70	44	·60	40	·70	40
No. 8	·75	48	·65	44	·70	44
Tinsmiths—						
No. 1	·50	49½	·50	44	·40–·50	44
No. 2	·60	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	·50–·65	48	·50–·65	48
No. 4	·50	55	·30–·44	55	·36–·48	45
No. 5	·55	55	·50	55	·50	45
No. 6	·375	50	·35	50	·38	50
No. 7	.....	....	·55–·70	48	·57–·70	48
No. 8	·60	48	·54	44	·54	40
Sheet metal improvers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 2	.....	....	·40–·50	48	·49–·55	48
No. 3	·65	44	·40	40	·40	40
No. 4	1·07	44	42–·60	40	·55	40
No. 5	·825	44	·45	44	·50	44
No. 6	·71	44	·50	44	·625	44
No. 7	·80	44	·60–·70	44	·65–·70	44
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	·60	48	·50	44	·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	·50	44	·50–·65	44–48
No. 3	·45	55	·44	55	·48	45
No. 4	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 5	.....	....	·825	40	·975	40
No. 6	1·07	44	·825	40	·975	40
No. 7	.....	....	·65	44	·60–·75	44
No. 8	1·07	44	·825	40	·975	40
No. 9	1·12	44	·80	44	·80	44
No. 10	1·10	44	·75	40	·75	40
No. 11	1·10	44	·70	44	·70	44
No. 12	1·10	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 13	1·00	44	·625	44	·75	44
No. 14	1·12	44	1·00	40	1·00	40–44
No. 15	1·12	44	·90	44	1·00	40
Sheet metal workers' helpers—						
No. 1	·35	55	·25–·30	55	·30–·33	45
No. 2	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 3	.....	....	·50	40	·50	44
No. 4	·35	44	·50	40	·50	40
No. 5	·45	44	·40–·50	44	·40–·45	44
No. 6	·55	44	·35	44	·333	44
No. 7	·50	44	·40	44	·50	44
No. 8	·65	44	·45	44	·45–·50	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	44	·45	44–55
No. 2	·45	50	·30–·40	64	·35–·40	54
No. 3	·40	55	·40	50	·35–·45	45
No. 4	·40	50	·37	50	·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·44–·57	48	·49–·56	48
No. 6	.....	....	·55	44	·50	44
No. 7	.....	....	·40	44	·45	44
No. 8	.....	....	·45–·50	44	·45–·50	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·40	44	·40	55
No. 2	.....	....	·57	44	·65	46½
No. 3	·60	55	·425	55	·425	55
No. 4	·40	50	·40	50	·45	50
No. 5	·35	55	·38	55	·38	55
No. 6	.....	....	·40–·50	48	·40–·50	48
No. 7	·55	48	·45–·50	44	·50	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	44	·35	44–55
No. 2	·325	50	·30–·32	63	·32–·35	53–63
No. 3	·35	55	·35	55	·35	45
No. 4	.....	....	·37	49½	·42	59
No. 5	.....	....	·38–·48	48	·38–·48	48
No. 6	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 7	·40	48	·36	44	·36	40
No. 8	·50	48	·45	44	·45	40
SHIPBUILDING						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·60	50	·68	44	·73	44
No. 2	.....	....	·50	44½	·50	48
No. 3	·50	54	·50	48	·58	48
No. 4	.....	....	·50	54	·55	48
No. 5	·65	55	·60	55	·60	55
No. 6	·75	44	·71	44	·75	44
No. 7	·80	44	·80	44	·85	44
No. 8	·75	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 9	.....	....	·675	44	·675	44
No. 10	.....	....	·675	44	·75	44
Boilermakers—						
No. 1	·65	50	·625	44	·73	44
No. 2	.....	....	·30–·37	54	·37–·50	48
No. 3	·60	47	·625	47	·625	47
No. 4	.....	....	·60	49½	·70	49½
No. 5	·60	55	·60	49	·62	49
No. 6	·875	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 7	·84	44	·84	44	·865	44
No. 8	·875	44	·90	44	·90	44
Electricians—						
No. 1	·60	50	·58	44	·67	44
No. 2	·45	54	·45	49½	·51	44
No. 3	·60	47	·60	47	·60	47
No. 4	.....	....	·40	54	·45	48
No. 5	·50	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 6	·60	55	·55	49	·625	49
No. 7	·788	44	·83	44	·83	44
No. 8	·75	44	·68	44	·68	44
Caulkers—						
No. 1	·60	50	·68	44	·73	44
No. 2	.....	....	·50	44½	·50	48
No. 3	·65	47	·65	47	·60	47
No. 4	.....	....	·35	54	·45	48
No. 5	.....	....	·65	49½	·65	49½
No. 6	·54	55	·52	55	·52	55
No. 7	·84	44	·84	44	·75	44
No. 8	.....	....	·675	44	·675	44
No. 9	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 10	·906	44	·90	44	·90	44
Heaters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	49½	·48	44
No. 2	·44	50	·46	44	·49	44
No. 3	.....	....	·45	48	·45	48
No. 4	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 5	.....	....	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 6	·35	55	·38	55	·42	55
No. 7	·663	44	·68	44	·68	44
No. 8	·64	44	·64	44	·66	44
Holders-on—						
No. 1	.....	....	·47	49½	·54	44
No. 2	·47	56	·485	44	·52	44
No. 3	.....	....	·40	48	·45	48
No. 4	·45	54	·40	44½	·40	48
No. 5	.....	....	·40	49½	·50	49½
No. 6	·43	55	·38	55	·38	55
No. 7	·74	44	·76	44	·76	44
No. 8	·72	44	·72	44	·74	44
No. 9	·74	44	·76	44	·76	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIPBUILDING—*Conc.*						
Ironworkers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·59	44	·55	44
No. 2	·55	54	·55	48	·625	54
No. 3	.....	....	·50--·75	47	·50--·75	47
No. 4	·75	50	·60	55	·60	55
No. 5	·875	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 6	.....	....	·75	44	·865	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	·65	50	·68	44	·73	44
No. 2	·65	54	·575	49½	·65	44
No. 3	.....	....	·50	44½	·50	48
No. 4	·55	54	·50	48	·525	54
No. 5	·45	54	·45--·55	48	·58	48
No. 6	.....	....	·40	54	·45--·58	48
No. 7	·65	47	·625	47	·65	47
No. 8	·50	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 9	.....	....	·65	49½	·65	49½
No. 10	·70	55	·62	55	·62	55
No. 11	·75	44	·75	44	·78	44
No. 12	·675	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 13	·77	44	·75--·80	44	·75--·80	44
No. 14	·80	44	·75	44	·75	44
No. 15	·75	44	·70	44	·70	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	54	·35--·50	48
No. 2	·50	55	·50	49	·50	55
No. 3	·81	44	·625	44	·75	....
No. 4	·813	44	·68--·72	44	·75	44
No. 5	·75	44	·65	44	·65	44
No. 6	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·68	44	·73	44
No. 2	·65	54	·575	49½	·65	44
No. 3	·85	47	·75	47	·80	47
No. 4	.....	....	·40	54	·50	48
No. 5	·75	55	·66	55	·70	55
No. 6	·90	44	·805	44	·805	44
No. 7	1·06	44	·855	44	·855	44
No. 8	·84	44	·84	44	·84	44
Riggers—						
No. 1	·55	50	·57	44	·615	44
No. 2	.....	....	·45	49½	·45--·62	44
No. 3	·45	47	·45	47	·45	47
No. 4	·50	55	·40	55	·40	55
No. 5	·655	44	·655	44	·655	44
No. 6	·655	44	·65	44	·65	44
Riveters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·575	49½	·65	44
No. 2	·60	50	·625	44	·67	44
No. 3	·55	54	·50	48	·525	54
No. 4	.....	....	·50	48	·58	48
No. 5	·60	47	·60	47	·60	47
No. 6	·50	50	·475	50	·55	50
No. 7	·54	55	·475	55	·52	55
No. 8	.....	....	·60	49½	·60	49½
No. 9	·875	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 10	·84	44	·84	44	·865	44
Shipwrights and carpenters—						
No. 1	·60	50	·625	44	·67	44
No. 2	·55	54	·525	49½	·60	44
No. 3	.....	....	·35	54	·45--·50	48
No. 4	·55	54	·50	48	·525	54
No. 5	·65	....	·60	47	·60	47
No. 6	·50	54	·50	48	·50	48
No. 7	·65	47	·60	47	·60	47
No. 8	·75	55	·60	55	·60	55
No. 9	·575	55	·50	55	·50	55
No. 10	·65	50	·405	50	·50	50
No. 11	·81	44	·83	44	·83	44
No. 12	·82	44	·70	44	·70--·75	44
No. 13	·875	44	·83	44	·83	44
No. 14	·84	44	·75	44	·75--·78	44
No. 15	.....	....	·67--·79	44	·675	44
No. 16	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
Shipfitters—						
No. 1	·65	50	·68	44	·73	44
No. 2	·65	47	·60	47	·60	47
No. 3	.....	....	·50	54	·50	48
No. 4	·‡54--·60	55	·53	55	·55	55
No. 5	.....	....	·60	49½	·65	49½
No. 6	.....	....	·70	44	·70	44
No. 7	.....	....	·71--·90	44	·75--·90	44
No. 8	·84	44	·84	44	·865	44
No. 9	·70	44	·70	44	·75	44
Welders—						
No. 1	‡·65	45½	·625	49½	·65	44
No. 2	·60	50	·68	44	·73	44
No. 3	.....	....	·50	44½	·55	48
No. 4	·70	54	·65	48	·65	54
No. 5	·70	47	·75	47	·60	47
No. 6	.....	....	·50	48	·58	48
No. 7	.....	....	·35	54	·40--·50	48
No. 8	·45	50	·43	50	·43	50
No. 9	·70	55	·66	49	·75	49
No. 10	·80	44	·76	44	·82--·97	44
No. 11	·90	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 12	·84	44	·84	44	·865	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	·35	50	·345	44	·37	44
No. 2	·33	50	·39	44	·42	44
No. 3	·30	54	·30	49½	·34--·40	44
No. 4	·40	....	·30--·35	44½	·30--·35	48
No. 5	·35--·40	....	·40	48	·40	54
No. 6	.....	....	·30	54	·35	48
No. 7	·35	54	·35	48	·30--·35	48
No. 8	·35--·40	47	·35	47	·35	47
No. 9	·30	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 10	·35	55	·325	55	·35	55
No. 11	·50	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 12	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
No. 13	·50	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 14	·50	44	·53	44	·50	44
No. 15	.....	....	·50	44	·50	44
Helpers—						
No. 1	·40	50	·39--·42	44	·42--·50	44
No. 2	·40	54	·35	49½	·40	44
No. 3	·35	54	·35	48	·40	48
No. 4	.....	....	·30--·35	54	·40	48
No. 5	·40--·45	47	·37--·50	47	·37--·45	47
No. 6	·35--·45	55	·33--·35	55	·35--·45	55
No. 7	·50--·70	44	·50--·68	44	·50--·68	44
No. 8	·50--·56	44	·50--·67	44	·50--·67	44
No. 9	·51--·63	44	·50--·57	44	·50--·65	44
LEATHER (TANNING)						
Beam-house men—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28	55	·28	55
No. 2	.....	....	·285	55	·285	45
No. 3	.....	....	·33	50	·33	45
No. 4	.....	....	·35	50	·33	50
No. 5	.....	....	·30--·36	48	·30--·36	40
No. 6	·39	54	·305	54	·305	54
No. 7	.....	....	·40	54	·27--·38	50--54
No. 8	.....	....	·35	48	·35	40
No. 9	.....	....	·35	60	·35	40
No. 10	.....	....	·37	50	·37	50
No. 11	.....	....	·44	50	·34	50
No. 12	·42	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 13	.....	....	·455	47	·455	47
No. 14	·50	44	·42	54	·38	54
No. 15	·50	46½	·475	46½	·475	46½
No. 16	.....	....	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 17	·333	50	·333	50	·333	50
No. 18	·54	48	·52	38	·55--·59	42--46
Blackers and colourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·55	50	·55	48
No. 2	.....	....	·40	55	·40	55
No. 3	·30	60	·25--·30	60	.....	....
No. 4	·25--·33	60	·275	60	·275	30
No. 5	·27	60	·24	55	·24	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)—*Con.*						
Blackers and colourers—Conc.						
No. 6	.....	....	·25	49½	·32	49½
No. 7	.....	....	·45	49½	·45	49½
No. 8	.....	....	·38	50	·40	50
No. 9	.....	....	·35	44	·35	45
No. 10	.....	....	·45	50	·405	50
No. 11	·35	50	·25–·36	50	·25–·36	50
No. 12	.....	....	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 13	·555	50	·43	50	·43	50
Buffers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	50	·25	48
No. 2	.....	....	·36	55	·36	55
No. 3	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 4	.....	....	·30–·40	50	·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·40	50	·34	50
No. 6	.....	....	·50	44	·50	40
No. 7	·70	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 8	·50	54	·40	54	·40	54
No. 9	·555	50	·49	50	·49	50
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	55	·25	48
No. 2	.....	....	·22–·30	55	·17–·30	55
No. 3	.....	....	·32	50	·51	45
No. 4	·40	49½	·32	49½	·34	49½
No. 5	.....	....	·275	44	·30	44
No. 6	.....	....	·35	50	·40	50
No. 7	.....	....	·42	50	·36	50
No. 8	.....	....	·35	48	·34	40
No. 9	.....	....	·38	44	·38	40
No. 10	.....	....	·50	54	·50	54
No. 11	.....	....	·425	47	·425	47
No. 12	·45	46½	·43	46½	·43	46½
No. 13	.....	....	·50	44	·45	44
No. 14	·444	50	·40	50	·40	50
Fleshers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·32	55	·32	55
No. 2	·375	60	·30	60	.....	.....
No. 3	·417	60	·383	60	·375	42
No. 4	·36	60	·24	55	·26	55
No. 5	·42	49½	·32	49½	·30–·34	49½
No. 6	.....	....	·34	55	·34	45
No. 7	.....	....	·275	44	·35	44
No. 8	.....	....	·39	60	·39	40
No. 9	·42	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 10	·50	54	·50	54	·50	45
No. 11	·36	50	·33	50	·33	50
No. 12	·54	48	·52	38	·55–·59	42–46
Liquormen—						
No. 1	·333	....	·45	60	·47	57
No. 2	.....	....	·32	50	·32	50
No. 3	.....	....	·32	50	·32	45
No. 4	.....	....	·35–·43	50	·33–·40	50
No. 5	.....	....	·33	48	·33	40
No. 6	.....	....	·42	48	·42	40
No. 7	.....	....	·40–·55	60	·55	60
No. 8	·38	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 9	·53	54	·50	54	·50	54
No. 10	·48	46½	·39–·45	46½	·39–·45	46½
No. 11	·30	50	·33	50	·33	50
Limers and soakers—						
No. 1	·33	55	·255	55	·26	47½
No. 2	·275	60	·275	60	.....	.....
No. 3	·333	60	·40	60	·45	38
No. 4	·27	60	·26–·30	55	·26–·30	55
No. 5	.....	....	·285	55	·285	45
No. 6	.....	....	·25	44	·30	44
No. 7	.....	....	·36	48	·36	40
No. 8	.....	....	·35	44	·35	40
No. 9	·38	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 10	·333	54	·33	54	·33	45
No. 11	·36	50	·33	50	·33	50
Seasoners and stuffers–						
No. 1	·30	55	·345	55	·26	47½
No. 2	.....	....	·27	55	·28	48
No. 3	.....	....	·31	55	·31	55
No. 4	·25–·33	60	·275	60	·275	30
No. 5	·27	60	·26	55	·24	55
No. 6	.....	....	·32–·37	50	·32–·37	45
No. 7	.....	....	·38	44	·38	40
No. 8	.....	....	·45	50	·45	50
No. 9	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 10	·556	54	·556	54	·33	45
No. 11	·50	46½	·39	46½	·39	46½
Setters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28	50	·28	48
No. 2	.....	....	·28	55	·32	55
No. 3	.....	....	·29	50	·29	55
No. 4	.....	....	·40	50	·36	56
No. 5	.....	....	·32	55	·333	54
No. 6	.....	....	·40	44	·40	40
No. 7	·444	54	·352	54	·352	45
No. 8	.....	....	·565	47	·565	47
No. 9	·45	46½	·43	46½	·43	46½
No. 10	·444	50	·39	50	·39	50
Shavers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·34	55	·34	55
No. 2	.....	....	·30	60	.....	.....
No. 3	·50	49½	·475	49½	·475	49½
No. 4	.....	....	·40	50	·46	50
No. 5	.....	....	·57	50	·50	50
No. 6	.....	....	·40	44	·40	40
No. 7	·60	50	·42	50	·42	50
No. 8	·444	54	·352	54	·352	45
No. 9	.....	....	·51	47	·51	47
No. 10	.....	....	·32	50	·32	50
No. 11	·75	54	·75	54	·675	48
Splitters—						
No. 1	.....	....	·564	55	·563	48
No. 2	.....	....	·44	55	·44	55
No. 3	.....	....	·40	60	.....	.....
No. 4	·58	60	·42	60	·58	40
No. 5	·25	60	·26	55	·26	55
No. 6	.....	....	·35	44	·35	45
No. 7	·42	50	·36–·42	50	·34–·45	50
No. 8	.....	....	·44	54	·44	45
No. 9	·50–·58	46½	·49	46½	·50	46½
No. 10	·444	50	·444	50	·444	50
Sorters and shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·454	55	·454	55
No. 2	·78	42½	·61	49	·61	49
No. 3	.....	....	·40–·545	55	·40–·82	55
No. 4	.....	....	·32–·47	50	·32–·47	50
No. 5	.....	....	·32–·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 6	.....	....	·27–·44	50	·25–·44	50
No. 7	.....	....	·27	48	·27	48
No. 8	·333	54	·28	54	·28	54
No. 9	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 10	·585	50	·40	50	·45	50
No. 11	.....	....	·60	50	·60	50
No. 12	·70	50	·70	50	·70	50
No. 13	.....	....	·44	50	·44	50
No. 14	·61	54	·352	54	·352	45
No. 15	·63	44	·48	44	·49	44
No. 16	·39	50	·36	50	·36	50
Stakers and softeners—						
No. 1	.....	....	·41	50	·33	48
No. 2	·455	55	·38	52½	·40	42½
No. 3	·35	60	·42	48	·38	28
No. 4	·315	60	·26	55	·20–·45	55
No. 5	.....	....	·59	50	·52	50
No. 6	.....	....	·463	54	·50	50
No. 7	.....	....	·33	50	·40	50
No. 8	·61	50	·555	50	·555	50
No. 9	·48	44	·56	54	·50	54
No. 10	·444	50	·39	50	·39	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)—*Conc.*						
Stock hangers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	55	·20	48
No. 2	·275	....	·30	60	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	·25	50	·24	50
No. 4	·28	54	·333	54	·333	54
No. 5	.....	....	·33	44	·33	40
No. 6	·32	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 7	·36	54	·33	54	·33	45
Tackers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28	55	·35–·38	35
No. 2	.....	....	·28	50	·28	48
No. 3	·333	60	·417	60	·45	33
No. 4	.....	....	·275	44	·30	44
No. 5	.....	....	·39	50	·30–·40	50
No. 6	.....	....	·44	50	·37	50
No. 7	·61	50	·555	50	·555	50
No. 8	·333	54	·33	54	·33	45
No. 9	·59	44	·51	54	·46	48
No. 10	.....	....	·41	46½	·41	46½
No. 11	·39	50	·333	50	·333	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·37	66	·39	63
No. 2	.....	....	·40	56	·36	56
No. 3	.....	....	·35	84	·35	84
No. 4	·32	84	·375	56	·30	56
No. 5	.....	....	·363	72	·363	72
No. 6	.....	....	·32	84	·32	84
No. 7	.....	....	·44	77	·55	56
No. 8	·333	54	·30	66	·30	66
No. 9	·57	44	·45	52	·405	52
No. 10	.....	....	·45	56	·45	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28	55	·28	55
No. 2	.....	....	·32	50	·32	45
No. 3	.....	....	·22–·35	50	·22–·35	50
No. 4	·28	54	·25	54	·28	54
No. 5	·305	54	·305	54	·305	54
No. 6	.....	....	·30	54	·30	54
No. 7	.....	....	·33	44	·35	40
No. 8	·30–·38	50	·39	50	·39	50
No. 9	·35	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 10	·333	49½	·33	54	·33	54
No. 11	.....	....	·36	48	·36	40
No. 12	·50	44	·40	44	·36	44
No. 13	·333	50	·305	50	·305	50
BOOTS AND SHOES(d)						
Cutters, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	.....	....	13·25	48	13·25	48
No. 2	24·00	54	17·00–22·00	44	15·00–22·00	44
No. 3	28·00	54	22·92	44	20·84	40
No. 4	19·25	60	19·25	49½	23·56	49
No. 5	.....	....	9·23	22	21·40	40
No. 6	25·25	50	27·50	50	24·20	44
No. 7	.....	....	18·25	48	25·20	48
No. 8	20·00*	....	21·95	47	10·80	38
No. 9	21·50*	48	20·00	44	24·20	44
No. 10	19·00	50	26·40	48	26·40	48
No. 11	29·50*	49	24·00	48	26·40	48
No. 12	24·75*	....	23·15	51	23·20	51½
No. 13	26·75*	48	25·00	48	26·40	48
No. 14	.....	....	19·50	49	26·95	49
No. 15	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 16	.....	....	21·60	48	24·00	48
No. 17	22·00–32·00	50	19·00–29·00	48–52	17·00–23·00	30–44
No. 18	.....	....	22·00	....	.....	....
No. 19	.....	....	22·95	51	19·45	36
No. 20	22·25	55	20·00	50	28·80	50
No. 21	.....	....	23·00	44	26·40	44
No. 22	20·00*	59	18·25	48	25·20	48
No. 23	26·00	55	23·00	50	28·00	57

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	22·20	50	25·00	50
No. 25	.....	....	17·00	50	24·00	50
No. 26	.....	....	17·50	55	26·40	55
No. 27	.....	....	19·40	46	16·15	39½
No. 28	.....	....	20·48–30·62	48–54	16·10–25·50	40
No. 29	.....	....	20·50–25·50	48–50	14·79–16·74	28–32
No. 30	37·00	49½	22·70	40	24·06	43
No. 31	.....	....	24·00	60	25·00	50
No. 32	13·50–22·50	45	14·00–20·00	40	15·75–22·50	45
No. 33	.....	....	25·50	52	21·25	50
No. 34	20·00	50	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 35	33·00	49½	28·00	49½	26·21	45
No. 36	.....	....	28·78	46½	23·43	46½
No. 37	27·25	49½	32·17	49½	31·50	49½
No. 38	.....	....	20·25	45	20·25	45
No. 39	25·00–45·21	49½	17·38–36·10	49–51	23·58–35·40	46–53
No. 40	.....	....	20·00–24·15	45	21·75–30·31	45
No. 41	26·00	49	26·00	49	28·00	49
No. 42	.....	....	22·00	55	22·00	55
No. 43	19·00	55	17·70	49½	18·30	40
No. 44	21·00–31·00*	46½	20·50–31·00	46½	22·00–32·00	46½
No. 45	.....	....	20·00–33·00	46½	20·00–35·00	46½
No. 46	.....	....	33·25	46½	28·60	40
No. 47	.....	....	20·14	44	23·74	44
No. 48	28·00	48	20·00	44	25·00	48
Sole leather workers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13·25	48	13·25	48
No. 2	.....	....	11·00–18·00	44	11·00–18·00	44
No. 3	18·00	55	18·00	52	18·00	52
No. 4	13·70*	....	19·58	49	17·73	36
No. 5	.....	....	14·00	55	.....	....
No. 6	28·00	48	19·20	48	19·20	48
No. 7	.....	....	17·75	60	.....	....
No. 8	.....	....	19·20	60	21·00	60
No. 9	.....	....	18·75	44	22·00	44
No. 10	.....	....	17·60	55	20·95	48
No. 11	.....	....	16·87	44½	14·08	39
No. 12	24·75	49½	24·60	49½	27·19	52
No. 13	.....	....	24·00	60	24·00	50
No. 14	.....	....	22·75	53½	21·25	50
No. 15	24·00*	50	13·75	55	16·50	55
No. 16	25·00*	46½	20·50	46½	19·00	46½
No. 17	.....	....	22·50	50	22·00	49
No. 18	.....	....	16·59–22·44	48½–50	16·39–24·58	53½–60
No. 19	.....	....	12·00–17·50	50	13·00–18·50	50
No. 20	.....	....	24·53	56	27·96	55
No. 21	.....	....	18·69–25·88	45	15·35–21·05	39–41
No. 22	.....	....	16·17	40	18·88	44
Stitchers, uppers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 2	17·00	54	7·00–14 00	44	7·00–14·00	44
No. 3	16·00	54	10·00	48	10·00	32
No. 4	11·00	60	9·71	47½	8·41	37
No. 5	.....	....	7·00–11·00	48	7·00–11·00	48
No. 6	17·50	52	12·50–17·50	50	13·00–18·20	52
No. 7	.....	....	11·80	39½	11·45	45
No. 8	11·40*	....	11·70	49½	9·62	41½
No. 9	17·00*	48	11·60	48	11·00	48
No. 10	14·50*	55	15·36	48	15·36	48
No. 11	19·50*	49	11·50	48	11·00	48
No. 12	15·75*	48	12·00–15·00	42–46	13·00–15·10	45–48

(d) Nearly 60 per cent of the samples represent piece work earnings; in these cases factory hours are shown which are not necessarily hours actually worked.

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available, but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Con.*						
Stitchers, uppers, female—Conc.						
No. 13	12·50*	48	14·00	48	12·00	48
No. 14			13·50–23·00	50	13·50–23·00	50
No. 15			12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 16			17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 17	10·00–22·00	50	11·00–21·00	47–62	10·00–18·00	32–44
No. 18			10·00	48	10·00	48
No. 19			9·90–13·20	45–55	6·60–9·60	30–40
No. 20	10·25	55	8·75	48	8·80	60
No. 21			14·00	44	14·00	44
No. 22			10·08	48	10·08	48
No. 23	10·00*	59	10·08	48	10·08	48
No. 24	11·00	55	12·00	45	14·00	50
No. 25			14·75–20·10	45–50	13·70–18·50	45–50
No. 26			7·50	40	9·21	55
No. 27			9·90	49	9·90	49
No. 28			9·85	50	9·85	50
No. 29			13·00	40½	12·65	37
No. 30	15·50*	50	12·05–24·79	44–52	6·20–15·22	24–36
No. 31	17·25	49½	11·68–16·00	35–39½	12·05–20·14	47–51
No. 32	15·00*	....	16·00	60	17·00	50
No. 33	6·75–13·50	45	9·00–15·50	35–40	11·00–17·00	40–45
No. 34			14·75	50	14·50	50
No. 35			11·50–21·75	48–51	10·75–20·00	33–46
No. 36	13·50	45	13·50–18·00	50	13·50–18·00	50
No. 37	20·50	49½	18·00	49½	17·25	45
No. 38			18·19	46½	18·44	46½
No. 39	22·25	49½	19·25	49½	20·75	49½
No. 40			10·75	45	12·69	47
No. 41			9·24–18·00	50	10·50–21·42	54
No. 42	13·53–30·80	49½	11·00–22·41	41–51	12·05–25·25	41–54
No. 43	16·00	49	15·00	49	16·00	49
No. 44	13·25	55	13·10	49½	12·40	40
No. 45	11·00–17·00	46½	12·00–17·00	46½	11·50–15·00	46½
No. 46			12·50–14·50	46½	12·50–15·00	46½
No. 47			13·00–21·00	46½	10·30–18·00	40
No. 48	17·20–18·85	44–49	12·50–13·50	46½	13·00–13·50	46½
No. 49	12·00–20·00	46½	15·49–22·36	46½	12·00–28·00	44–46½
No. 50	19·25	48	14·00	44	16·00	48
No. 51			15·40	55	15·40	55
No. 52			21·65	44	18·89	40
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1			36·10	48	36·10	48
No. 2	24·00	54	13·00–26·00	44	13·00–26·00	44
No. 3	18·00	54	18·00	44	13·50	32
No. 4			18·00	51½	13·00	24
No. 5	25·00	50	27·50	50	26·40	48
No. 6	29·78*	....	19·86	40	14·60	33
No. 7			14·70	49	17·15	49
No. 8	30·00	48	24·00	48	19·20	48
No. 9			22·50–27·50	45–55	13·20	24
No. 10			28·00	44	30·00	44
No. 11			18·24	48	20·40	48
No. 12	20·00*	59	18·25	48	20·40	48
No. 13	20·00	55	19·00	50	22·00	55
No. 14			17·50	55	26·40	55
No. 15			15·46	41	14·26	40
No. 16			21·25–35·83	48–51	13·73–27·38	31–41
Machine operators, male—Conc.						
No. 17	16·50–22·50	45	19·00–26·00	50–55	19·00–26·00	50–55
No. 18	22·50	50	21·30–30·60	55	21·90–30·90	55
No. 19			14·50	45	17·28	48
No. 20	27·00	49	22·00	49	22·00	49
No. 21	16·00–26·00*	46½	17·00–30·25	46½	18·00–30·00	46½
No. 22			19·00–33·00	46½	18·00–32·00	46½
No. 23			35·15	46½	30·25	40
No. 24			17·00	46½	23·00	46½
No. 25	19·25	48	15·00	44	18·00	48
No. 26			20·23–30·70	46½–48	20·19–30·06	41–50
No. 27			24·75	55	24·75	55
No. 28			16·76–28·46	40–46	17·05–29·85	40–54
No. 29	18·60–28·80	48	17·50–25·50	48	15·00–27·00	48
Lasters, male—						
No. 1			19·10	46	19·10	46
No. 2	29·50	54	14·00–18·00	44	14·00–18·00	44
No. 3	22·50	60	21·95	52	15·00	30
No. 4			18·00	48	20·00	48
No. 5	22·75	50	27·50	50	26·40	48
No. 6			29·00	50	24·55	43½
No. 7			20·00–27·00	38–57	10·00–19·00	20–26
No. 8	24·84*	....	21·70	43	20·40	29
No. 9	42·00*	48	25·00	44	24·20	44
No. 10	35·50	50	36·00	48	36·00	48
No. 11	24·50*	49	19·25	48	21·60–26·40	48
No. 12	18·75*	50	24·25	50	24·25	50
No. 13	18·50*	48	18·00	48	21·60	48
No. 14			22·00	49	23·52	49
No. 15			28·50	50	30·00	50
No. 16	26·00	48	21·60	48	21·60	48
No. 17			19·25	60	.....	....
No. 18			19·20	60	24·00	50
No. 19	23·25	55	23·50	60	22·40	50
No. 20			25·00	44	27·00	44
No. 21			18·25–21·60	48	15·85–25·20	48
No. 22	20·00*	59	18·25	48	25·20	48
No. 23			17·60	55	20·40	55
No. 24	30·00	55	25·00	55	30·00	57
No. 25			17·00	50	24·00	50
No. 26	24·00*	60	21·80	45	12·50	20
No. 27			12·00–20·00	50	10·00–22·50	50
No. 28			18·39	44¼	13·64	39
No. 29			20·75–27·25	47–50	11·71–16·34	28–32
No. 30	27·25	49½	15·50–22·64	42	19·85–23·94	45–48
No. 31			24·00	60	25·00	50
No. 32	20·00–35·00	45	18·00–32·00	40–50	20·00–38·00	45–50
No. 33			23·00	50	20·00	50
No. 34			22·40–30·50	46–49	23·95–31·50	38–52
No. 35	30·00	49½	34·00	49½	28·80	45
No. 36			24·30	46½	21·56	46½
No. 37	24·50	49½	23·50	49½	22·75	49½
No. 38			21·50–43·00	45	20·94–42·75	41–48
No. 39	41·00	49½	28·25	50	29·95	43
No. 40	28·00	49	29·00	49	26·00	49
No. 41			13·50	55	13·50	55
No. 42	23·00	55	24·25	49½	16·90	30
No. 43	20·00*	46½	20·55–32·00	46½	19·00–31·65	46½
No. 44			22·00	55	24·75	55
No. 45			18·16	40	17·84	44
No. 46	33·00	46½	22·24–30·00	46½	24·78–32·41	46½
No. 47	35·00	48	18·00	44	25·50	48

* Data for 1929 not available, but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES—*Conc.*						
Edge trimmers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	26·19	48	26·19	48
No. 2	.....	....	17·15	44	8·95	17½
No. 3	.....	....	22·00	50	17·00	30
No. 4	18·00*	50	22·00	41	27·50	52
No. 5	.....	....	29·50	49	29·50	49
No. 6	.....	....	45·00	50	45·00	50
No. 7	.....	....	19·25	60	.....	....
No. 8	21·25	55	26·00	58	29·00	40
No. 9	.....	....	19·00	48	25·20	48
No. 10	46·00	55	27·00	48	28·00	53
No. 11	.....	....	20·55	45	29·45	60
No. 12	.....	....	18·70	55	26·40	55
No. 13	.....	....	20·00–30 00	50	15·00–26·00	50
No. 14	37·00	49½	22·00	44	20·65	44
No. 15	.....	....	24·00	60	25·00	50
No. 16	22·50	45	25·00	45	25·00	45
No. 17	38·00	49½	42·00	49½	32·63	45
No. 18	24·75	49½	26·00	49½	24·75	49½
No. 19	35·00	49	23·00	49	17·00	49
No. 20	.....	....	26·00	45	15·83	30
No. 21	25·00*	46½	25·20	46½	23·00	46½
No. 22	34·00	46½	29·61	46½	29·22	46½
No. 23	35·00	48	21·00	44	21·00	48
No. 24	.....	....	15·79–27·95	32–46	18·08–27·85	35–45
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	25·00	54	13·50–24·00	44	13·50–24·00	44
No. 2	22·50*	48	20·00	44	22·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	21·60	48	21·60	48
No. 4	.....	....	26·95	49	26·95	49
No. 5	24·50	55	14·50	62	18·45	46
No. 6	23·00	55	20·00	50	20·00	46
No. 7	.....	....	21·52	46	24·00	50
No. 8	25·00	45	18·00–20·00	40–45	23·00–27·00	45–50
No. 9	27·00	49½	27·00	49½	23·06	45
No. 10	27·00	49	12·00	49	15·00	49
No. 11	19·50	55	20·00	49½	13·30	30
No. 12	17·00*	46½	20·00	46½	20·00	46½
No. 13	.....	....	16·00–30 00	46½	16·00–35·00	46½
No. 14	24·00	48	18·00	44	17·00	48
No. 15	15·00–37·00	48	15·60–28·80	48	15·60–28·80	48
No. 16	.....	....	18·48	48	20·40	48
No. 17	.....	....	17·00	50	19·50	50
No. 18	.....	....	16·20	60	14·40	45
No. 19	.....	....	15·00–25·00	50	12·00–20·00	50
No. 20	.....	....	21·00	43	22·00	50
No. 21	.....	....	11·84–17·00	40–45	14·97–20·88	40–44
Treers, male—						
No. 1	30·00	54	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 2	22·25	48	20·25	52	19·80	44
No. 3	.....	....	24·93	52	26·83	59
No. 4	18·68*	....	19·75	57½	14·50	42
No. 5	31·25*	48	25·00	48	21·60	48
No. 6	27·50*	50	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 7	34·00*	49	19·25	48	21·60	48
No. 8	.....	....	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 9	.....	....	22·00	50	24·00	50
No. 10	.....	....	21·60	48	21·60	48
No. 11	.....	....	21·00	60	.....	....
No. 12	24·86	55	18·00	50	19·00	40
No. 13	.....	....	19·00	44	20·00	44
No. 14	20·00	55	18·00	55	24·00	53
No. 15	18·00*	60	18·70	55	21·45	55
No. 16	.....	....	17·60	55	21·45	55
No. 17	.....	....	17·80	38	16·52	43
No. 18	.....	....	25·92	54	25·20	52½
No. 19	24·75	49½	21·44	45	24·20	51
No. 20	40·00	49½	28·00	49½	24·75	45
No. 21	.....	....	14·75	46½	15·90	46½
No. 22	23·25	49½	21·00	49½	21·50	49½
No. 23	42·00	49½	29·50	49	26·25	47
Treers, male—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	19·00	49½	14·00	40
No. 25	18·00*	46½	17·00	46½	18·15	46½
No. 26	.....	....	31·50	46½	27·10	40
No. 27	10·00–17·00	50	20·00	43–55	20·00	43–58
No. 28	.....	....	11·00	50	14·50	50
No. 29	.....	....	19·20	60	23·40	60
No. 30	.....	....	11·00–25·00	50	12·00–18·00	50
No. 31	.....	....	18·63	60	12·50	50
No. 32	26·40	48	29·90	44	25·75	48
HARNESS, LEATHER BELTING, ETC.						
Cutters—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	·417	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	·45	50–55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 3	·55	54	·50	44	·50	40
No. 4	·35	52½	·48	50	·48	47
No. 5	·61	43¾	·60	43¾	·60	43¾
No. 6	·55	50	·50	44	·52	44
No. 7	·51	44	·48	40	·50	40
No. 8	·50	48	·45	44	·45	44
Harness makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	50	·45	28½
No. 2	·45	54	·40	44	·40	40
No. 3	·40	52½	·40	50	·40	47
No. 4	·61	43¾	·50	43¾	·52	43¾
No. 5	·50	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 6	·36–·57	44	·45	40	·45	40
No. 7	·55	48	·40	44	·40	44
No. 8	·613	48	·555	45	·555	45
Saddle makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	45	·50	45
No. 2	·267	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 3	·55	50	·54	44	·54	44
No. 4	·55	44	·50	40	·50	40
No. 5	·55	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 6	·50	48	·45–·50	44	·45–·55	44
Collar makers—						
No. 1	·267	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	.....	....	·38	50	·38	40
No. 3	·612	43¾	·59	43¾	·52	43¾
No. 4	·60	50	·55	44	·615	44
No. 5	.....	....	·50	40	·50	40
No. 6	·70	48	·45	45	·45	45
Machine operators—						
No. 1	·284	60	·375	48	·375	48
No. 2	·45	54	·47	44	·40	40
No. 3	·50	52½	·55	50	·55	47
No. 4	·495	43¾	·555	43¾	·58	43¾
No. 5	·50	50	·45	44	·34	44
No. 6	·475	50–55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 7	·48	44	·50	40	·50	40
FUR GOODS						
Cutters, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	36·00	46	36·00	40	36·00	40
No. 2	25·00–40·00	44	28·00–35·00	40	29·50–36·50	40
No. 3	35·00	49	20·00	49	20·00	48
No. 4	24·00–33·00	49	22·00–26·00	49	22·00–27·00	48
No. 5	35·00	44–50	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 6	45·00–50·00	54	35·00–40·00	49	25·00–38·00	49
No. 7	45·00–50·00	54	40·00–45·00	54	40·00–45·00	54
No. 8	37·50–50·00	48	25·00–30·00	48	30·00	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FUR GOODS—*Concluded*						
Cutters, male—Conc.						
No. 9	39·60	44	33·20	40	29·05	35
No. 10	45·00	44	38·50	40	38·50	40
No. 11	45·00	44	45·00	40	42·50	40
No. 12	47·00	44	40·00	44	40·00	44
No. 13	35·00	44	31·50	38	31·50	38
No. 14	44·00	44	38·00	40	38·00	40
No. 15	40·00	44	30·00	40	22·50–35·00	40
No. 16	45·00	44	32·50	44	32·00	44
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	20·00	46	20·00	40	20·00	40
No. 2*	30·00–35·00	44	28·00	40	29·50	40
No. 3*			20·00–28·00	40	24·00–29·50	40
No. 4	12·00	49	12·00	49	14·00	48
No. 5	13·00	49	13·50	50	14·00	48
No. 6	23·00	44	17·40	45	17·40	45
No. 7	20·00	54	17·00	49	13·00–20·00	49
No. 8	20·00	54	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 9	17·00	48	12·00	48	13·00	48
No. 10*	25·00	44	22·60	40	19·78	35
No. 11	30·00	44	25·00	40	25·00	40
No. 12*	40·00	44	29·00	40	29·00	40
No. 13	24·00	44	23·75	44	22·24	44
No. 14	18·00	44	17·10	38	17·10	38
No. 15	23·00	44	21·00	40	21·00	40
No. 16			13·00	44	17·00	44
Blockers, male—						
No. 1			20·00	40	22·00	40
No. 2			20·00	40	20·00	40
No. 3	19·50	49	18·55	49	20·00	48
No. 4	22·00	49	19·00	49	20·00	48
No. 5	25·00	44	20·83	35	20·83	35
No. 6	35·00	44	30·00	40	30·00	40
No. 7	34·00	44	24·00	44	22·03	44
No. 8	33·00	44	29·50	38	29·60	38
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	18·00	46	18·00	40	18·00	40
No. 2	15·00	44	18·00	40	19·50	40
No. 3			16·00	40	17·00–19·50	40
No. 4	12·50	49	11·00	49	12·00	48
No. 5	14·00	49	14·50	50	15·00	48
No. 6	15·00	54	14·00	40	13·90	48
No. 7	22·00	44–50	17·85	45	17·85	45
No. 8	19·00	54	17·50	49	17·50	49
No. 9	15·00	48	12·00	48	13·00	48
No. 10	20·00	44	17·35	35	17·35	35
No. 11	20·00	44	20·00	40	20·00	40
No. 12	22·25	44	18·25	44	18·73	44
No. 13	18·00	44	17·10	38	17·10	38
No. 14	23·00	44	20·00	40	20·00	40
No. 15	11·00–14 00	44	10·00–14·00	40	10·00–15·00	40
No. 16	16·00	44	13·00	44	14·00	44
RUBBER PRODUCTS						
Compounders, male—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1			·43	28	·45	46½
No. 2	·47	55	·52	50	·53	40
No. 3			·40	50	·478	44
No. 4	·51	46½	·57	47	·52–·59	51½
No. 5			·553	49	·563	38
No. 6	·50	55	·60	45–55	·60	45–55
No. 7			·536	48	·536	45
No. 8	·50	44½	·502	48	·521	49
No. 9			·435	55	·51	48
No. 10	·52	49½	·54	44	·56	44
No. 11			·45	55	·44	45
No. 12			·39	50	·42	50
Calendermen—						
No. 1			·40	41	·457	47½
No. 2			·40–·47	36–52	·44–·49	47–51
No. 3	·457	55	·51	45	·53	40
No. 4	·65	50	·41–·54	54	·42–·55	54
No. 5			·30–·52	50	·35–·64	44
No. 6	·85	45	·86	40	·86	40
No. 7			·50–·70	60	·50–·70	52
No. 8			·46–·58	28–57	·48–·54	24–50
No. 9	·60	55	·67	45–55	·67	45–55
No. 10			·628	48	·65	45
No. 11	·50	44½	·502	48	·521	49
No. 12			·486	55	·66	49
No. 13	·51	49½	·54	44	·56	44
No. 14	·75	42½	·74	40	·75	40
No. 15			·43	50–55	·46	40–55
Curers, male—						
No. 1			·55	54	·60	54
No. 2			·54	50	·416	60
No. 3	·75–·80	45	·71–·80	40	·71–·80	40
No. 4	·65	40	·63	45–55	·65	45–55
No. 5			·51	45–55	·51	45–55
No. 6	·50	40	·548	40	·582	48½
No. 7	·77	45	·76	40	·77	40
No. 8	·51	46½	·573	40	·594	40
Millmen—						
No. 1			·25–·34	54	·30	45
No. 2			·37	35	·382	46
No. 3	·45	55	·52	45	·52	40
No. 4			·43	60	·43	60
No. 5			·40	50	·478	44
No. 6	·70	45	·72	40	·72	40
No. 7			·43–·46	60	·43–·46	50
No. 8	·575	55	·64	45–55	·64	45–55
No. 9			·56	40	·56	44
No. 10			·536	48	·55	45
No. 11	·50	44½	·502	48	·521	49
No. 12			·48–·60	60	·58–·67	48
No. 13	·49	49½	·53	44	·55	44
No. 14	·625	42½	·73	40	·73	40
No. 15			·30	50	·35	40–50
No. 16			·36	50	·36	50
No. 17	·42–·48	59	·41	46½	·41	48
Tire builders, male—						
No. 1	·75	45	·80	40	·80	40
No. 2	·70	45	·77	40	·77	40
No. 3	·532	46½	·675	38½	·66–·74	41–49
No. 4	·70	40	·65	45–55	·67	45–55
No. 5			·628	48	·65	45
No. 6	·40	40	·661	37½	·717	55
No. 7	·565	49½	·66	44	·70	44
No. 8	·725	42½	·80	40	·79	40
Tire inspectors, male—						
No. 1	·70–·75	45	·74–·84	40	·74–·84	40
No. 2	·60	40	·56	45–55	·56	45–55
No. 3			·628	48	·70	45
No. 4	·40	49½	·594	43½	·533	59
No. 5	·70	45	·77	42½	·76	42½
No. 6	·53–·59	46½			·56	50
Tube makers, male—						
No. 1†	·35	45	·42	40	·42	40
No. 2	·65	45	·65	40	·65	40
No. 3	·60	50	·54	45–55	·54	45–55
No. 4			·592	48	·60	45
No. 5	·40	45	·502	47	·534	52
No. 6†			·308	43	·30	41½
No. 7	·52	49½	·54	44	·60	44
No. 8	·65	42½	·67	40	·68	40
No. 9†			·38	45	·38	45
No. 10	·51	46½	·54	44	·56	49

*Male.

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS —*Conc.*						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	·50	60	·25–·55	50	·35	45
No. 2	·25–·32	60	·30	54	·30	45
No. 3	.....	....	·37–·50	43–50	·39–·47	42–48
No. 4	.....	....	·36–·62	50	·39–·64	44
No. 5	.....	....	·43–·60	55	·43–·65	45–47
No. 6	·49	60	·52	45–55	·52	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	·536	48	·60	45
No. 8	.....	....	·375	55	·42	48
No. 9	.....	....	·37–·54	45–55	·39–·52	50
No. 10	·457	59	·50–·60	53	·41–·61	50
No. 11	·375	59	·44	49½	·446	47½
Shoemakers, male—						
No. 1	·26–·35	54–60	·30–·38	54	·35	45
No. 2	.....	....	·42	39	·383	46
No. 3	.....	....	·32–·50	50	·30–·50	44
No. 4	·514	51½	·536	49½	·546	43½
No. 5	.....	....	·44	44½	·466	45½
No. 6	.....	....	·45–·52	50	·45–·52	40
No. 7	·50	60	·48	45–55	·53	45–55
No. 8	.....	....	·536	48	·60	45
No. 9	.....	....	·38	50	·41	50
No. 10	·46	40	·51	45	·49	40
Shoemakers, female—						
No. 1	·23	54	·25	54	·25	45
No. 2	.....	....	·278	43½	·265	45½
No. 3	.....	....	·22–·28	50	·23–·36	44
No. 4	·295	51	·31	46½	·31	44
No. 5	.....	....	·31–·35	50	·31–·35	40
No. 6	·30	60	·35	45–55	·37	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	·398	48	·43	45
No. 8	.....	....	·24	45	·25–·28	44–50
No. 9	·30	55	·35	50	·35	45
Quarter-makers, female—						
No. 1	·25	54	·25	50	·25	45
No. 2	·24	54	·20	45	·20	45
No. 3	.....	....	·27	46	·264	47
No. 4	.....	....	·22–·36	50	·23–·41	44
No. 5	·27	52½	·318	40½	·327	45
No. 6	.....	....	·28–·37	50	·28–·37	43
No. 7	·36	60	·36	45–55	·36	45–55
No. 8	.....	....	·22–·30	40–50	·23–·35	50
Varnishers, male—						
No. 1	·35	54	·34	50	·34	47
No. 2	.....	....	·438	48	·454	46½
No. 3	.....	....	·46	50	·478	44
No. 4	.....	....	·43–·52	62	·45–·52	52
No. 5	·408	59	·524	54	·50	43
No. 6	·38	60	·51	45–55	·51	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	·42	55	·46	55
Press operators, male—						
No. 1	·30	54	·45	54	·54	40
No. 2	.....	....	·355	54	·355	54
No. 3	·532	46½	·60–·64	40	·64	40
No. 4	.....	....	·628	48	·68	45
No. 5	.....	....	·47–·58	55	·50–·62	48
No. 6	.....	....	·33	50	·36	50
No. 7	·545	54	·58	53½	·626	40
No. 8	.....	....	·433	41	·473	41½
Packers, male—						
No. 1	·37	54	·30	50	·30	45
No. 2	.....	....	·413	44	·447	46½
No. 3	.....	....	·50	45	·48	40
No. 4	.....	....	·26–·46	50	·36–·52	44
No. 5	.....	....	·40–·55	60	·43–·55	45
No. 6	·38	60	·47	45–55	·47	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	·24–·33	50	·24–·33	44
No. 8	·405	59½	·44–·50	53	·43–·57	39–43
No 9	·468	46½	·497	59	·503	50
Packers, female—						
No. 1	·23	54	·25	50	·25	45
No. 2	.....	....	·28	41½	·29	44½
No. 3	.....	....	·33	54	·33	54
No. 4	.....	....	·22	50	·273	44
No. 5	.....	....	·30–·35	50	·30–·35	43
No. 6	·223	60	·36	45–55	·36	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	·28–·39	48	·31–·44	48
No. 8	.....	....	·21	47½	·21	47½
No. 9	.....	....	·23	45–50	·24–·29	44–50
No. 10	.....	....	·20	50	·20	44
No. 11	·24	54	·26–·37	47–54	·25–·35	40–45
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·448	56½	·41	49½
No. 2	.....	....	·28–·48	50	·30–·39	44
No. 3	·50	45	·53–·65	40	·53–·65	40
No. 4	·413	61½	·405	53	·43	41
No. 5	.....	....	·424	44	·424	42½
No. 6	·468	46½	·447	57	·452	45
No. 7	.....	....	·43–·53	60	·43–·53	52
No. 8	·375	60	·44	45–55	·44	45–55
No. 9	·40	49½	·409	36½	·407	59
No. 10	.....	....	·31	44	·43	48
No. 11	·46	49½	·50	44	·51	44
No. 12	.....	....	·50	58	·51	49
No. 13	.....	....	·35	50	·40	50
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·425	56	·425	48
No. 2	·75	45	·74	44	·74	44
No. 3	·426	65	·426	58	·423	49
No. 4	.....	....	·444	72	·50	56
No. 5	.....	....	·604	48	·604	48
No. 6	.....	....	·307	84	·307	84
No. 7	.....	....	·573	74	·573	61
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30–·36	54	·30–·36	48
No. 2	·30–·38	55	·30–·35	55	·30–·35	48
No. 3	.....	....	·24–·48	50	·27–·52	44
No. 4	.....	....	·20–·35	48–54	·22–·35	50–55
No. 5	·45	45	·50	40	·50	40
No. 6	.....	....	·38	55	·38	48
No. 7	·32–·45	55	·40	45–55	·40	45–55
No. 8	.....	....	·33	60	·22–·35	....
No. 9	·485	49½	·54	44	·54	44
No. 10	·405	50	·39	50	·36	50
No. 11	.....	....	·37	48½	·377	45½
CIGARS						
Cigarmakers, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	15·40	50	22·40	51½	19·65	42
No. 2	25·00	50	25·00	47	25·00	47
No. 3	.....	....	12·80	30	17·93	41
No. 4	28·00	48	25·00	45	20·00	40
No. 5	.....	....	19·88	47	17·97	42½
No. 6	.....	....	15·35	48	15·35	48
No. 7	.....	....	22·18	44	21·07	42½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CIGARS—*Concluded*						
Cigarmakers, female—						
No. 1	14·00	40	10·15	38¾	9·96	34½
No. 2	....	....	14·00	47	14·00	47
No. 3	....	....	11·00	40	12·00	40
No. 4	15·40	50	21·50	50	16·70	41
No. 5	....	....	9·55	30	13·14	39
No. 6	21·75	44	20·00	47	17·75	42½
Strippers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	40	12·55	46½	12·32	44½
No. 2	....	....	10·00	40	10·50	40
No. 3	10·60	50	12·50	46½	12·65	45
No. 4	9·25	50	8·95	43¾	12·00	47
No. 5	12·50	44	13·00	43	13·00	43
No. 6	....	....	8·15	30	10·97	40
No. 7	....	....	8·65	30	8·42	29
No. 8	9·00	48	12·70	43	10·29	36
No. 9	14·00	48	12·00	25	12·00	30
No. 10	12·05	44	15·60	43½	17·33	40
No. 11	....	....	7·65	30½	7·65	30
No. 12	....	....	12·21	46½	13·08	42
Bunchers and rollers—						
No. 1	15·35	50	18·05	50½	15·55	42½
No. 2	....	....	8·55–9·90	30–32	9·93–12·35	37–42
No. 3	....	....	8·50–11·40	29	10·54–11·84	35–42
No. 4	11·15	48	11·80	44	11·08	36
No. 5	....	....	14·80	48	13·49	36
No. 6	....	....	4·70	19½	10·45	44
No. 7	....	....	7·00	29½	9·95	38
Banders and wrappers, female—						
No. 1	7·55	50	13·10	46	11·45	42
No. 2	12·00	50	14·00	43	14·00	43
No. 3	....	....	8·65	36	14·69	42
No. 4	10·85–12·00	48	13·95	44	10·07	29
No. 5	....	....	16·55	46	14·64	40
No. 6	....	....	5·10	17	14·40	48
Packers, female—						
No. 1	16·70	40	14·45	46	10·63	35
No. 2	20·80	50	19·60	44	16·70	41
No. 3*	30·00	50	24·00	43	24·00	43
No. 4*	....	....	13·00	35	17·20	39
No. 5	11·00	48	14·45	43	11·29	40
No. 6*	35·00	48	30·00	35	25·00	35
No. 7	....	....	16·55	46	14·64	40
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Stemmers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	11·00	49½	12·00	48
No. 2	....	....	7·25	50	7·20–11·52	48
No. 3	11·00	50	11·00–14·00	42–46	12·00–17·00	42½
No. 4	11·00	50	12·00	46	12·00	46
No. 5	....	....	19·00	52	17·30	47½
No. 6	....	....	15·75	52½	13·34	48½
No. 7	....	....	14·75	53	13·22	47
No. 8	....	....	13·05	46	12·20	47
No. 9	....	....	12·75	47	11·20	42
No. 10	....	....	7·50	29½	13·41	50
No. 11	....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 12	11·00–15·00	50	11·00–17·00	48	11·00–16·00	48
Tobacco cutters, male—						
No. 1	13·90	55	17·00	60	15·36	48
No. 2	....	....	16·75–22·50	49–51	20·58	49
No. 3	....	....	17·00	50	18·20	53½
No. 4	....	....	17·00–20·00	48	21·00	47½
No. 5	21·00	50	17·25–19·25	48	16·25–19·25	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Blenders, female—						
No. 1	....	....	10·50	50	11·52	48
No. 2	....	....	14·50	52	12·96	48
No. 3*	....	....	16·00–23·50	48–53	17·28–21·12	48
No. 4*	....	....	15·00–17·00	50	15·36	48
No. 5	....	....	12·50	48	11·50	48
No. 6	....	....	7·92–9·90	49½	8·80	44
No. 7*	....	....	40·00	47½	40·00	47½
Cigarette makers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	8·25–10·40	50	11·52	48
No. 2	10·00–11·00	50	13·50–14·50	52–55	11·75	45
No. 3	....	....	15·00	56	12·55	46½
No. 4	....	....	16·75–25·50	53–58	13·20–21·12	45–48
No. 5	....	....	15·25	56½	13·15	47
No. 6	....	....	14·25	52½	10·09	39
No. 7	10·00–13·50	50	10·00–15·25	48	10·00–17·75	48
Packers, tobacco, female—						
No. 1	....	....	14·00	51	11·75	45
No. 2	....	....	11·00	49½	12·00	48
No. 3	....	....	13·50–18·25	50–54	11·88–15·40	44
No. 4	....	....	12·50–14·50	48	10·72	39
No. 5	....	....	12·25	47	10·15	39
No. 6	....	....	10·00–14·00	47½	12·50	47½
No. 7	....	....	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 8	11·50–18·00	50	10·00–17·75	48	11·50–18·75	48
Packers, cigarettes, female—						
No. 1	....	....	15·00–16·50	56	13·34	46
No. 1	....	....	11·31	49	9·77	35½
No. 3	10·00–18·50	50	10·00–16·25	48	11·50–16·25	48
No. 4	12·00	50	15·00	55	13·40	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	....	....	33·00	49½	33·00	48
No. 2	15·30	55	18·00	60	12·00–20·16	48
No. 3	27·50–32·50	50	25·50–30·00	44–50	26·40	44
No. 4	....	....	26·50–39·25	49–52	28·80–38·40	48
No. 5	....	....	25·75	50	25·75	48
No. 6	....	....	32·00	50	30·75	48
No. 7	28·00	50	27·00	48	27·00	48
No. 8	....	....	18·00	47½	18·00–30·00	47½
Labourers—						
No. 1	19·00	49½	17·75–20·75	49½	17·28–20·16	48
No. 2	17·50–19·00	50	14·00–21·00	44–52	15·00–18·00	42–49
No. 3	20·00	50	18·00–23·00	44–55	17·50–20·00	46–49
No. 4	....	....	15·75–25·25	49–55	18·00–23·00	50
No. 5	....	....	23·00–25·00	50	25·00	50
No. 6	....	....	15·75–20·00	53	17·28	48
No. 7	....	....	15·25–18·25	51	14·40–18·25	48–51
No. 8	....	....	12·00–25·00	47½	17·00–22·00	47½
No. 9	16·00–22·00	50	17·25–20·25	48	17·25–20·25	48

*Male.

TABLE XI—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING						
Artists—						
No. 1	80·00	44	70·00	44	70·00	44
No. 2	65·00	48	63·00	45	63·00	45
No. 3	.....	....	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 4	55·00	46	53·55	45	56·25	45
No. 5	65·00	48	65·00	44	65·00	44
No. 6	30·00	44	32·00	44	35·00	44
No. 7	45·00–65·00	46½	46·00–61·75	45	46·00–65·40	45
No. 8	45·00–65·00	47	40·00	45	45·00	45
No. 9	50·00–61·00	47½	33·75–45·00	45	29·25–50·00	45
No. 10	.....	....	56·25	45	56·25	45
No. 11	30·00–55·00	48	29·00–47·45	45	33·00–48·00	45
No. 12	45·00	46½	40·00	45	40·00	45
No. 13	47·00	46¾	39·00–45·50	45	.....	....
No. 14	.....	....	40·00	45	45·00	45
No. 15	.....	....	30·00–55·00	44	27·00–60·00	44
No. 16	50·00	46½	50·00	45	54·00	45
No. 17	75·00	48	45·00	48	45·00	48
Engravers—						
No. 1	40·00–55·00	48	48·00–60·00	....	40·00–60·00	40
No. 2	40·00–65·00	44	45·00–50·00	44	47·50–52·50	40
No. 3	35·00	44	50·00	44	50·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	39·00	45	41·00	45
No. 5	33·60	48	35·85	45	40·00	45
No. 6	57·20	44	55·85	44	55·85	41
No. 7	55·00	48	39·85	45	39·85	45
No. 8	55·00	46½	40·00	45	40·00	45
No. 9	.....	....	30·00–50·00	45	33·75–48·44	45
No. 10	50·00	46½	52·00	45	52·00	45
No. 11	.....	....	63·00	48	63·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	49·00	48	49·00	48
No. 13	43·00–55·00	48	49·50	48	49·50	48–52
No. 14	40·00–50·00	48	35·00–50·00	48	35·00–50·00	48
Pressmen—						
No. 1	50·00	48	50·00	45	50·00	45
No. 2	.....	....	28·35	45	45·00	45
No. 3	57·00	48	52·25	45	52·25	45
No. 4	45·00–60·00	48	34·00–57·00	45	37·80–57·00	45
No. 5	.....	....	38·70–53·55	45	41·85–53·55	45
No. 6	.....	....	47·50	45	47·25	45
No. 7	36·00–75·00	46	33·30–60·30	45	33·75–56·25	45
No. 8	31·20–52·30	48	39·00–52·20	45	40·00–50·40	45
No. 9	47·00–55·00	48	38·70–52·20	45	40·00–52·20	45
No. 10	75·00	48	52·00	48	52·00	48
No. 11	.....	....	35·00–50·00	45	36·00–52·50	45
No. 12	.....	....	43·65	45	43·65	45
No. 13	.....	....	42·70	44	42·70	44
No. 14	.....	....	40·75	45	40·75	45
No. 15	55·00	48	53·60	45	53·30	45
No. 16	55·00	48	36·90–53·55	45	29·25–53·55	45
No. 17	.....	....	37·50	48	37·50	48
No. 18	35·00–50·00	48	36·00–45·00	45	.....	....
No. 19	.....	....	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 20	.....	....	60·00	48	58·00	45
No. 21	.....	....	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 22	.....	....	50·00	48	49·00	45
No. 23	35·00–57·00	48	29·00–55·20	45	29·00–58·50	45
Pressmen—Conc.						
No. 24	.....	....	39·00	48	39·00	48
No. 25	35·00–65·00	48	55·00	48	55·00	48
No. 26	47·50	48	33·00–40·00	48	33·00–40·00	48
Transferrers—						
No. 1	50·00	48	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 2	33·00–47·00	48	30·15	45	45·00	45
No. 3	42·00	48	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 4	45·00–53·00	48	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 5	.....	....	34·20	45	40·50	45
No. 6	50·00	48	43·65	45	45·00	45
No. 7	.....	....	42·00	45	45·00	45
No. 8	35·00–49·50	46	31·00–42·75	45	35·00–48·00	45
No. 9	45·00	48	38·25–57·00	45	45·00	45
No. 10	40·00–50·00	48	36·00–49·00	45	40·00–45·00	45
No. 11	.....	....	46·85	48	50·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	48·50	45	48·50	45
No. 13	40·00–52·00	47½	35·00–47·50	45	41·00–47·50	45
No. 14	.....	....	50·00	45	55·00	45
No. 15	35·00	48	33·90	45	45·00	45
No. 16	.....	....	50·00	44	50·00	44
No. 17	47·10	44	46·65	44	46·65	44
No. 18	45·00	48	32·85–44·55	45	32·85–44·55	45
No. 19	50·00	48	43·60	45	45·00	45
No. 20	54·00	48	46·55	45	46·55	45
No. 21	50·00	48	45·00	45	.....	....
No. 22	.....	....	42·65	45	38·25	45
No. 23	.....	....	45·00	45	45·00	45
No. 24	.....	....	45·50	48	47·25	45
No. 25	54·00	48	47·50	45	47·50	45
No. 26	42·00–50·00	48	35·00–43·60	45	38·00–45·00	45
No. 27	.....	....	34·00–46·00	48	36·00–46·00	48
No. 28	42·00	48	40·00	48	40·00	48
PHOTO-ENGRAVING						
Artists—						
No. 1	50·00	48	36·45	48	38·45	48
No. 2	45·00	48	52·50	44	52·50	40
No. 3	40·00–45·00	44	36·00	44	40·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	40·00	48	44·00	48
No. 5	30·00–85·00	44	35·00–75·00	40	44·00–75·00	44
No. 6	.....	....	38·00	40	40·00	44
No. 7	50·00–65·00	44	35·00–65·00	44	35·00–65·00	44
No. 8	45·00	44	38·25–55·00	44	35·00–60·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	40·00	40	40·00	40
No. 10	30·00–60·00	43½	50·00–55·00	43½	50·00–55·00	43½
No. 11	57·50	44	25·00	44	25·00	44
Engravers—						
No. 1	.....	....	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 2	50·00	48	40·50	48	42·75	48
No. 3	36·00	48	32·40	48	34·20	48
No. 4	40·00	48	45·00	44	47·50	40
No. 5	.....	....	35·00	48	40·00	48
No. 6	42·00–53·00		45·00	46½	45·00	46½
No. 7	.....	48	52·50	40	55·00	40
No. 8	48·00	48	50·40	48	50·40	48
No. 9	55·00–65·00	44	55·00	40	55·00	40
No. 10	58·00–75·00	44	52·50–65·00	40	55·00–65·00	40
No. 11	55·00–70·00	44	55·00	40	55·00	40

TABLE XI—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1937		1938	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PHOTO-ENGRAVING —*Concluded*						
Engravers—Conc.						
No. 12	55·00–60·00	44	45·00–65·00	40	55·00–67·50	40
No. 13	55·00	44	52·50	40	55·00	40
No. 14	60·00	44	50·00	44	52·50	40
No. 15	55·00–60·00	44	35·00–50·00	44	45·00–52·50	44
No. 16	.....	....	41·30	45	41·30	45
No. 17	57·00	40–44	57·50	44	57·50	40
No. 18	57·50	44	63·00	44	63·00	44
STEREOTYPERS						
No. 1	37·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 2	23·00	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 3	35·00	48	35·15	48	36·08	48
No. 4	38·00	48	41·00	48	41·00	44
No. 5	39·00	48	33·30	48	33·30	48
No. 6	43·00	48	38·00	42	38·00	42
No. 7	35·00	48	31·75	48	33·25	48
No. 8	45·00	48	43·00	44	43·00	44
No. 9	42·00	48	25·00	46½	25·00	46½
No. 10	31·00	48	27·90	48	27·90	46
No. 11	36·00	48	35·00	48	35·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	37·00	48	40·25	48
No. 13	39·00	47	36·10	47	36·10	47
No. 14	37·00	44	36·10	42	36·10	42
No. 15	43·00	48	44·00	48	41·80	48
No. 16	.....	....	26·30	48	27·60	48
Stereotypers—Conc.						
No. 17	37·00	48	33·80	44	32·40	44
No. 18	.....	....	33·00	44	33·00	44
No. 19	51·00	44	51·00	44	51·00	44
No. 20	46·00	46½	44·00	37½	45·50	37½
No. 21	45·00	48	25·00–40·00	44	30·00–45·00	40
No. 22	36·00	48	36·45	44	40·00	44
No. 23	46·00	45–48	42·50	40	44·00	40
No. 24	49·00	48	37·40	48	37·40	48
No. 25	45·50	48	39·00	42	40·50	42
No. 26	47·00	48	37·40	43	37·40	43
No. 27	47·00	48	37·45	48	37·45	48
No. 28	43·10	44	26·50	36	26·50	36
No. 29	47·00	48	40·00	45	40·00	45
No. 30	47·25	45	38·25	45	38·25	45
No. 31	47·25	45	40·50	45	40·50	45
No. 32	48·00	45–48	43·20	48	43·20–47·70	48
ELECTROTYPERS						
No. 1	47·00	48	40·00	48	40·00	44
No. 2	30·00–55·00	48	30·00–49·50	44	32·00–49·50	44
No. 3	35·00	48	34·20	46½	34·20	46½
No. 4	45·00	48	40·40	44	44·00	44
No. 5	45·00	44	45·00	44	45·00	44
No. 6	50·00	48	40·00	44	44·00	44
No. 7	45·00	48	40·00	44	40·00	40
No. 8	45·00	48	40·00	44	40·00	40
No. 9	49·00	44	45·00	44	47·00	44
No. 10	52·00–57·50	44	52·50	44	52·50	44

APPENDIX A

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE 1920, 1926, 1929-1937

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	821	492
	1926	41	23	64	23	19	42	639	455
	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	627	465
	1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	559	409
	1931	25	18	43	15	15	30	439	322
	1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	341	255
	1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	322	246
	1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	338	253
	1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	358	254
	1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	374	261
	1937	23	17	40	12	13	25	400	272
Prince Edward Island	1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
	1926	31	16	47	17	13	30	484	325
	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	534	355
	1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	513	344
	1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	413	284
	1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	305	225
	1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	319	237
	1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	320	231
	1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	343	247
	1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	351	262
	1937	21	15	36	11	13	24	374	252
Nova Scotia	1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
	1926	35	19	54	18	14	32	588	369
	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	605	391
	1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	562	344
	1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	465	316
	1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	377	261
	1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	365	248
	1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	360	253
	1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	364	245
	1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	415	260
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	435	272
New Brunswick	1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
	1926	39	18	57	17	14	31	529	319
	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	589	367
	1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	550	345
	1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	460	304
	1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	320	236
	1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	336	227
	1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	366	245
	1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	360	216
	1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	398	218
	1937	28	16	44	12	12	24	442	248
Quebec	1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
	1926	38	19	57	19	13	32	547	326
	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	577	342
	1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	510	314
	1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	406	261
	1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	284	202
	1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	265	187
	1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	293	192
	1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	306	196
	1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	332	206
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	376	232

* Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1938, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*—*Concluded*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	736	470
	1926	37	21	58	22	17	39	583	419
	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	595	454
	1930	31	20	51	21	17	38	532	423
	1931	25	18	43	17	15	32	440	348
	1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	341	260
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	325	264
	1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	344	287
	1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	372	287
	1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	388	295
	1937	25	18	43	14	15	29	421	312
Manitoba	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975	559
	1926	38	22	60	22	18	40	614	438
	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	608	438
	1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	536	398
	1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	410	296
	1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	337	249
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	307	229
	1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	312	233
	1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	323	232
	1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	336	235
	1937	21	16	37	10	13	23	367	249
Saskatchewan	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003	653
	1926	43	24	67	24	21	45	678	498
	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	685	496
	1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	593	427
	1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	418	312
	1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	324	240
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	305	222
	1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	319	230
	1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	345	240
	1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	346	238
	1937	19	16	35	10	13	23	344	233
Alberta	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038	638
	1926	45	24	69	25	22	47	701	520
	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	678	485
	1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	598	445
	1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	447	345
	1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	367	279
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	344	261
	1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	350	263
	1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	367	271
	1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	378	271
	1937	23	17	40	12	15	27	401	282
British Columbia	1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	1,033	742
	1926	49	27	76	27	23	50	767	532
	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	792	562
	1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	741	512
	1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	633	456
	1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	467	348
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	446	332
	1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	462	349
	1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	465	347
	1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	494	358
	1937	28	21	49	17	18	35	513	363

* Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1938, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

APPENDIX B

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF STEAM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA, 1937

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS, 1929, 1935, 1936 AND 1937, WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1937

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed
	1929	1935	1936	1937	1929	1935	1936	1937	1937
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES									
Carpenters and bridgemen	·588	·553	·552	·574	1,428	1,339	1,339	1,380	1,906
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers	·691	·630	·654	·675	1,832	1,556	1,656	1,712	259
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters	·639	·572	·575	·600	1,410	1,273	1,300	1,395	272
Helpers, B. and B. department	·492	·444	·440	·458	1,211	1,066	1,056	1,116	184
Apprentices, B. and B. department	·292	·376	·383	.....	631	1,024	1,004	.....	.....
Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees	·617	·573	·581	·595	1,932	1,600	1,741	1,667	251
Pumpmen	·465	·423	·431	·446	1,229	1,099	1,119	1,165	388
Extra gang and snow plough foremen	·723	·672	·674	·702	2,111	1,738	2,026	2,046	188
Section foremen	·586	·535	·541	·556	1,522	1,364	1,388	1,426	5,746
Sectionmen	·409	·383	·383	·401	1,033	922	915	979	15,343
Labourers	·302	·270	·263	·278	836	686	657	709	5,379
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	·480	·530	·477	·493	1,562	1,318	1,286	1,287	136
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen	·638	·626	·628	·630	1,688	1,647	1,656	1,659	447
All	·421	·416	·414	·432	1,104	1,027	1,018	1,077	30,499
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT									
Blacksmiths	·783	·729	·737	·742	1,714	1,304	1,380	1,517	595
Boilermakers	·795	·750	·755	·760	1,795	1,360	1,416	1,543	1,159
*Carmen (a)	·796	·760	·763	·763	1,722	1,273	1,442	1,552	2,322
Carmen (b)	·812	·779	·775	·772	1,698	1,253	1,392	1,552	496
Carmen (c)	·720	·671	·674	·686	1,662	1,281	1,328	1,430	5,444
Carmen (d)	·725	·695	·695	·695	1,536	1,151	1,217	1,375	232
Electrical workers	·759	·698	·706	·715	1,803	1,424	1,457	1,576	790
Machinists	·789	·748	·752	·752	1,753	1,302	1,376	1,535	3,798
Moulders	·828	·793	·789	·784	1,742	1,236	1,283	1,511	93
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers	·789	·751	·756	·757	1,735	1,288	1,394	1,532	1,065
Helpers to mechanics	·565	·534	·537	·543	1,281	981	1,027	1,126	6,259
Helper apprentices	·565	·447	·482	·455	1,263	832	1,019	992	12
Regular apprentices	·479	·529	·474	·439	1,007	842	813	865	1,251
Car cleaners	·427	·391	·393	·407	1,111	849	866	930	1,319
Other unskilled employees	·419	·385	·389	·400	1,120	923	944	967	2,842
Unclassified labourers	·399	·376	·377	·378	928	725	769	855	2,457
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers	·567	·521	·526	·542	1,461	1,298	1,312	1,350	795
All	·622	·584	·590	·597	1,446	1,113	1,171	1,271	30,929
TRANSPORTATION									
Storemen	·498	·455	·454	·467	1,124	967	978	1,030	1,527
Train despatchers and traffic supervisors	1·212	1·133	1·133	1·167	3,182	2,882	2,885	2,975	435
Supervisory agents and assistants	·805	·795	·812	·824	2,054	1,993	2,054	2,076	568
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations)	·433	·335	·319	·335	1,079	820	823	834	163
Station agents—telegraphers and telephones	·723	·661	·657	·682	1,918	1,678	1,680	1,739	5,045
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	·511	·497	·497	·516	1,335	1,281	1,303	1,350	270
Foremen in freight sheds	·690	·628	·631	·647	1,772	1,567	1,550	1,581	380
Freight handlers and other station employees	·503	·450	·456	·474	1,170	990	1,018	1,071	4,021
Labourers	·421	·345	·343	·362	1,007	792	851	892	483
Dining cars and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards	·632	·560	·560	·587	1,991	1,616	1,630	1,713	231
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants	·342	·318	·307	·338	1,059	880	865	937	1,158
Floating equipment employees	·386	·362	·372	·379	1,352	1,227	1,147	1,205	527
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors	·697	·643	·661	·682	2,030	1,708	1,769	1,779	156
Sleeping and parlour car porters	·272	·353	·353	·364	1,109	990	993	1,011	858
Drawbridge operators	·516	·498	·504	·514	1,324	1,314	1,341	1,385	88
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked)	·387	·359	·362	·374	1,033	917	934	969	608
Road passenger conductors	1·138	1·133	1·153	1·210	3,030	2,630	2,649	2,680	682
Road freight conductors	·963	·958	·967	1·014	2,948	2,463	2,538	2,606	1,703
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen	·838	·828	·847	·888	2,144	1,799	1,844	1,888	1,539
Road freight brakemen and flagmen	·756	·755	·764	·800	2,128	1,666	1,719	1,804	3,926
Yard conductors and yard foremen	·852	·766	·774	·800	2,309	1,961	2,021	2,087	1,035
Yard brakemen and helpers	·788	·711	·717	·741	2,014	1,592	1,669	1,740	2,330
Road passenger engineers and motormen	1·511	1·472	1·496	1·564	3,383	3,084	3,175	3,205	866
Road freight engineers and motormen	1·105	1·086	1·100	1·150	3,297	2,762	2,799	2,848	2,172
Yard engineers and motormen	·890	·797	·806	·841	2,634	2,280	2,313	2,363	972
Road passenger firemen and helpers	1·160	1·152	1·170	1·221	2,510	2,258	2,299	2,419	838
Road freight firemen and helpers	·827	·827	·840	·878	2,250	1,829	1,933	1,979	2,365
Yard firemen and helpers	·694	·624	·631	·656	2,031	1,649	1,682	1,707	1,047
All	·751	·713	·717	·745	2,016	1,712	1,745	1,802	35,993
Employees engaged in outside operations	·417	·413	·414	·431	1,125	1,086	1,104	1,133	9,509
Grand Total	·581	·557	·560	·582	1,492	1,280	1,306	1,382	106,930†

* Carmen are graded according to class of work.

† Number of employees on an hourly basis; the number on daily or other basis, officials, office staff, etc., was 26,537, including 13,741 clerks who averaged $4.64 per day, $1,432 per year.

APPENDIX C

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN CANADA, 1921-1937

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1937*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

—		Nova Scotia§	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day	1921	$ 5.06	$ 5.17	$ 5.93	$ 7.63	$ 6.37*	$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5.97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	‡1932	5.08	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	‡1933	4.30	3.36	3.01	4.83	4.68	4.11
	‡1934	4.29	2.86	3.07	4.84	4.69	4.38
	‡1935	4.39	2.75	3.09	4.97	4.62	4.46
	‡1936	4.55	2.86	3.08	5.05	4.63	4.57
	‡1937	4.79	2.90	3.00	5.19	4.81	4.76
Average number of days worked per man per year	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
	1934	233	229	201	182	217	214
	1935	217	231	206	207	241	216
	1936	227	232	230	209	260	225
	1937	247	244	230	207	258	235
Average number of wage earners (12 months)	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5,043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9,534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812
	1934	12,051	1,035	882	7,839	2,849	24,671
	1935	12,674	1,136	813	7,662	2,531	24,831
	1936	12,848	1,158	847	8,054	2,639	25,597
	1937	13,268	1,050	874	7,813	2,874	25,890

* In Yukon Territory a few hundred tons of coal have been mined each year employing two to four miners, usually from 50 to 100 days; in 1933 wages averaged $12.38 per day for 51 days, four miners; in 1934 wages averaged $7.04 per day for 71 days, three miners; in 1935 wages averaged $7.00 per day for 50 days, three miners; in 1936 wages averaged $10.90 per day for 44 days, three miners; in 1937 wages $10.00 per day for 10 days, two miners. For 1921 the figures were included with British Columbia. In Manitoba, coal mining operations were commenced in 1931 employing 38 men for an average of 23 days, wages averaging $3.46 per day; in 1932 the average number of miners was 6, averaging $2.84 per day, 1,128 man working days; in 1933 the average number of miners was 10, average wage $2.10 per day, 2,055 man working days; in 1934 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $2.03 per day, 3,132 man working days; in 1935 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $1.15 per day, 2,571 man working days; in 1936 the average number of miners was 15, average wage $1.22 per day, 3,212 man working days; in 1937 the average number of miners was 10, average wage $1.71 per day, 2,193 man working days.

† Prolonged dispute during year.

‡ Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§ Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

APPENDIX D

Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1937

A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1937," affords data as to the average weekly earnings of employees with numbers employed for three classes of establishments: independent retail stores, chain stores, and wholesale trade. The first two reports of this nature covered the years 1935 and 1936, and a summary table of the figures was given in Appendix D in Reports No. 20 and No. 21. Figures for motion picture theatres were given in the report for 1935 but not in those for 1936 and 1937. The figures as to independent retail stores are chiefly from those which had an annual business of $20,000 or more in 1930 as shown in the census of 1931. This section includes department stores, restaurants, gasoline stations, garages, as well as retail businesses of various kinds. The information on chain stores was secured from all companies operating four or more units in the same or similar lines of trade and included earnings of store managers, clerks, cashiers, delivery and any other store employees but not for head office staff, warehouse and transportation employees. For the section on wholesale trade, information was secured from all the larger wholesale dealers and from a number of sales offices and distribution branches maintained by manufacturers.

In addition to the data as to the numbers of employees and average weekly earnings the report contains tables showing the percentages of employees in each kind of business by provinces whose weekly earnings fell within specified ranges: under $6, $6 to $6.99, etc., up to $100 and over. Figures as to earnings are tabulated in various other categories.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly earnings and numbers of employees, male and female by kinds of business and by provinces. The figures as to each kind of business by provinces are not included.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1938

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average weekly earnings	Number	Average weekly earnings	Number
	$		$	
INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES				
Canada	20.90	80,394	13.74	36,215
Kind of business				
Accessories, tires and batteries	20.80	609	14.65	61
Book stores	22.33	212	14.70	209
Candy and confectionery	12.85	314	10.29	354
Coal and wood	21.67	3,207	15.44	340
Combination stores	14.71	4,737	11.51	712
Country general stores	15.87	4,498	10.20	1,698
Dairy products	23.79	2,358	14.60	140
Department stores	26.05	17,471	14.41	19,105
Drug stores	17.65	2,779	13.21	646
Dry goods	20.28	373	12.41	837
Family clothing	20.90	1,193	12.47	1,511
Gasoline stations	16.83	1,008	.....	.....
Florists	19.03	421	14.61	192
Fruits and vegetables	13.04	301	11.10	66
Furniture	20.89	1,612	14.13	343
Garages	17.72	1,866	12.83	64
General merchandise	19.86	624	12.80	189
Groceries	13.80	3,103	11.41	637
Hardware	18.54	2,503	13.33	352
Household appliances	25.53	318	17.54	45
Jewellery	24.27	602	14.35	212
Lumber and building materials	21.95	2,193	14.65	182
Meat markets	15.34	2,332	12.52	179
Men's and boys' clothing	23.92	1,990	.....	.....
Motor vehicles	23.45	11,174	15.41	661
Office, store, and school supplies	25.46	633	17.26	152
Radio and music stores	22.31	1,162	13.93	239
Restaurants	14.58	3,429	11.00	2,610
Boots and shoes	20.94	810	13.84	204
Taverns (Quebec)	16.37	578	.....	.....
Tobacco stores and stands	16.16	411	11.71	107
Women's apparel	24.90	783	15.18	2,674
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	16.65	394	9.76	184
Nova Scotia	18.87	2,707	11.90	1,416
New Brunswick	19.54	2,320	11.52	1,313
Quebec	18.11	19,080	12.25	7,088
Ontario	22.06	33,521	14.43	15,181
Manitoba	24.15	6,070	13.65	3,776
Saskatchewan	18.53	3,813	13.62	1,270
Alberta	21.58	4,887	14.50	2,069
British Columbia	22.87	7,602	15.04	3,918
RETAIL CHAIN STORES				
Canada	21.20	23,916	13.12	9,894
Kind of business				
Automobiles	29.30	771	17.07	49
Bakery products	.....	.....	13.08	159
Brewers' warehouses (Ontario)	24.33	323	.....	.....
Candy and confectionery	15.33	224	13.29	760
Country general stores	19.12	455	10.81	177
Drug Stores	19.36	1,458	12.24	380
Dry goods	24.28	90	12.82	192
Family clothing	26.45	363	15.04	424
Filling stations	19.95	1,718	.....	.....
Furniture	22.68	495	12.21	104

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1938—*Concluded*

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average weekly earnings	Number	Average weekly earnings	Number
	$		$	
RETAIL CHAIN STORES—*Concluded*				
Kind of business—Conc.				
Grocery and combination stores	16.93	7,534	13.39	1,076
Hardware	22.51	354	.....	.....
Household appliances	25.15	1,240	15.59	298
Lumber and building materials	20.89	999	.....	.....
Meat markets	23.09	433	.....	.....
Men's and boys' clothing	26.91	461	13.73	57
Office, store, and school supplies	32.11	875	17.26	151
Restaurants	16.68	1,247	11.71	629
Boots and shoes	21.86	699	12.76	73
Tobacco stores and stands	21.42	512	15.01	61
Variety stores	27.92	1,273	12.05	4,038
Women's apparel and accessories	34.72	32	13.08	501
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	23.03	17	9.09	34
Nova Scotia	19.84	691	11.44	366
New Brunswick	21.89	496	10.98	262
Quebec	19.00	6,347	12.46	2,536
Ontario	21·96	10,576	13.42	4,789
Manitoba	24.05	1,041	14.34	438
Saskatchewan	20.77	1,387	14.26	360
Alberta	22.83	1,142	13.43	391
British Columbia	22.18	2,094	14.33	718
WHOLESALE TRADE				
Canada	27.17	493	10.30	260
Kind of business				
Amusement, photographic, and sporting goods	27.20	169	16.89	64
Kind of business—Conc.				
Automotive	28.01	1,286	16.59	197
Chemicals and paints	39.88	241	19.18	71
Clothing and furnishings	23.80	552	15.02	137
Coal and coke	32.61	1,057	21.04	163
Dairy and poultry products	22.58	739	14.40	72
Drugs and drug sundries	24.72	961	14.97	357
Dry goods (including notions and piece goods)	29.39	1,624	15.35	443
Electrical	30.21	628	16.31	168
Farm supplies	25.60	402	14.35	168
Fish	23.10	331	14.83	30
Fruits and vegetables	23.74	2,047	15.81	185
Furniture and house furnishings	25.71	469	16.57	132
General merchandise	25.79	514	16.59	96
Groceries	23.80	5,115	14.80	1,011
Hardware	24.41	3,407	15.33	678
Jewellery and optical goods	23.85	697	15.39	205
Leather and leather goods	26.78	203	.....	.....
Lumber and building materials	25.45	1,083	17.59	151
Machinery, equipment and supplies	29.98	1,749	17.85	468
Meats	22.74	392	17.21	31
Metals and metal work	36.12	259	20.27	74
Paper and paper products	28.41	800	16.80	244
Petroleum products	34.99	6,141	25.27	801
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	28·32	361	17.47	68
Tobacco and confectionery	26.02	1,013	15.72	187
Waste materials	17.57	493	10.30	260
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	18.66	134	15.68	33
Nova Scotia	25.33	1,123	15.00	290
New Brunswick	24.21	1,042	13.77	276
Quebec	26.40	9,254	15.72	1,733
Ontario	28.74	11,583	17.80	2,567
Manitoba	28.38	2,848	16.57	576
Saskatchewan	28.20	1,694	17.27	258
Alberta	28.64	2,112	18.18	332
British Columbia	27.89	3,555	18.75	665

APPENDIX E

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Legislation providing for the regulation of wages or hours of labour or both has been enacted in all provinces but the scope and application of the statutes and the method of regulation vary. The Dominion Government regulates wages and hours of persons employed on public works and imposes conditions as to wages and hours in the manufacture of government supplies.

A special publication on Legislation concerning Hours of Labour in Canada is expected to be published shortly. Where information as to hours is necessary for an understanding of wage regulation, it is given briefly in this section.

Federal Government Contracts

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government has provided for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work was performed or, in the absence of current rates, for fair and reasonable rates. This policy applied to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the government was standardized under an Order in Council, setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in contracts for building and construction and for the manufacture and supply of mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other equipment for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies as listed above, were rescinded and new conditions substituted (Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 24).

The requirement for the payment of wages at not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained, but it is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age will be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces. In certain of the Maritime Provinces where such minimum scales are not in effect, the contractors are required to pay the males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is also provided that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents per hour, or for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents per hour, but in any cases where the provincial minimum wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work. For instance, for a 50-hour week on a Federal Government contract a male 18 years of age and over, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than $15 and a female $10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide $6, $7, $8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of $15 in the case of a male and $10 in the case of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, gives statutory effect to the Government's wage policy with respect to public works. This statute replaced the Fair Wage and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930. It provides for the observance of current rates of wages and stipulates also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable. It requires an eight-hour day and 44-hour week on building and construction under federal government contracts and on works towards which federal aid is granted by way of subsidy, loan, etc., as before, but extends the list of such works to include those carried out by any provincial and municipal authority if financial aid is given by the federal government, "unless the grant or payment is by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada excepted." It is also provided that regulations may be made to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the statute. Any contract may be exempted from the Act by order in council before being entered into.

Minimum Wages for Female and Male Employees under Provincial Legislation

Minimum wage legislation providing for the establishment by a government board of minimum rates of wages is on the statute books of every province but Prince Edward Island. These Acts applied at first only to female workers but at the present time all but that of Nova Scotia apply or may be applied to males also. In Alberta and British Columbia there are separate statutes relating to each sex. In New Brunswick the Minimum Wage Act applying to women was never put into effect. The New Brunswick Fair Wage Act, 1936, now incorporated in the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, enables minimum rates of wages to be established for both male and female workers but the only orders made under the Act apply to particular establishments.

Boards administering minimum wage laws have power to fix special rates for handicapped workers and in some provinces such workers have to be licensed. Lower rates which are increased at specified intervals are established for learners or inexperienced workers by the orders applying to some occupations but abuse of this provision is usually guarded against by a restriction on the proportion of inexperienced workers that may be employed at such rates. In some cases, inexperienced workers are classified according to age and those over 18 years of age have higher minimum rates than those under 18.

Under the first Minimum Wage Acts in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the administrative board had power to limit hours of labour and the orders as to hours were to supersede the provisions of any existing statute. In other provinces the board could only specify the number of hours to which the minimum rates applied but in both cases overtime rates could be established. At the present time in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in Quebec and New Brunswick, maximum hours of work may be fixed. In Ontario the statute specifies the hours to which the rates apply and in Nova Scotia, as before, the board may declare the minimum rates to apply to a certain work period. In Alberta, since the enactment of the Hours of Work Act, 1936, applying to all employment except farm work and domestic service, there has been no authority under the Minimum Wage Acts to limit hours. In British Columbia where the Hours of Work Act, 1934, applies only to industrial undertakings, shops, hotels and restaurants and certain other specified occupations, the Female Minimum Wage Act gives power to the Board of Industrial Relations to limit hours but no similar authority is granted by the Male Minimum Wage Act. In Ontario and New Brunswick under the factory law, hours of women and young persons in factories are limited to 10 a day and 60 a week and in Quebec to 10 a day and 55 a week with provision in all cases for limited overtime on not more than 36 days in the year. In Ontario the same limitations apply in shops. In Quebec women and young persons may not be employed more than 60 hours a week in shops in cities of over 10,000 population. There is no restriction on hours in factories and shops in Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan weekly hours of women and young persons in factories are restricted to 48 a week and in Manitoba to a 9-hour day and 54-hour week. In Manitoba Minimum Wage orders put a further limitation on hours in factories.

The provisions in Minimum Wage orders concerning hours and the rates for overtime and part-time work are set out below under each province. In all provinces, workers required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent and if the employer requires uniforms to be worn, as in hotels and restaurants, he must furnish them and pay for laundry. Special provision is made in Quebec for uniforms made to measure.

Apart from the special statutes providing minimum wage-fixing machinery, minimum rates of wages may be fixed for certain classes of workers under other legislation in several provinces, such as lumber workers and truck or bus drivers. Minimum wages and maximum hours are established also under the Manitoba Fair Wage Act, the Collective Labour Agreements Act of Quebec and the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The last five named statutes are dealt with in a separate section later in this Appendix.

The minimum rates established are set out in the following tables and a brief summary of the provisions in so far as they affect wages is given for each province. For full information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the provincial authorities. Fairly complete summaries have been published in The Labour Gazette when the orders were gazetted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Charlottetown Incorporation Act as amended in 1936 empowered the city council to make a by-law prohibiting any labourer or workman being hired at less than 35 cents an hour for any work done in the city by or under a contractor or of the kind usually done by contractors if directed by any person other than the owner of the property on which the work is done. Such a by-law was passed on May 14, 1936.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage for Women Act enables the Minimum Wage Board to fix minimum rates of wages, except in agriculture or domestic service, for female workers in any trade or occupation in cities and towns.

Minimum rates have been established for experienced and inexperienced female workers under 18 and over 18 in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; bakeries and places making food products; hotels and restaurants; textile and needle trades, including boots and shoes; telephone operators; factories not covered by another order, bookbinding, paper-box making and other paper trades; shops; beauty parlours; and offices. Except in offices, the number of inexperienced adults or young girls or of both is limited to 25 per cent of the total number of females in the establishment.

The length of the learning period varies with the occupation but under all orders, except those applying to shops, beauty parlours and hotels and restaurants, it is limited to one year for persons over 18 years of age and to 18 months for those under 18. For office work, only a three months' learning period is required if the employee holds a satisfactory diploma from a business school. For beauty parlours and hotels and restaurants, no distinction is made by reason of age. For beauty parlours there is a "beginner's rate" applying to the first six months, then rates for "inexperienced" employees for 12 months. Employees who have paid for at least three months' training in a school or beauty parlour may not be required to start at the beginner's rate. In hotels and restaurants there is a learning period of three months. In shops, including millinery, dressmaking or fur-sewing connected with a shop, there is a probationary period of three months for which no wages need be paid and a subsequent learning period of 18 months for all workers, the rates varying according as the worker is over or under 18 years of age.

Piece-workers under the miscellaneous factory and paper trades order must be paid the specified weekly minimum for the first six months, after which it is sufficient if only 80 per cent receive the prescribed minimum.

As regards hours of labour, the minimum rates apply to a week of from 44 to 50 hours except in beauty shops and offices where they relate to a 48-hour week or the normal work-week if less than 48. Overtime after the specified hours and short time for less than 44 or 48 hours, as the case may be, must be paid *pro rata*. Special provisions for shops permit a 60-hour week from December 15 to 31, require time and one-half to be paid for work in excess of 50 hours, prohibit any reduction from the minimum wage for a statutory holiday and require the rates for experienced workers to be paid to all part-time and casual employees in shops.

Wages must be paid in cash in shops and beauty parlours and no deductions may be made. The order governing shops requires wages to be paid at regular intervals not exceeding one month, while that relating to beauty parlours stipulates that the cash must be given in a sealed envelope bearing the employee's name, the amount enclosed, the date of the week or fortnight she worked, the number of hours worked and the hourly rate. As required for factories and laundries by the Factories Act, the order for offices stipulates that one hour daily must be allowed for lunch.

Where board or lodging or both are provided by the employer, the amounts that may be taken from wages in payment thereof are limited to $2 a week for lodging and $4 for board except for workers in laundries. The latter may be charged not more than $4.50 for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns except Sydney and Glace Bay where a maximum of $4.50 for board and $1.50 for lodging may be deducted. In no case may more than 25 cents be deducted for a single meal.

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MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18	Girls under 18
	$	$	$
Food trades, including making of confectionery, biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Textile and needle trades and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc.:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the Paper trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products):			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Shops and Stores, including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a shop or store:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	8.00–10.00	7.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Telephone Operators:			
Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	8.00–10.00
Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines, and Westville	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	7.00– 9.00
All other incorporated towns	9.00	7.00 & 8.00	6.00– 8.00
Office work including ticket sellers, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and similar services:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	8.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	7.00– 9.00
Hotels, Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms, Boarding or Rooming Houses, Tea Rooms, Ice Cream Parlours and Light Lunch Stands:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 – 10.00	9.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 – 9.00	8.00– 9.00
Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works:			
Halifax	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
Sydney and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10 00	7.00–10.00
All other incorporated towns	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Beauty Parlours:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	7.00–10.00	7.00–10.00
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	6.00– 9.00	6.00– 9.00

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Minimum Wage Act, 1930, applying to female workers, has not been put in effect. The Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, which reproduces the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, 1936, provides for a Fair Wage Board with powers to establish minimum wages, maximum hours and overtime rates. No orders of general application have been issued.

Forest Operations

Under the Forest Operations Act, 1934, a Forest Operations Comission was constituted with powers to make final decisions in labour disputes, subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands and Mines, and to fix minimum wage scales for the industry. The Act does not apply to work on Christmas trees or firewood operations. It permits the employment of men inexperienced or physically unfit for a full day's work at wages below the minimum rates established, if agreements approved by the Commission are signed by the employers and the men concerned.

From March 20, 1937, the Commission established, for stream driving, an average rate of wages of $3 per day and board or its equivalent in the case of piece work, but the wages paid to cooks were not to be included in determining the average rate. Foremen, book-keepers and clerks are not within the scope of the Act and their wages are not considered in determining the average. For booming and sorting, the minimum rate is 28 cents per hour without board, provided, however, that where board is furnished by the employer, not more than 50 cents per day may be charged the employee.

From October 1, 1938, for cutting, yarding and hauling, the average wage rate paid by any employer must be at least $34 per month and board and the minimum rate for each employee $30 per month and board. Piece-workers must not be paid less than an average of $34 with board. If board is not furnished by the employer, wages must be increased by 50 cents a day. Wages paid to cooks and truck drivers and the amounts paid to employees for piece-work are not to be included in determining the average wage.

QUEBEC

The Fair Wage Act, 1937, replacing the Women's Minimum Wage Act, empowers the Fair Wage Board to fix minimum rates and maximum hours for any employees except farm labourers and domestic servants and workers covered by a collective agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Act.

Two basic orders fix minimum wages in commercial and industrial establishments. Order 1-2-3 applies, outside cities and towns, to female employees and to males in the same occupations in retail and wholesale stores and in factories. Order 4 applies to employees of both sexes in commercial and industrial establishments of any kind, to road transport, hotels, teachers and other classes in cities and towns. The Order regulates overtime, part-time, piece-work, home-work, payment in cash and other matters. For a full summary of this Order, see The Labour Gazette, May, 1938, p. 512.

Subsequent orders deal with special industries or occupations which would otherwise be covered by one or both of the basic orders. In some cases, they relate only to a limited area. Those in effect on December 31, 1938, apply to: silk textiles; stationary engineers and firemen employed on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius; manufacture of shoe counters; cotton textile industry excluding persons paid by the month; office workers; those engaged exclusively in rayon operations; teachers in Verdun; milk industry on the Island of Montreal and within five miles; hospital employees except in the Cities of Quebec and Levis and neighbouring counties and excluding religious orders and maintenance men; building trades in the County of Arthabaska; match factories; maintenance men in buildings used for offices, warehouses, industrial and commercial establishments or apartment houses, but not hotels or restaurants, on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius; packing and grading waste paper; wholesale and export trade in butter and cheese on the Island of Montreal; laundries, dry cleaning and dye-works employing more than five persons on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius; funeral casket manufacture, etc.; full-fashioned hosiery; tanning and dressing of hides and leather; and brick and tile manufacture.

The accompanying tables show the minimum rates established for the principal classes of workers by these orders except in cotton textiles, teachers in Verdun, hospital employees, building trades in Arthabaska County and match factories. The cotton textile order which continued in effect the rates of wages fixed by an agreement between the Dominion Textile Company and the National Catholic Textile Unions is being revised. The rates fixed applied to a 54-hour week. Teachers in Verdun had the scale of salaries raised to that adopted by the Catholic School Board of Montreal. The hospitals order provided for

increases over the existing salary or wage rates. All match factories in the province are to be considered as falling within Zone 2 as defined in Order 4 for the purpose of determining the minimum rates.

Different rates are set for the zones into which the province is divided by most orders. Certain orders require not less than a fixed percentage of the employees to be paid one minimum rate and the rest at lower minimum rates. Apprentices in most of the classes under Order 4 may not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of employees in the establishment and they may be paid not more than 10 per cent less than the rate for the class. Under the special orders apprenticeship is usually limited and separate rates are fixed.

Hours of labour are not limited by the orders except that a maximum of 72 hours a week is established for male workers by Order 4. Hours of females and boys under 18 in industrial establishments and in shops are restricted by statute to 60 a week except with special permit. In almost all cases the minimum rates of wages apply to a specified number of hours. Overtime, which must be paid for at the rate of time and a half except when the Board permits otherwise and under certain other conditions, is defined for most classes of workers as work in excess of 12 hours a day, or in excess of 10 hours a day if the specified weekly hours are worked or in excess of the weekly hours named. In silk textiles, however, the overtime rate is 5 per cent above the minimum and some special workers in other industries are paid *pro rata* or at a fixed rate. Overtime is not payable to persons earning a minimum of $30 a week in the Montreal district, $25 or $20 in the other zones, or, unless the hours are increased by more than 10 per cent, to those paid at a rate of 15 per cent above the minimum and given two weeks holidays in a year and two weeks sick leave with pay.

For less than 30 hours work in a week employees under Order 4 must be paid at least 15 per cent above the ordinary minimum for the class and they must be paid for at least three hours work in a day.

For board and lodging supplied by the employer, Order 4 limits the amount that may be deducted per week from wages to $5 in the Montreal District, $4 in Zones 2 and 3 and $3.50 in Zone 4. For board only, the maximum deductions are $4, $3 and $2.50 and for room only $1.50, $1.25 and $1. Separate meals are 20 cents, 15 cents and 12 cents. In the milk industry and in mining and construction camps, the rates for board and lodging are higher.

Wages in Forest Operations

Under the Act to Assure Reasonable Wages for Workmen engaged in Forest Operations, 1937, an order in council, approved August 30, 1938, makes it obligatory on all employers engaged in forest operations except on private lands belonging to farmers or settlers to pay to all workers a minimum wage of $45 per month of 26 days, with the exception of inexperienced youths from 18 to 20 years of age, incapacitated persons and men of 60 years or over for whom the minimum is $30 per month of 26 days. It is, however, provided that in no case may the number of such men in a shanty paid less than $45 per month exceed 12½ per cent of the total number of workers. The employment of any person under 18 years is prohibited. In addition to the above wage rates, board and suitable lodging must be supplied free of charge to the worker. For those on piece work, minimum prices for such work are set and they may be charged 70 cents per day for board and lodging, but all piece workers must receive at least $45 per month of 26 days in addition to board and lodging. No deduction may be made from wages for medical assistance, cots, blankets, etc., and prices for goods sold to workers are subject to regulation. Regular hours are limited to 60 per week, with time and one-quarter for overtime and time and one-half for indispensable work on Sundays except for necessary work by cooks, cookees, stablemen and carters.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per			
	Hour	Week	Month	Year
	$	$	$	$
Order 1-2-3*—				
Factories:				
Rural Zone I (with more than 10 employees or in places of over 5,000)	.21	10.50	.....	.....
	.17	8.50	.....	.....
	.12½	6.25	.....	.....
Rural Zone II (with less than 10 employees or in places of less than 5,000)	.18	9.00	.....	.....
	.15	7.50	.....	.....
	.12	6.00	.....	.....
Retail and Wholesale Stores:				
Rural Zone I (villages of 4,000 or more)	.....	9.00	.....	.....
	.....	6.00	.....	.....
Rural Zone II (villages of less than 4,000)	.....	8.00	.....	.....
	.....	6.00	.....	.....
Order 4*—				
Commercial and industrial establishments in cities and towns:				
Zone I (Island of Montreal and 5-mile radius)	.26			
	.22			
	.17			
for 48-hour week	.....	12.50	54.00	650
	.....	10.50	46.00	550
	.....	8.00	35.00	420
for 54-hour week	.....	14.00	61.00	730
	.....	12.00	52.00	625
	.....	9.20	40.00	460
for 60-hour week	.....	15.75	68.50	820
	.....	13.25	57.50	690
	.....	10.25	44.50	535
Zone II (Quebec City and cities of over 10,000)	.24			
	.20			
	.15			
for 48-hour week	.....	11.50	50.00	600
	.....	9.60	42.00	500
	.....	7.25	31.00	375
for 54-hour week	.....	13.00	57.00	675
	.....	10.80	47.00	560
	.....	8.00	35.00	420
for 60-hour week	.....	14.40	62.50	750
	.....	12.00	52.00	625
	.....	9.00	39.00	470
Zone III (Levis and towns between 2,000 and 10,000)	.22			
	.18			
	.13			
for 48-hour week	.....	10.50	46.00	550
	.....	8.65	37.50	450
	.....	6.25	27.00	325
for 54-hour week	.....	12.00	52.00	625
	.....	9.75	42.50	510
	.....	7.00	30.50	365
for 60-hour week	.....	13.25	57.50	690
	.....	10.80	47.00	560
	.....	7.80	34.00	405
Zone IV (Other cities and towns)	.20			
	.16			
	.12			
for 48-hour week	.....	9.60	42.00	500
	.....	7.70	33.50	400
	.....	5.75	25.00	300
for 54-hour week	.....	10.80	47.00	560
	.....	8.75	38.00	455
	.....	6.50	28.00	340
for 60-hour week	.....	12.00	52.00	625
	.....	9.60	42.00	500
	.....	7.25	31.00	375
*Seasonal Industries**				
Fruit and vegetable canning—				
Rural zones	.12½	.....	.....	.....
Cities and towns	.14	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Outside workers, rural zones	.16	.....	.....	.....
	.12½	.....	.....	.....
Handling and stemming, zones III and IV	.16	.....	.....	.....
	.14	.....	.....	.....

* Wherever three rates are indicated, it is provided that not less than 60 per cent of the workers shall be paid the highest rate, not less than 25 per cent the second rate and not more than 15 per cent the lowest rate. In shops and in the tobacco industry in rural zones, half the employees must be paid one rate and half the other.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per			
	Hour	Week	Month	Year
	$	$	$	$
Order 4*—*concluded*				
Office workers†				
Zone I	.25	12.00–15.00	52.00–65.00	625–780
Zone II	.22½	10.80–13.50	47.00–58.50	560–700
Zone III	.20	9.60–12.00	42.00–52.00	500–625
Zone IV	.15	7.25– 9.00	31.00–39.00	375–470
Transport, delivery and express service:				
Drivers of taxis and trucks,(n.e.s)§—				
Zone I	.25	15.00	65.00	780
Zone II	.20	12.00	52.00	625
Zone III	.18	10.80	47.00	560
Zone IV	.15	9.00	39.00	470
Drivers of trucks, 5,500 lbs. and over, buses, or for long hauling§	.30	18.00	78.00	935
Helpers§	.20	12.00	52.00	625
Messengers, delivery boys on foot or bicycle or accompanying driver—				
48-hour week	.10	4.80	21.00	250
54-hour week	.10	5.40	24.00	280
60-hour week	.10	6.00	26.00	310
Garage mechanics‡—				
Zone I	.40	21.60	94.00	1,125
Zone II	.35	18.90	82.00	985
Zone III	.30	16.20	70.00	840
Zone IV	.25	13.50	58.50	700
*Hotels, restaurants, clubs, curb service**:*				
Waiters, chambermaids, bartenders, elevator operators—				
Zone I	.20	10.80	47.00	560
Zone II	.16	8.75	38.00	455
Zone III	.13	7.00	30.50	365
Zone IV	.10	5.40	24.00	280
Cooks—				
Zone I	.30	16.20	70.00	840
Zone II	.25	13.50	58.50	700
Zone III	.15	8.00	35.00	420
Zone IV	.12	6.50	28.00	340
Kitchen help—				
Zone I	.25	13.50	58.50	700
Zone II	.20	10.80	47.00	560
Zone III	.14	7.50	32.50	390
Zone IV	.12	6.50	28.00	340
Bell-boys, porters, messengers	.10	5.40	24.00	280
Teachers employed by school boards:				
With free lodging	.....	.....	.....	300
Without free lodging	.....	.....	.....	400
Watchmen in industrial and commercial establishments or other buildings:				
For 60-hour week—				
Zones I and II	.25	15.00	65.00	780
Zone III	.20	12.00	52.00	625
Zone IV	.15	9.00	39.00	470
Janitors in free quarters in apartment houses:				
Zones I and II	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Zones III and IV	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Shoe polishers:				
Zones I and II (54 hours)	.10	5.40	24.00	280
Zones III and IV (60 hrs.)	.10	6.00	26.00	310

† Rates are for a 48-hour week and a 60-hour week. Intermediate rate is also fixed for 54 hours.
§ Rates for a 60-hour week.
‡ For 54-hour week except from February 15–June 15, when weekly, monthly and yearly rates are fixed for 60-hour week.
**For a 54-hour week. Rates for Zone II apply to hotels and boarding houses with from 50–100 rooms in Zones III and IV.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per		
	Hour	Week	Month
	$	$	$
Special Orders—			
Stationary engineers (Montreal district):			
First Class			200.00
Second Class (12-hour day)	.60	32.40	
Third Class "	.50	27.00	
Fourth Class "	.45	24.30	
Firemen "	.35	18.90	
Manufacture of shoe counters:			
(For 50-hr. week for 32 weeks and 55-hr. week for 20 weeks)—			
Moulders (25% at each rate)	.34		
	.32		
	.30		
	.28		
Moulders' apprentices—1–6 months	.20		
7–12 months	.25		
Automatic skiver machine setters	.31		
Cutters	.30		
Other employees 65%	.24		
25%	.20		
15%	.15		
Milk industry (Montreal district):			
(For 60 hours, 6 days, or 65 hours, 7 days)—		per day	
Inside workers 60%	.35	3.00	
25%	.30	2.50	
10%	.25	2.00	
5%	.20	1.60	
Drivers and salesmen 60%	.40	3.50	
25%	.35	3.00	
15%	.30	2.50	
Maintenance of public buildings:		per week	
Elevator operators (43–56 hrs.)		13.00–17.00	
Elevator operators, apartment houses (49–60 hrs.)		13.00–16.00	
Cleaners (24–60 hrs.)		9.00–18.00	
Janitors (‡‡)			40.00–85.00
Qualified tradesmen (48 hours)	.55		
(54-hour week)		27.00	
Labourers (48 hours)	.40		
(54-hour week)		20.00	

(‡‡) Full time service with living quarters (1–12 apts. to over 90 apts.).

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Concluded*

Male and Female Employees—*Concluded*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum (a) Rate per hour	Average (a) Rate per hour
	$	$
Special Orders—Con.		
Silk textiles (except velvet and fabrics under 10" wide)—		
Throwing dept.	.16–.35	.20–.43
Warping	.17–.31	.21–.39
Weaving	.18–.41	.22–.51
Cloth room	.17–.25	.21–.31
Maintenance men	.21–.36(b)	.26–.45
Printing	.21–.56	.26–.71
Engraving	.16–.41	.19–.51
Dyeing	.19–.27	.24–.33
Finishing	.18–.25	.22–.30
Circular hosiery knitting	.16–.43	.18–.53
Warp knitting	.16–.31	.20–.39
Cellulose acetate process	.33(c)	.42
Cellulose acetate yarn manufacture	.16–.30(c)	.21–.37
Funeral casket manufacture:		
General employees, for 54-hour week—		
Cities and towns of over 10,000	.18–.35	.20–.41
Rest of province	.14–.27	.15–.37
Apprentices—		
For first 1,300 hours	.18	
For 1,300–2,600 hours	.21	
After 2,600 hours	.25	

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour	
	Male	Female
	$	$
Special Orders—Con.		
Full-fashioned hosiery:		
General employees for 50-hour week from June 1–Aug. 31 and 55-hour week from Sept. 1–May 31.		
Montreal district—		
20%	.55	.30
20%	.35	.26
20%	.28	.21
40%	.20	.16
Rest of province—		
20%	.50	.28
20%	.32	.24
20%	.25	.19
40%	.17	.15
Waste paper industry:		
(54-hour week)—60%	.26	.20
25%	.22	.18
15%	.17	.16

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour
	$
Special Orders—Concluded.	
Bricks and tile:	
For a 60-hour week—	
Montreal, Quebec and districts	.30–.45
Rest of province	.27–.40½
Sashes, door and wood building products:	
General employees for 50-hour week—	
Montreal, Quebec and districts	.38
Factories in towns of 5,000 or over employing 10 or more for at least 6 months a year	.34
Rest of the province	.32
Labourers, according to above zones	.32
	.28
	.25
Apprentices—	
First year, all zones	.15
Second " Zone 1	.20
" 2	.18
" 3	.17
Third " Zone 1	.25
" 2	.22
" 3	.21
Fourth " Zone 1	.32
" 2	.28
" 3	.25

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour
	$
Butter and cheese wholesale and export trade:	
Handlers (48-hour week during 6 months)	.40
" (55-hour week during 6 months)	.45
General workers—60%	.25
25%	.22
15%	.17
Laundries, dye-works, dry cleaning, employing more than 5 (Montreal district):	
General workers, male	
(for 59-hour week)—25%	.19
25%	.21
25%	.24
25%	.30
General workers, female	
(for 54-hour week)—25%	.19
25%	.21
25%	.24
25%	.26
Hides and leather:	
General employees for 55-hour week—	
Montreal and Quebec districts—60%	.40
25%	.30
15%	.20
Other towns of over 10,000—60%	.37
25%	.28
15%	.20
Rest of province—60%	.32
25%	.23
15%	.16

(a) For 10-hour day and 50-hour week. Minimum and average rates per hour are fixed for several classes of employees in various departments. Only the lowest and highest rates are given. Average rates are required to be determined at least every 8 weeks.

(b) 55-hour week.

(c) 8-hour shift, 7-day week.

ONTARIO

The Minimum Wage Act of 1920 applied directly only to females but as amended in 1934 stipulated that males replacing female employees must be paid at least the minimum fixed for the latter. The Minimum Wage Act, 1937, repeals the 1920 Act. It applies to both sexes in any business, trade or occupation except agriculture and domestic service but the one order made under its authority is one relating to the textile industry.

Orders under the earlier statute remain in neries; jewellery trades; laundries, telephone systems; dyeing and dry cleaning works; retail stores; custom millinery; hotels and restaurants; beauty shops; shoeshine parlours; offices; elevator employees; theatres and places of amusement. Custom tailoring in the five largest cities, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Windsor, falls within the factory order. The retail stores order does not apply to office and restaurant workers employed in connection with a shop.

The learning period varies with the industry and, in some cases, with age. There is no learning period for workers in theatres or places of amusement, hotels, restaurants or shoeshine parlours. In beauty shops and in custom tailoring in the five cities mentioned there is no prescribed minimum for the first three months nor in the case of elevator operators for the first two weeks. In factories and offices, except where the worker has a business college diploma, the learning period is one year for a girl over 18, and 18 months for one under 18. In offices in towns or villages of less than 4,000, there is no distinction on the ground of age and the learning period is 18 months in places of more than 1,000 population and 12 months in smaller places. In jewellery trades a worker is entitled to the full minimum after 18 months if she is over 18 years of age and after two years if under that age. In shops, except in small places, girls over 18 have a learning period of one year and if under 18, two years. Employees reaching 18 years of age without selling experience in the five cities named must be paid at least $11 a week for the first six months, then the full minimum. In laundries, the learning period is nine months; in beauty shops, two years; in telephone offices, one year; and in custom millinery, three years.

The minimum rates are declared to apply to a specified number of hours per week, which varies according to the size of the municipality, or to the usual number of hours worked in the establishment if less than the specified number. The Industry and Labour Board, which administers the Act, has no power to fix maximum working hours but may fix special rates for work in excess of the stipulated hours. In municipalities of over 50,000 persons the specified number of hours is 48; in municipalities with 10,000 to 50,000 persons, 50 hours, and in other municipalities or places without municipal organization, 54 hours.

All the orders in effect that were made under the earlier Act required overtime to be paid for at proportionate rates but minimum hourly rates, instead of weekly, were established for canning factories operating seasonally and hotels and restaurants. Special overtime rates have been fixed in the textile industry by the Industry and Labour Board. For the first two hours' work in excess of regular daily hours, 31¼ cents an hour must be paid to girls and women over 18, 27½ cents an hour to girls of 17, and 22½ cents to girls under 17 years of age. For males the rates for the first two hours of overtime in any day range from 27½ cents an hour for those under 17 to 40 cents for those over 21, the lower rate increasing by 2½ cents with each year of age. All other overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Employees who receive more than the weekly minimum for the regular work-week must be paid time and one-quarter for the first two hours overtime in any day and time and one-half for all other overtime.

The provisions as to payment for part-time and short-time vary. The textile order requires part-time workers employed for at least 40 hours a week to be paid the prescribed minimum wage for a week and those working for less than 40 hours to be paid an hourly rate equal to one-fortieth of the minimum. Workers temporarily on short time must be paid at least their regular hourly rate.

The proportions of inexperienced workers that may be employed is limited in shops and laundries to 40 per cent of the total number of female employees and in custom millinery, exclusive of temporary help, in the four largest cities to 33⅓ per cent.

All beginners, including piece-workers in factories, must be paid the weekly minimum for the first six months and in laundries for the first three months. Afterwards and at all times in the textile industry, it is sufficient if 80 per cent of the piece-workers receive the prescribed minimum. In the seasonal fruit and vegetable industry only 60 per cent of the piece-workers need be paid the minimum.

For board in hotels and restaurants in Toronto, not more than $5 a week may be charged to employees nor more than $2 for lodging. Elsewhere in the province and in seasonal canning factories the maximum deduction for lodging is $1.50 a week and for board $4.50. Not more than 25 cents may be charged for a single meal.

The Commercial Vehicle Act, 1936, gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to fix minimum rates of pay for drivers of goods vehicles. This provision was made by the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1934, now repealed, but no minimum rates have been established.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ONTARIO

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers over 18 years	Inexperienced Workers under 18 years
	$	$	$
I.—Male and Female Employees—			
Textiles:			
Males	16.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Females	12.50	12.50	9.00–11.00
II.—Female Employees—			
Factories, including needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boots and shoes and other leather trades, electrical supplies, food, tobacco, rubber, printing, paper and all others except seasonal canning and jewellery trades:			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Cities of 50,000 or over except Toronto	11.50	9.50 & 10.50	8.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 5,000 to 10,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
The rest of the Province	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits and vegetables, which operate seasonally:			
Toronto	25c. per hr.	25c. per hr.	20c. per hr.
Cities of 30,000 or over except Toronto	23c. "	23c. "	17c. "
Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000	22c. "	22c. "	15c. "
Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000	20c. "	20c. "	15c. "
The rest of the Province	18c. "	18c. "	15c. "
Jewellery:			
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00	7.00–10.50
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	8.00–10.00	7.00–10.50
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
The rest of the Province	10.00	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
Custom millinery (in shops and workrooms, but not in factories):			
Toronto	12.50	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.00
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	5.00– 9.00	5.00– 9.00
Places of population 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	5.00– 9.00	5.00– 9.00
Telephone Systems, including Telephone Switchboard or Exchange:			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	10.00 & 11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	10.00 & 11.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	9.00 & 10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	8.00 & 9.00
The rest of the Province:			
Exchanges with over 300 lines	9.00	7.00 & 8.00	7.00 & 8.00
Exchanges with between 50 and 300 lines	7.00	5.00 & 6.00	5.00 & 6.00
Retail stores:			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–11.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00 & 8.00	6.00 – 8.00
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00	6.00 & 7.00
Theatres and Amusement Places, including ushers, cashiers and cleaners:			
Toronto	12.50 per week or 30 cents per hour for all		
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 per week or 27 cents per hour for all		
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all		
The rest of the Province	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all		
Laundries, Cleaning and Pressing Establishments, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works:			
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00
The rest of the Province	11.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00
Offices:			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages nad unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00– 9.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 8.00
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00	6.00 & 7.00

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ONTARIO—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers over 18 years	Inexperienced Workers under 18 years
	$	$	$
II.—Female Employees—Concluded			
Elevator Employees:			
Toronto	12.50 for all		
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 for all		
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 for all		
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00 for all		
Places 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00 for all		
The rest of the Province	8.00 for all		
Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment rooms:			
Toronto	26 cents per hour for all		
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	25 cents per hour for all		
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	22 cents per hour for all		
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	20 cents per hour for all		
Beauty Parlours, etc.:			
Toronto	12.50	5.00–10.50	5.00–10.50
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	5.00–10.50	5.00–10.50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	4.00– 9.00	4.00– 9.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 5,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	4.00– 9.00	4.00– 9.00
Shoe Shine Parlours:			
Toronto	12.50 for all		

MANITOBA

The Manitoba Minimum Wage Act applies to any person employed in a mail-order house, office, place of amusement, shop or factory in any city in the province and orders made or proposed to be made under it may be extended by Order in Council to persons employed in any trade, industry or calling in any part of the province.

Minimum Wage orders in effect relate throughout the province to both sexes in factories, retail and wholesale stores, hotels and restaurants, and employees 18 years of age or over not covered by another order; and in cities to males and females working in department stores and mail-order houses. Employees not otherwise covered do not include farm workers or domestic servants. Two orders applying to males only govern boys under 18 in certain manufacturing industries in Winnipeg and men performing work usually done by boys. Certain other orders apply to females and boys under 18 in cities only, except where otherwise specified.

The Act stipulates that in any industry where a minimum wage is established, no person 18 years of age or over may be employed at less than 25 cents per hour except where regulations provide for different rates. The Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from any provisions of the orders in case of exceptional conditions.

The rates vary with experience and, in some cases, with age. Learners' rates apply for one year to employees over 18 years of age in factories, department stores and mail-order houses and in dressmaking, and for six months in fur sewing and offices. For office workers, a business college diploma entitles a girl over 18 to the minimum for experienced workers. For those under 18, minimum weekly rates of $8, $9 and $10 are fixed for boys and girls 15, 16 and 17 years of age respectively and of $10.50 for one who is 17 years and 6 months. An employee who has completed a business course is entitled to the minimum rate for a person one year older. The learning period for workers under 18 in dressmaking and fur-sewing is two years and 18 months respectively, but if a girl becomes 18 before completing the term in fur sewing she is required to serve only half the remainder before being entitled to the full minimum wage. In dressmaking after serving one year, she must be paid the rate for inexperienced adults when she reaches the age of 18. In factories, department stores and mail-order houses, employees under 18 who have put in one year or more are entitled to the full minimum rate when they reach the age of 18. Boys under 18 employed in hotels and restaurants, except bell boys, must be paid the full minimum rate after two years' experience.

The number of learners and employees under 18 years of age may not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees within the scope of an order. In offices, however, the number of female employees paid at the rates for inexperienced or minor employees and the number of boys under 18 together may not be more than 25 per cent of the total staff, male and female. The learning period is fixed, without regard to age, at two years in tailoring, 18 months in beauty parlours but with no prescribed minimum for three months prior to this period, 16 months in retail and wholesale stores, three months for females in hotels and restaurants, and four seasons of 10 weeks each in millinery. In the two orders applying to males only, the highest minimum fixed must be paid after one year.

As in the other western provinces, the Minimum Wage Board may limit working hours and this has been done in the case of female workers and boys under 18 and in certain work-places for males over 18. Maximum weekly hours for females and boys under 18 are 50 in dressmaking, tailoring and millinery, 48 in factories, department stores, mail-order houses, retail and wholesale stores, fur-sewing, places of amusement, beauty parlours and, except for female cooks, in hotels and restaurants, and 44 in offices. Daily hours may not exceed 10 in beauty parlours, barber shops and hotels and restaurants, nine in department stores and mail-order houses, retail and wholesale stores (except on Saturdays), fur-sewing and tailoring, places of amusement and for boys under 18 in factories in Winnipeg. In dressmaking and millinery, the maximum working day is eight and a half hours and for females employed in factories and offices, eight hours.

Overtime for a limited period may be worked in most cases under special permit but no overtime may be worked by persons under 16 in department stores or mail-order houses or under 17 in shops or by persons under 18 in factories.

In retail and wholesale stores, the minimum rates for male workers over 18 apply to a nine-hour day (10½ hours on Saturday) and a 48-hour week, and overtime for males and females must be paid for at five cents an hour more than the minimum rate except where the wage is above the minimum plus the amount for overtime. In hotels of 100 or more rooms male employees have a maximum 54-hour week but the minimum rates apply to a 48-hour week for all males over 18 and time in excess of 48 hours must be paid *pro rata*. In factories, the overtime rate is 30 cents an hour for females and boys under 18 and for males over 18 in Greater Winnipeg, unless the wages paid are at the no other order applies and for men performing work usually done by boys, for whom no maximum work-week is established, apply to a 48-hour week.

Part-time work in stores for less than 16 hours a week must be paid for at the minimum hourly rate for experienced workers. In places of amusement, ticket sellers and ushers must be paid at least 30 cents an hour when working less than 40 hours a week. In department stores and mail-order houses experienced employees have a minimum of 25 cents an hour for part-time work and inexperienced workers must be paid the rate for inexperienced adults. Except in shops, factories and places of amusement, part-time workers must be paid for not less than four hours on any day they are required to report for duty. In factories only two hours need be paid for.

Maximum deductions permitted from wages for board and lodging are $2 per week for lodging, $4.50 for board or $6 for both in the case of those employeed in fur-sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery and in beauty parlours; $2.50 for lodging and $4 for board in hotels and restaurants and for employees not covered by special orders and 25 cents for single meals in shops. No reduction may be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays in beauty parlours, shops, department stores, mail-order houses or factories.

Under the Highway Traffic Act, the Municipal and Public Utility Board has established a minimum wage rate for drivers of public service vehicles certificated for passenger transportation of $20 per week for a 6-day week for drivers employed by the week, or $80 per month for drivers hired by the month; those employed otherwise than by the month or week to be paid at least at the same rate. If wages are proposed to be paid on any other basis than that provided for, the scale must be approved by the Board. Hours are limited to nine per day for driving, 12 per day in any capacity, with a six-day week.

The Taxicab Act applies only to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg. It limits hours on duty to 12 a day on not more than 6 days a week. A minimum wage of $17.50 per week was fixed for drivers employed by the week from February 15, 1937. For a driver employed otherwise than by the week, a minimum of $1.60 per day must be paid for each day he is on duty. If he is on duty for more than four hours on any one day, he must be paid at least $1.60 and, in addition, not less than 40 cents an hour for each hour in excess of

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN MANITOBA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18	Young Persons under 18
	$	$	$
I.—Male and Female Employees—			
Manufacturing and general occupations in which articles are manufactured, altered, dyed, washed, cleaned, repaired, printed, packed and adapted for sale, including the sale and delivery of such articles:			
Incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort, June–September, inclusive	12.00	9.00–11.00	8.00–10.00
Any other part of the Province	10.00	7.00– 9.00	6.00– 8.00
Departmental stores and mail order houses including manufacturing departments	12.00	9.00–11.00	8.00–10.00
Retail and wholesale stores including delivery of goods (excluding department stores and mail order houses):			
Incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort, June–September, inclusive	12.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00
Any other part of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	6.00– 9.00
General employees, 18 years of age or over, in occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted:			
Cities and the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona or any summer resort, June–September, inclusive	12.00	12.00	.....
Any other part of the Province	10.00 or .25 per hr.	10.00 or .21 per hr.	.....
II.—Female Employees—			
Furriers' establishments in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon	12.00	9.00–10.50	8.00–10.00
Dressmakers' establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface	12.00	8.00–11.00	6.00–10.00
Tailoring establishments	12.00	6.00–11.00	6.00–11.00
Millinery establishments	12.00	5.00–10.00	5.00–10.00
Places of amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon:			
Ticket sellers and ushers	12.00	12.00	.....
Cleaners	.35 per hr.	.35 per hr.	.....
Beauty parlours, barber shops	12.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.:			
Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the City of Brandon at any time and the City of Portage la Prairie, May–October, inclusive, and at any summer resort, June–September, inclusive.	12.00 or .25 per hr.	9.60 or .20 per hr.	9.60 or .20 per hr.
Any other part of the Province at any time and in Portage la Prairie, November–April, inclusive, population of 1,000 or more	9.60	9.60	9.60
less than 1,000	8.64	8.64	8.64
Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon	12.50	10.50–11.50	8.00–10.50
III.—Male Employees—			
Boys under 18 in factories in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, including garages and filling stations and engaged in making, altering, repairing, finishing, packing and assembling the parts thereof and adapting for sale or use any article as commodity	.....	.....	8.00–10.00
Adult males performing work usually done by boys under 18, that is, delivering telegrams, handbills, parcels, or newspapers, on foot or bicycle, office boys, shoe shiners, pin boys and in any similar work designated by a Bureau of Labour inspector	.....	8.00–10.00	.....
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.:			
Greater Winnipeg, Brandon at any time and Portage la Prairie, May–October, inclusive, and at any summer resort, June–September, inclusive.			
General employees	12.00	12.00	8.00–10.00
Bell boys	8.00	8.00	8.00
Other parts of the Province and in Portage la Prairie, November–April, inclusive.			
All employees	10.00	10.00	10.00

four. From May 1, 1937, it was stipulated that a driver employed by the year or month rate of 30 cents an hour for the hours actually worked. The rates for employees to whom must be paid a wage equal to what he would receive if paid by the week; that where he is hired by the week, he must be paid the prescribed minimum for the week whether he has four, five or six days of work, unless he is absent through illness or by arrangement.

Fair Wage Act

The Fair Wage Act, 1916, as amended, enables the Minister of Public Works, on the recommendation of the Fair Wage Board, to fix minimum wages and maximum hours each year for workmen employed in public construction and certain private construction, the rates and hours, unless otherwise declared by the Board, to be based on agreements between employers and employed or to be in accordance with prevailing conditions. The schedule effective June 15, 1938, applies to public and private works, and the rates, except for truck drivers on public and private works other than public roads and bridge work, are similar to those in force from June 1, 1937, to June 1, 1938. Rates for such truck drivers formerly varied with the capacity of the vehicle driven by the employee, but in the new order a flat rate is established. "Public work" includes work, authorized by the Minister of Public Works for which a contract or contracts have been made between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, including remodelling, demolition or repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba and highway, road, bridge or drainage construction outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District. "Private work" means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or repairing of a building or construction work for which a contract or contracts have been made exceeding $100 within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town of a population over 2,000 or any other part of the Province to which the provisions of the Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The term does not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant, if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, and if such work is not undertaken with a view to the sale or rental of the property. Neither does it include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month. The accompanying tables show the minimum wage rates so established.

As amended in 1938 the Fair Wage Act also provides for fixing wages and hours in certain industries by a procedure similar to that laid down in the Industrial Standards Acts of other provinces. These industries, listed in Part II of the Act, are barbering, hairdressing, printing, engraving, dry cleaning, and any branch or combination of these. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare, on the recommendation of the Minister, any industry not covered by Part I, that is private and public construction to be within Part II.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Occupation	Minimum per hour	Maximum hours per week
	$	
Labourers	.30	48
Teamsters	.30	48
Teamster and two horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four horse team	.80	48
Grader and tractor operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	.40	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid by the hour—		
1 ton rated capacity	1.25	48
Over 1 ton to 2 tons	1.35	48
Over 2 tons to 3 tons	1.75	48
Over 3 tons to 4 tons	2.25	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid at a rate per yard mile—		
If a rate per yard mile is the basis for payment a minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department for each contract, which rate shall be based on the Departmental Schedule.		
Timber men—timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

Note.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry work, the Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the minimum wage rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES*

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week (a)
	Minimum per hour		
	$	$	
Asbestos workers—			
Journeymen	.75	.75	44
Improvers	.60	.60	44
Asphalters—			
Finishers and rakers	.544	.52½	44
Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	.85	.85	44
Carpenters	.85	.70	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period—			
First year	.25	.....	44
Second year	.30	.....	44
Third year	.40	.....	44
Fourth year	.75	.....	44
Labourers—			
Skilled	.45	.37½	48
Unskilled	.40	.32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
Metal lathers	.75	.70	44
Wood lathers (b)	.70	.65	44
Linoleum floor layers	.60	.55	48
Marble setters	1.05	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic floor kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Mosaic and tile setters	1.05	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Operating engineers and firemen on construction—			
Class "A" (c)	.95	.75	48
Class "B" (d)	.90	.70	48
Class "C" (e)	.80	.65	48
Class "D" (f)	.55	.45	48
Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.50	.42½	48
Plumbers	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Reinforcing Steel Rodmen (engaged in bending, placing, tying, etc., in reinforcing steel work, for a period over 16 hours)	.50	.....	44
Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
Man in charge	.60	.55	48
Roofers	.45	.37½	48
Sheet metal workers	.70	.65	44
Steamfitters	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.05	.90	44
Helpers—(continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Teamsters	.40	.....	54
Teamsters with teams (g)	.80	.....	54
Terazzo workers—			
Layers	.70	.67½	44
Machine rubbers (while so engaged only)	.50	.47½	48
Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above)	.45	.37½	48
Timber men and crib men (rough timber work on bridges or "crib work" on grain elevators)	.60	.50	—
Truck drivers	.45	.40	48

* All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings must be paid the city schedule rate excepting where other definite agreements are made.

(a) It was agreed between the Winnipeg contractors and tradesmen that 40 hours per week only be worked during July and August, 1938.

(b) For wood lathers, work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6 cents per square yard.

(c) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine; or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over; or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power.

(d) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum if used on a building of three stories and over, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in Class "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power.

(e) Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in class "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over 1/3 yard capacity; irrespective of motive power.

(f) Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof, or men firing boilers of machines classified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same.

(g) If employed on the construction or demolition of the building by owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Minimum Wage Act, 1919, applying to females employed in shops and factories in cities was amended in 1936 to enable its extension to other parts of the province and to male employees. Existing orders apply to all workers in factories and shops in cities and towns and within a five-mile radius. A "shop" is defined to include a mail-order house, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, beauty parlour, tobacconist's and news agent's business and all parts of a building used in connection with the sale of goods by retail.

The Minimum Wage Board may limit hours of labour but since the Act was applied to male workers, the former restrictions on hours have been rescinded. Overtime, however, is defined as work in excess of 60 hours a week for bell boys, porters and elevator operators in hotels and restaurants and in excess of 48 hours a week for all other workers and is required to be paid for at a minimum hourly rate of 20 cents for delivery boys in stores, inexperienced minors in beauty parlours and barber shops, and dish washers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters in hotels and restaurants, 30 cents for other experienced workers and 25 cents for inexperienced workers. Employees working less than 43 hours a week are on part-time. Part-time employees must be paid for at least two hours and up to 43 hours a week must be paid the same hourly rates as for overtime.

The minimum rates for inexperienced workers apply for 18 months in most cases, increasing each half-year, but the learning period in hotels and restaurants except for bell boys, elevator operators and porters, is one year, in the transfer and storage business except for office help and messengers, six months, and for boys delivering parcels for shops, three months. In places of amusement and for messengers in the transfer and storage business, there is no learning period fixed. Only in beauty shops and barber shops is any distinction made between adult and minor employees in the matter of wages. Those under 21 in such workplaces may be paid a minimum of $6 a week for the first six months after which they must be paid at the rate for inexperienced adult employees and, irrespective of length of experience, on reaching the age of 21 years, they are to be paid the rates for inexperienced workers. Apprenticeship contracts approved by the Board may fix minimum rates for apprentices.

The number of inexperienced workers is limited except in beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres and amusement places, to 25 per cent of the total number of workers. The number of part-time employees, excluding casual workers, is limited also to 25 per cent in stores and to 33⅓ per cent in factories and in hotels and restaurants. In beauty parlours and barber shops, not more than one indentured apprentice or inexperienced worker may be employed for every experienced worker.

In hotels and restaurants where a special uniform other than white is required and not supplied by the employer, the rates are to be increased by 50 cents per week. If lodging and 21 meals in a week are furnished by the employer, the minimum weekly rates are $5.50 for experienced workers, $3.50 for those with from six to twelve months' experience and for dish washers, and $1.50 for workers with less than six months' experience and for bell boys, porters and elevator operators. Where meals only are supplied, the corresponding minimum rates are $7.50, $5.50 and $3.50 per week and where only lodging is given, $10, $8 and $6 a week. If less than 21 meals or 7 days' lodging is furnished, the minimum rates must be increased by 20 cents for each meal and 30 cents for each day's lodging for which the employee is responsible.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN SASKATCHEWAN

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per Week	
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers
	$	$
Factories, including laundries, dyeworks, fur-sewing, dressmaking, millinery, paint shops, garages, service stations, fuel, lumber and building supply yards and offices connected therewith	13.00	7.50–11.50
Retail and wholesale stores and mail order houses:		
Employees, other than delivery boys	14.00	8.00–13.00
Delivery boys, on foot or bicycle	8.00	6.00
Warehousing, cartage, transfer and delivery service:		
Employees other than messengers and office workers	14.00	12.00
Office workers	14.00	8.00–13.00
Delivery boys on foot or bicycle	6.00	6.00
Hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms:		
Employees other than bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dish washers	12.00	8.00–10.00
Dish washers	10.00	10.00
Bell boys and elevator operators	8.00	8.00
Beauty parlours and barber shops	13.00	7.00–12.00
Theatres and dance halls:		
Managers, cashiers, doormen, ushers and cleaners	12.00	12.00

The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish standards as to hours of labour and wages of persons employed in the industry, but no such regulations have been made. Hours are limited to eight in a day by the Coal Miners' Safety and Welfare Act as amended in 1932, except when otherwise agreed between employer and employee.

The Public Service Vehicles Act grants the Highway Traffic Board the power to regulate the wages and hours of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles. No regulations under this Act have been issued.

ALBERTA

The Minimum Wage Act, 1925, as amended, applies to women in any trade or occupation, except domestic service, in the province. Orders under this Act cover factories; telephone exchanges of more than 100 lines; shops; theatres and places of amusement; beauty shops; garages, service stations and elevator operators; restaurants; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and offices.

The Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, applies to all male workers except farm labourers and domestic servants. A general order fixes minimum hourly rates throughout the province for male employees and there are two special orders applying to certain classes: boys under 18 employed in delivering merchandise from shops and men employed in saw mills, box factories and other woodworking plants and in logging and the railway tie industry in rural districts. The general order does not apply to indentured apprentices, employees governed by schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act or by codes drawn up under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, or to persons paid on a commission basis and hired by a contract approved by the Board of Industrial Relations, workers hired for temporary work not for the purpose of the employer's business, persons engaged in fighting prairie or forest fires or those exempted by the Board of Industrial Relations.

Lower rates are fixed for female learners. The learning period is 18 months in bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing, 12 months in wholesale and retail stores, mail order houses, laundries and dry-cleaning and dyeing establishments and six months in restaurants. It varies from 9 to 12 months in factories. In dressmaking, tailoring, fur-sewing, millinery, hairdressing establishments and for office workers and telephone operators the apprenticeship period is one year with no fixed rate for the first month of employment. Apprentices are limited to 25 per cent of the total female staff in all places but telephone exchanges where 33⅓ per cent may be student operators.

All employees covered by the orders are governed by the Hours of Work Act which limits hours to eight a day and 48 a week for females and nine a day and 54 a week for males. Certain exceptions are permitted in the lumbering industry in rural districts and the Board of Industrial Relations may grant exemptions in other industries.

Except as indicated in the accompanying table, the rates for male workers are hourly rates and there is no special overtime rate. For female workers, one hour of overtime in a day must be paid for at not less than the regular rate if the weekly hours are 48 or less. Time in excess of nine hours a day or 48 hours a week must be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

All male employees covered by the general order if hired by the week or a longer period must be paid for at least 42 hours per week; and if employed for four hours or less not less than that period must be paid for at 40 cents an hour.

Special provision is also made for part-time female workers and for regular female employees on short time. The latter, except in theatres and telephone exchanges, if working less than 40 hours a week, must be paid for at least that number of hours; if working for less than 48 but more than 40 the prescribed minimum wage may be reduced *pro rata*. Part-time workers, hired by the hour or by the day or only for busy periods, who work for less than 40 hours a week, must be paid not less than 30 cents an hour for four hours. Girls and women in theatres who work less than six consecutive days a week must be paid not less than 50 cents an hour for at least two hours and in telephone offices not less than 30 cents an hour for four hours.

Women employed in restaurants may not be charged more than $5 for a week's board or 75 cents per day where board for less than a week is furnished. For male employees the maximum charge for 21 meals per week is $5, for single meals 25 cents, and for lodging $2 for a full week or 25 cents per day for any period less than a week but in logging, lumbering, etc., employees must be furnished with board and lodging in addition to the minimum wage specified.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ALBERTA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week	
	Experienced workers	Apprentices
	$	$
I.—Female Employees—		
Factories:		
Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing	12.50	7.00–11.00
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing	12.50	6.00–10.00
Millinery	12.50	4.00–10.00
Other manufacturing	12.50	6.00–10.00
Telephone exchanges of 100 lines or more in cities and towns	14.00	7.50–12.00
Wholesale and retail shops, stores and mail order houses	12.50	7.50–11.00
Theatres, including motion picture houses, music halls, dance halls, cabarets and places of amusement	14.00	14.00
Beauty Parlours	14.00	6.00–12.00
Garages, gasoline service stations and the operation of freight and passenger elevators	14.00	14.00
Restaurants	12.50	9.00–11.00
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments	12.50	9.50–11.50
Office employees including auditors, cashiers, telegraph operators, post office assistants, etc., and doctors', dentists' and optometrists' offices	14.00	7.50–12.00

Classes of employees	Wages per hour
	$
II.—Male Employees—	
General Order—	
Those employed by the week or longer period—	
Employees 21 years of age and over:	
With one or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation	.33⅓
With less than one year's experience—	
First six months	.28
Second six months	.30
Employees under 21 years of age:	
With two or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First six months	.28
Second six months	.30
After one year	.33⅓
With less than two years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First year	.20
Second year	.23
Those employed in any other manner than by the week or longer period—	
Employees 21 years of age and over:	
With one or more year's experience in that or a similar occupation	.40
With less than one year's experience—	
First six months	.30
Second six months	.35
Employees under 21 years of age:	
With two or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First six months	.30
Second six months	.35
With less than two years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First year	.23
Second year	.25
Special Orders—	
Retail delivery, boys under 18—	
Employed by the week or longer period:	
Under 16	7.50 per week
Over 16 and under 18	9.50 "
Employed by the day:	
Under 16	.17 per hour
Over 16 and under 18	.18 "
Employed by the hour:	
Under 16	.20 "
Over 16 and under 18	.22½ "
Employees of saw mills, box factories, wood working plants, logging and railway tie industry 10 miles from any city and in towns and villages of less than 1,000	$30.00 per mth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, and the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, revise earlier statutes. They do not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants. The Female Minimum Wage Act provides that where a minimum has been fixed for employees in any industry or occupation, no male person over 18 years of age may be employed in work usually done by female employees at less than the minimum wage fixed for such female employees. Similarly where a rate has been fixed for female employees under 18 years of age no male employees under 18 years may be employed at a lower wage.

Orders made under the Female Minimum Wage Act cover the mercantile industry; manufacturing; personal service in beauty parlours; theatres and places of amusement; garages and service stations and the driving of motor vehicles; offices; janitor service; fruit and vegetable industry; hotels and catering in any establishment; elevator operators; laundries and dry-cleaning works; telephone and telegraph operation; fish drying, curing, etc.

The Male Minimum Wage Act orders apply to logging, sawmilling and woodworking; furniture manufacture; bakeries; fruit and vegetable industry; construction; carpenters in some localities; shipbuilding; goods transported by road; bus and taxi drivers; mercantile industry; stationary engineers; barbers; first-aid attendants; and janitors.

As in the other provinces, special rates lower than the minimum wage for experienced workers are set for female employees during a fixed learning period except in the fruit and vegetable industry and in the case of elevator operators. A further distinction is made between inexperienced females over 18 and girls under 18 years of age. The statute stipulates that the number of learners over 18 must not exceed one-seventh the total number of female employees in any establishment and the aggregate number of such workers and of girls under 18 may not exceed 35 per cent of the total female working force. In wholesale and retail stores, barber shops and beauty shops, offices and in the hotel and catering industry, the rates fixed in the orders for inexperienced females may only be paid with permission from the Board. In the fruit and vegetable industry the lower rates for inexperienced and handicapped female employees may be paid only to 10 per cent of the total number of females.

The learning period for female employees over 18 years of age in stores, barber shops and beauty parlours, offices, laundries and in the fish industry is one year; in factories it varies from six to 12 months and in bookbinding, printing, clothing, millinery and fur trades, leather goods, jewellery, and cigar manufacture it is 18 months. Six months' experience is required in the hotel and catering industry before the full minimum is payable, nine months for telephone and telegraph operation and two years in the personal service occupations. Girls under 18 must be paid the rate for experienced workers on reaching the age of 18 after 18 months' experience in offices, 21 months in the mercantile industry and two years in beauty shops and laundries. A laundry worker must be paid the rate for experienced workers after one year if she has reached the age of 18.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, lower rates are fixed for those under 21. Such employees are limited to 10 per cent of the total number in shipbuilding, 15 per cent in the fruit and vegetable industry, 33⅓ per cent in woodworking and 40 per cent in household furniture manufacture. In the mercantile industry the minimum rate for those under 21 varies with the age, the highest rate being payable after three years' experience if the employee is over 18 but under 21 years of age. Employees over 21, but under 24, are required to have 18 months' experience before they are entitled to the full minimum rate.

For all female employees but janitresses, the minimum weekly rate applies to a specified number of hours. In the mercantile industry, beauty shops, hotel and catering industry, elevator operation, laundries, etc., and in the fishing industry, the rates for female workers apply to a week of 40 hours or more. In factories and in dressmaking, fur-sewing, etc., the specified number of hours is 48, in offices 37½ and in theatres and places of amusement 36. Hourly rates are fixed for fruit and vegetable packing and canning.

Special hourly rates for part-time work for female workers are fixed at 35 cents for experienced workers in the mercantile industry, 25 to 35 cents for inexperienced and from 20 to 30 cents for girls under 18. In factories the part-time rate is 29½ cents; in beauty shops and in hotels and catering, 37½ cents and 27 to 35 cents for experienced and inexperienced respectively; 30 cents in theatres, etc., 40 cents and 30 to 37½ cents in offices and 28½ cents in laundries. In most cases the employee must be paid for at least four hours' work.

In road transport, shops and for elevator operators and barbers, where minimum weekly rates are set for male workers, the rates apply also to a specified number of hours and part-time work is required to be paid

at a higher rate. For goods transported by road, for bus drivers, barbers and elevator operators, the part-time rate applies to a week of less than 40 hours and in the mercantile industry to a week of less than 37½ hours. A minimum hourly rate of 45 cents is fixed for part-time workers in road transport and for barbers and 50 cents for bus drivers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich. In the mercantile industry part-time rates range from 15 to 40 cents an hour, according to age and experience.

The Hours of Work Act limits working hours for both male and female employees in practically all the establishments covered by the Minimum Wage Orders to eight a day and 48 a week except when the Board of Industrial Relations makes special regulations permitting longer hours for some classes or at certain seasons. No overtime rates have been established for female workers except in the fruit and vegetable industry and for telephone and telegraph operators who must be paid time and one-half after eight hours a day and 48 hours a week up to 56 hours which is the maximum for emergencies. This does not apply to operators customarily on duty from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. who may work 10 hours a day instead of eight. In the canning and packing of fruits and vegetables, the regular minimum hourly rate applies to a 10-hour day. For the next two hours, 45 cents must be paid to at least 90 per cent of the female workers and 37½ cents to the others. After 12 hours' work these minimum rates are 60 and 50 cents an hour. In tomato canneries, the first two hours of overtime have a minimum rate of 40 cents for at least 90 per cent of those employed and 37½ cents for the others. For subsequent hours the rates are 54 cents and 50 cents for these two groups.

Overtime rates for males are fixed for first-aid attendants and in transport and the fruit and vegetable industry. In the last mentioned, for the first two hours in excess of 10 hours a day, males over 21 and those under 21 years of age must be paid at least 57 cents and 42 cents an hour respectively. For longer hours, the minimum rates are 76 and 56 cents for these classes. The special rates for overtime in tomato canning for the same hours are 52 and 37½ cents with 70 cents and 50 cents the minimum hourly rates after the twelfth hour. First-aid attendants for time in excess of their regular hours and taxicab drivers working more than 10 hours a day must be paid for such time at the rate of 50 cents and 45 cents an hour respectively. Bus drivers in the towns named above have an overtime rate of 67½ cents an hour for all work after nine hours in a day or 50 in a week. In certain other branches of the road transport industry time in excess of 50 hours must be paid for at rates varying from 40 to 60 cents an hour but the hours that may be worked are limited to 54 a week.

Deductions for board and lodging for females in the hotel and catering industry and for male and female elevator operators may not exceed $4 per week for 21 meals, $2 per week for lodging or 25 cents per meal. During the off-season, females employed in the hotel and catering industry in summer resorts in unorganized territory may be paid a minimum of $25 per month together with room and board instead of the weekly rate if such arrangement is approved by the Board of Industrial Relations. A maximum of $1.25 per day for board and lodging is permitted to be deducted from the wages of men in the sawmill and logging industry in some districts.

In the case of janitors, where free living quarters are not provided, the maximum rent that may be charged is $20 or $25 according to the size of the apartment and deductions for gas and electricity may not exceed $4 per month.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers	Girls under 18
	$	$	$
I.—Female Employees—			
Retail and wholesale stores	12.50	9.00–12.00	7.50–11.00
Manufacturing:			
Bookbinding, engraving, printing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, taxidermy, clothing, jewellery, fur, leather goods and cigars	14.00	7.00–13.00	7.00–13.00
All other manufacturing	14.00	8.00–12.00	8.00–12.00
Personal services:			
Beauty and barber shops, theatres and amusement places, garages and service stations, drivers of motor cars and other vehicles			
Beauty parlours and barber shops	14.25	10.00–13.00	10.00–13.00
Theatres, music halls, etc.	14.25	14.25	14.25
Other personal service	14.25	14.25	10.00–13.00
Offices	15.00	11.00–14.00	11.00–14.00
Fruit and vegetable industry:			
Canning, preserving, drying and packing	.30	.25	.....
Tomato canning Aug. 12 to Oct. 1, 1938	.27	.25	.....
Hotel and catering industry:			
Includes hospitals, nursing homes, clubs, dining rooms or kitchens in connection with industrial and commercial establishments and any place where food is cooked, prepared and served for a price (not applicable to nurses in hospitals)	14.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.00
Elevator operators	See rates for males below		
Laundries, dry cleaning and dye works	13.50	9.00–12.00	8.00–11.00
Janitresses	See rates for males below		
Fishing industry:			
Preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking and packing (except canned) fish	15.50	12.75–14.75	12.75–14.75
Telephone and Telegraph Operators	15.00	11.00–13.00	11.00–13.00

Industries and Occupations	Wages
	$
II.—Male Employees—	
Logging Industry (includes the cutting of poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting and booming):	
Cook and bunk-house occupations	2.75 per day
Making of shingle-bolts (felling, bucking and splitting)	1.30 per cord
Grade and track occupations	.37½ per hr.
All other employees	.40 "
Sawmill Industry (includes sawmills and planing mills):	per hour
Persons 21 years or over*	.40
Persons under 21 years	.30
Shingle Industry (excludes shingle-bolt operations)	.40
Box Manufacturing Industry (wooden boxes, barrels, kegs, tierces, pails and other wooden containers):	
Persons 21 years or over*	.40
Persons over 18 and under 21 years	.30
Persons under 18 years	.25
Woodworking Industry (includes the making of sash and doors, cabinets, show cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, veneer products and general millwork):	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons over 18 and under 21 years	.30
Persons under 18 years	.25
Household Furniture Manufacturing Industry:	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons 20 years	.35
Persons 19 years	.30
Persons 18 years	.27½
Persons 17 years	.25
Persons under 17 years	.20

* Not more than 10 per cent of those over 21 in saw-mills and box manufacturing may be paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Wages
II.—Male Employees—Concluded	cts. per hour
Baking Industry (manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits and cakes):	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons 18 years	.25
Persons 19 years	.30
Persons 20 years	.35
Fruit and vegetable industry:	
Canning, preserving, drying and packing—	
Males 21 years and over	.38
Males under 21 years	.28
Tomato canning Aug. 12 to Oct. 1, 1938—	
Males 21 and over	.35
Males under 21	.25
Construction Industry:	
Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver:	
Persons 21 years and over	.45
Persons under 21 years	.35
Rest of province:	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons under 21 years	.30
Carpentry trade (except apprentices), construction or alteration of buildings and structures:	
Victoria and southern part of Vancouver Island	.70
Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster, the municipalities of districts of Burnaby and West Vancouver and district of North Vancouver	.75
Shipbuilding:	
Persons 21 years and over employed as ship-carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, or wood-caulkers	.67½
All others 21 years and over	.50
Persons under 21 years	.25
Transportation Industry (other than by rail, water or air and excluding passenger transportation):	
Operators of motor vehicles of 2,000 pounds net weight or over and of horse-drawn vehicles (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen)	.40
Operators of motor vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen and motor-cycle drivers)	.35
Motor-cycle operators	.25
Bicycle riders and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work (but not those employed exclusively by wholesale or retail trade establishments)	.17
Swampers and helpers	.35
Drivers of retail milk or bread delivery vehicles	.40
Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles other than retail delivery of bread and milk	.40
Bus Drivers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich:	
Motor vehicles with seating accommodation for more than 7 passengers used as public conveyances for which a charge is made	.45
Taxicab Drivers of any age in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich	$2.75 per day
Mercantile Industry (wholesale and retail establishments):	
21 years and over	$15.00 per week
21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced	$ 9.00–13.00 per week
18 and under 21 years, inexperienced or partly experienced	$ 8.00–13.00 per week
18 and under 21 employed not more than 5 days a month	.30
Persons commencing under 21 years	$6.00 per week if under 17 yrs.–$13.00 for age 20.
Stationary Steam Engineers:	
With certificate of competency under Boiler Inspection Act, where required	.50
With special or temporary certificate or where certificate of competency not required	.40
Barbering (excludes those employed in beauty parlours or hairdressing shops while working on women or children only)	$18.00 per week
Elevator Operators	$14.00 "
First Aid Attendants (male) of any age with certificate of competency (assistant first aid attendants to be paid *pro rata*)	$4.00 per day
Janitors (including janitors, janitor-cleaners or janitor-firemen):	
Janitor on premises, apartment building of 48 suites or more	$125.00 per month
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 23 to 47 suites	$75.00 to $123.00 per month
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 5 to 21 suites	$22.00 to $73.00 per month
All other janitors	.37½

Wages and Hours of Labour Under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours Made Obligatory by Orders in Council in Certain Provinces

In certain provinces, legislation provides that the wage rates and hours of labour agreed upon by representatives of employers and workers in a trade or industry for a locality, district or the whole province may be made obligatory on all employers and employees concerned by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of labour legislation. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are noted below and are applicable to both male and female workers unless otherwise stated.

NOVA SCOTIA

Industrial Standards Act

This Act, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 604 with amendments in Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 861 is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is summarized below. It is, however, restricted to the building and construction industry in Halifax and Dartmouth, excluding government and municipal employees and any employee performing temporary work the total amount of which does not exceed $25. Five schedules were in effect by Orders in Council under this Act at the end of the year 1938:

Construction

The wage rates and hours so in effect are shown below. Provision is made in all schedules for extra pay for overtime.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

—	Minimum hourly wage rate	Hours per week
	$	
Bricklayers	.97½	44
Carpenters	.65	44
Electrical workers	.85	44
Plumbers and Steamfitters	.85	44
Plasterers	.75	44

QUEBEC

Collective Labour Agreements Act

The text of this Act, which amends the Workmen's Wages Act, was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May 1938, page 503 and the Workmen's Wages Act in the issue of July, 1937, page 745. Under this Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. Any Order in Council may be amended or revoked by the Lieutenant Governor in Council at any time. They do not apply to the Government of Quebec or its departments or services, nor to work done by a third party for the Government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. The agreements under this Act are enforced within the industry itself by joint committees composed of representatives of both employers and employees. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937; proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act in the issues from

July, 1937, to July, 1938; proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act in the issues beginning July, 1938.

The wages and hours in effect at the end of 1938 under agreements so made obligatory in various industries in the whole or part of the Province are noted below.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

Iron Oxide Mining.—All mines producing iron oxide (ochres) in the province of Quebec are covered by an obligatory agreement. (Labour Gazette, December, 1937.) Minimum hourly wage rates are 32½ cents for workers working in the mines, 35 cents for those working in the establishments and 42½ cents for millers. Hours are limited to 48 per week.

Granite, Marble and Stone Quarrying

See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, etc."

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

Baking Industry.—Agreements approved by Orders in Council as to wages and other working conditions in this industry provide for the following minimum weekly wage rates and maximum hours: Quebec City and Levis—bread bakers $20, foremen bakers $23, apprentices $7, salesmen $16. Hours for bakers and delivery workers 65 per week (Labour Gazette, December, 1937 and April, 1938). Three Rivers—bakers $16 to $23, apprentice bakers $6 to $12; delivery salesmen $9 plus commission (Labour Gazette, March, 1938). Granby—bakers $15 to $22 (Labour Gazette, October, 1938). Montreal—bakers $18 to $22, helpers $15, apprentices $10 to $12, with a 60 hour week; salesmen $15 (Labour Gazette, February, 1937). Sorel*—bakers $12 to $18 with a 60 hour week; salesmen $12 (Labour Gazette, September, 1937). Hull—bakers $12 to $28, pastry cooks $20, apprentice bakers $6 to $12; apprentice pastry cooks $6 to $15; hours 60 per week; salesmen $12 (Labour Gazette, June and October, 1935 and October, 1938).

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Shoe Manufacturing.—The agreement covers both male and female employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, March, June and December, 1938). Employees are divided into six trade classes according to the skill required for the operation. Minimum hourly wage rates for each class and for the apprentices to the first four classes are as follows:

Class	Minimum Wage Rate Per Hour Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
I	·55	·52½	·48
Apprentice...	·33	·31	·29
II	·45	·42½	·39
Apprentice...	·26	·25	·23
III	·35	·33	·31
Apprentice...	·21	·20	·18
IV	·25	·24	·22
Apprentice...	·18	·17	·16
V	·18	·17	·16
VI	·13	·12½	·11½

Minimum wage rates for women or men who take the place of women employees on an operation not mentioned in the classified list of operations are as follows:

	Minimum Weekly Wage Rates Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
20% of female employees..	$ 7.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00
15% of female employees..	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.00
65% of female employees.	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.00

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products, etc.

Fur Manufacturing Industry.—Orders in Council for this industry were summarized in the Labour Gazette, September and October, 1938. For the city of Quebec the following minimum wage rates are payable for a week of 48 hours: in the city of Quebec—first class cutters $27, second class cutters $24, third class cutters $18, journeymen blockers $20, female operators and finishers $14 for first class, $12 for second class. For the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it, minimum weekly wage rates in industrial and wholesale establishments (excluding the fur dressing and dyeing industry) are: first class cutters $36.50, second class $29.50; first class male operators $29.50, second class $21.50; first class female operators $21.50, second class $16.50; first class finishers $19.50, second class (female) $15.50; first class apprentice cutters, blockers and trimmers $22, second class $14; first class examiners $25.50, second class $14.00, second class employed by trimmers $14. The hours are 40 per week in the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it and $48 in the rest of the Montreal district. For the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it, minimum hourly wage rates in retail establishments are: qualified cutters 95 cents for Class A, and 80 cents for class

*This agreement was repealed by Order in Council January 16, 1939.

B, operators 75 and 60 cents, finishers 70 and 55 cents, blockers 55 and 35 cents, female operators 55 and 40 cents, female finishers 50 and 40 cents respectively; in the retail establishments of the Montreal district which are outside the Island of Montreal and located in towns of less than 25,000 population, however, these minimum rates may be 25 per cent less.

Glove Manufacturing (Fine Gloves) Province of Quebec.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for cutters in this industry covers the entire province (Labour Gazette, June, 1937). Hours are limited to 49 per week. Minimum wages are fixed on a piece rate basis. In towns of population of less than 15,000 the minimum piece rates are 15 per cent lower than in the larger centres.

The agreement for operators and blockers of fine gloves was summarized in the Labour Gazette, March, 1938, and also covers the whole province. Hours are 49 per week and minimum wages are fixed on a piece work scale, except for apprentices who must be paid a minimum of $7 per week during first six months and $9 during second six months.

Glove Cutters (Work Gloves) Province of Quebec.—This agreement was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1937. Maximum hours are 44 per week and minimum wages are fixed on a piece work scale.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, etc.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's and Juveniles' Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry throughout the Province is covered by an agreement made obligatory by Orders in Council, the last one coming into effect November 20, 1937 (Labour Gazette, December, 1937). (The manufacture of shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., is not included in the agreement.) The province is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II is the area within 75 miles of the boundaries of Zone I, Zone III in the rest of the province. The hours are 44 per week in Zone I and 48 hours in Zones II and III; overtime pay is time and one-half in Zone I and time and one-quarter in Zones II and III.

Piece work rates may be fixed instead of hourly rates, provided that such rates do not yield less than the hourly rates established in this agreement.

In the coats, pants and vests departments, class AA consists of skilled cutters in all three departments; class A, of head operators and shape sewers or underbasters by machine in the coat department and pocket makers and tape sewers in the vest department; class BB, of pocket makers and skilled trimmers in the coat department, back and front pocket makers, trimmers and seamers in the pants department and skilled trimmers and second operators in the vest department; class B, of fitters and off-pressers in the coat department, leg pressers in the pants department and off-pressers in the vest department; class C, of edge basters, second basters, shapers and top collar makers in the coat department and lining stitchers in the pants department; class D, of examiners, joiners, second operators, lining makers and pocket tackers in the coat department, lining sewers and top pressers, cloth waistband sewers in the pants department, fitters in the vest department; class EE, of steam machine pressers and underpressers in the coat department and general underpressers in the vest department; class E, of choppers, lining basters, machine edge basters and undercollar basters in the coat department, pocket makers and outside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants, lining sewers and attachers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants in the pants department; class FF, of underpressers in the pants department; class F, of armhole basters, buttonhole makers, lapel makers, sleeve makers in the coat department, buttonhole makers, fitters, inside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants and trimming makers in the pants department, buttonhole makers, basters, lining makers and vee sewers in the vest department; class G, of bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers, canvas basters, canvas makers, coat finishers, general hands, inside coat tackers, button sewers in the coat department, button sewers, examiners, finishers, fly makers, loop makers, pocket sergers and tackers in the pants department, brushers, button sewers, examiners, finishers, general hands, ticket sewers in the vest department; class H, of buttonhole tackers, fellers of bottom of sleeve linings, pocket closers, sleeve lining tackers and basters, ticket pocket makers in the coat department, buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the pants department and buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the vest department; class K, of basting pullers (male).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN COATS, VESTS AND PANTS DEPARTMENTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
AA	76	68	64
A	71	64	61
BB	65	58	55
B	63	56	53
C	60	54	51
D	53	48	45
EE	47	42	40
E	45	40	38
FF	38	34	32
F	36	32	30
G	31	28	26
H—1st 6 months	17	15	13
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	24	21	19
4th 6 months	28	25	23
After 2 years	31	28	26
K	16	14	13
Apprentice choppers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	23	20	19
3rd 6 months	27½	25	23
4th 6 months	32½	29	28
5th 6 months	37½	34	32
After 2½ years	45	41	36
Apprentice trimmers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	23	20	19
4th 6 months	25	23	21
5th 6 months	27½	25	23
6th 6 months	31	28	27
After 3 years	37½	34	32

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MANUFACTURE OF ODD PANTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled cutter	68	61	59
Front and back pocket maker, trimmer and seamer	61½	55½	52½
Lining stitcher and leg presser	57	51	48
Lining sewer and top presser	50	45	42½
Chopper for odd pants; pocket maker, lining sewer, stitcher and seamer (outside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	41	37	35
Fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker, seamer (inside) on boy's longs, shorts and bloomers	35	30	28
Fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, finisher, loop maker, examiner	28½	25½	24½
Cleaners and buttonhole tacker—			
1st 6 months	16	14	13
2nd 6 months	18	16	15
3rd 6 months	21½	19	18
4th 6 months	25	22	20
After 2 years	28½	25	22

In the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing up to the age of 6 years, not exceeding size 24, as well as sportswear, and for girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, providing such clothing is manufactured entirely by the same method and manner of production as that used in the men's and boys' clothing industry and is not made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber principally engaged in the cloak and suit industry, the following minimum rates apply:—

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR MANUFACTURE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled markers	68	61	59
Trimmers	61½	55½	52½
Shape makers	53	48	45
Tape sewers, offpressers, sleeve hangers	53	48	45
Pocket makers	44	40	38
Steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers	35	31½	30
Sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hands, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers	30	27	25½
Sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, undercollar makers, pocket closers, basting pullers, buttonhole tackers, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers, apprentices—			
1st 6 months	17	15	14
2nd 6 months	19	17	16
3rd 6 months	23	21	20
4th 6 months	27	24	23
After 2 years	30	27	25½

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Order in Council approving the agreement for this industry governs conditions throughout the Province in the production, for women and girls over 14 years, of cloaks, coats, suits and of woollen skirts (Labour Gazette, October, 1937). The hours are 40 per week.

The following minimum wage rates apply to these occupations:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Fully skilled cutters	80
Semi-skilled cutters	55
Trimmers	60
Fur tailors	65
Assistant fur tailors	44
Button sewers, general hands and examiners	34

In the following crafts, work may be done on a piece work or time work basis, but in either case the following minimum wage rates will apply:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Skilled operators (male)	80
Skilled operators (female)	64
Section operators (male or female)	80
Top pressers	80
Machine pressers	80
Under pressers	75
Piece pressers	45
Lining makers	42
Finishers	42
Skirt makers	42
Machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators	44
Semi-skilled operators (male)	55
Semi-skilled operators (female)	49½

The Joint Committee may determine a special rate for employees whose production is under normal.

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number of those employed in an establishment. Apprentice operators, pressers and cutters to start at $7 per week, with advances every six months to a minimum of $22 at the end of three years.

Dress Cutters, Province of Quebec.—The obligatory agreement for this trade (Labour Gazette, October, 1936), covers throughout the province of Quebec, the cutting departments of manufacturers, contractors, jobbers and retailers engaged in the production of women's and misses' dresses, dress ensembles, blouses, etc., and all separate skirts not included in the cloakmakers' agreement, but does not include smocks, aprons, uniforms, etc. Hours are limited to 44 per week. Minimum weekly wage rates: cutters $30, choppers $20, apprentices $15. The number of apprentices is limited to 20 per cent of total employees.

Men's Hat and Cap Workers, Montreal District.*—This industry, which includes the manufacture of cloth hats and caps for men, boys and children over two years of age, is governed by an agreement made obligatory on the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of its limits as well as the city of Hull (Labour Gazette, January, August and November, 1938). Minimum wage rates for a 44 hour week are: cutters $22, operators $20, blockers $15.40, lining makers $12.50.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal and District.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, March, 1936, June, 1937, and June, 1938) covers the Island of Montreal and an area within a distance of 50 miles from its limits. Hours are 40 per week. Wages per week for qualified operators are: hand blockers $32; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $29, drapers $20, draper-trimmers $17, trimmers $15. Workers not yet qualified may be paid at rates fixed by the Joint Committee until they are qualified, but not more than 25 per cent of employees in any particular class of work in any establishment may be paid at less than the above minimum rates.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Quebec.—The Order in Council extending the latest agreement in the printing trades in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Rimouski and that part of the St. François district not in the Montreal district was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938. Establishments are divided into three classes: Class A covers daily newspapers and three other printing firms; class B, plants equipped with one or more composing machines, linotype or monotype, one or more cylinder presses working more than 20 hours per month and book binding establishments using motive power; class C, establishments having only non-automotive feeding presses and having neither composing machines nor cylinder presses. Hours in class A and class B establishments are 46 per week; in class C, 46 hours; for night work 43 hours per week. Weekly wage rates: journeymen typographers $30.50 in class A and $28 in class B; journeymen pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, rulers, photo engravers and photo-litho apparatus operators $26.50 in both class A and class B establishments; typographers, pressmen and bookbinders in class C, $22.08. Journeymen working on night shifts to receive $2 per week over the day scale.

For the judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay, the Order in Council (Labour Gazette, November, 1936) provides for both newspaper and job printing shops a 40-hour week. The minimum wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers is 52 cents per hour, with a 10 per cent reduction on this rate for work in municipalities of a population of less than 2,000.

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—The Order in Council covering the printing trades with the exception of work on daily newspapers and of certain work in job offices (duplicating, etc.), in Montreal and district, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, includes in its jurisdiction the Island of Montreal and the area within 100 miles of its limits. It is divided into three zones, of which: Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of its limits; Zone II the municipalities of Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette, Granby, Saint John d'Iberville, Laprairie, St. Jerome and Hull and within 2 miles of their limits, except establishments publishing and printing one or more weekly newspapers; Zone III the remainder of the district, and establishments owning and printing a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper outside the Island of Montreal.

Hours are 45 per week in zone I and 48 per week in zones II and III. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes in zone I: compositors and machine keyboard operators, castermen, journeymen pressmen on rotary presses for paper rolls less than 36 inches wide, machines for power printing, die embossing, etc., flat bed cylinder presses of one colour, bindery journeymen, 70 cents during year 1938, 75 cents during 1939 and 80 cents during 1940; corresponding rates in zone II are 60 cents in 1938, 64 cents in 1939 and 68 cents in 1940; in zone III, 56 cents in the year 1938, 60 cents in 1939 and 64 cents in 1940. Minimum wage rates for journeymen pressmen on rotary presses, for paper rolls 36 inches wide or more, tubular rotary presses, rotary presses sheet fed, two colour rotary presses and perfecting presses are 4 or 5 cents higher than the above scale; for journeymen pressmen on platen presses and multigraphing machines and for feeders on all the above machines the rates are from 9 to 14 cents per hour lower than the above minimums. Minimum hourly rates for bindery girls are 28 cents in zone I, 24 cents in zone II and 23 cents in zone III.

* This agreement was repealed by Order in Council, January 16, 1939, but application was made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 28, 1939, for the extension of a similar agreement to apply to the whole province.

Lithographing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry is under an agreement made obligatory throughout the province (Labour Gazette, April, 1938). Regular hours are limited to 45 per week for both day and night work. Minimum hourly wage rates for day work: artists 85 cents for poster letterers, $1 for letterers and engravers (reproducers only), $1.10 for poster crayons, $1.20 for process (colour correctors); camera operators —process $1, commercial 56 cents; other operators 52 and 90 cents; transferrers 85 cents and $1, provers $1, stone and plate preparers 53 and 65 cents, journeymen pressmen from 58 cents to $1.35 varying with type of press, press feeders 32 to 60 cents varying with type of press and with experience; press helpers 30 cents.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Order in Council making obligatory the agreement in this industry throughout the province is summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1937, February and October, 1938. The province is divided into four zones: zone I is the Island of Montreal; zone II, municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more in the rest of the province except the county of Chicoutimi and establishments with 50 workers or less in any part of the province outside of zone I; zone III is the rest of the province; zone IV covers the manufacture of summer furniture made of wood assembled by nuts and bolts and using textiles in their manufacture. Hours are limited to 55 per week except for shippers, maintenance and repair men.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY

—	Zone I	Zone II	Zones III and IV
	cents	cents	cents
10% of employees	45	40	36
A further 10% of employees	40	35	30
" 60% " ..	35	30	25
" 7% " ..	28	25	20
" 7% " ..	22	20	16
Remaining 6% " ..	18	15	12

Female workers receive the same wage rates as men for the same work, and are included in the general wage schedule shown above.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Aluminum Smelting Industry.—This industry, consisting of plants at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls only, is governed by an agreement for each of the two plants (Labour Gazette, November, 1937) and provides as regular hours for an 8 hour day, averaged over the regular working days of each calendar month.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few of the many classes of workers at Arvida: bricklayers 75 cents, machinists 65 cents, mechanics (general maintenance) 60 cents, millwrights 60 cents, millwrights' assistants 50 cents, electricians 60 cents, pipefitters 55 cents, carpenters 55 cents, head potmen's assistants 55 cents, potmen 49 cents, carbon changers 51 cents, cranemen 47 cents, analysts from 35 cents during first year to 45 cents during third year, construction labourers 40 cents, general labourers 45 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few classes of workers at Shawinigan Falls: head potmen's helper 54 cents, potmen 48 cents, tapper 52 cents, cranemen 48 cents, wire drawer 48 cents, pourer, catcher, electrician and millwright 46 cents, labourer and sweeper 40 cents.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Industry, Quebec and Montreal Districts.—In the city of Quebec and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, December, 1937), hours are limited to 50 per week for shop work. Minimum hourly wage rates for this district for shop work are 50 cents for mechanics, 40 cents for adjusters and 30 cents for helpers in the city of Quebec and Levis and within 10 miles of their limits and in Thetford Mines; in the rest of the district 42½ cents for mechanics, 34 cents for adjusters and 25½ cents for helpers.

In the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, August and December, 1937 and October, 1938), hours are limited to 44 per week for both shop and erection work. Minimum hourly wage rates for this district are: for shop work 66 cents for mechanics, 55 cents for fitters and 45 cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year. 66 cents, erectors' helpers 50 cents.

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing Industry.—The agreement made obligatory for this industry throughout the province was summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938. Hours are 48 per week for all except stationary engineers and firemen who may work up to 54 hours at the regular rate. Minimum hourly wage rates for general employees—men (labourers, sweepers, janitors, truckers and generals helpers) 30 cents during first six months, 32½ cents thereafter; other men employees (production operators, can pilers, packers, etc.) 32½ and 35 cents, shippers 40 cents; boys (16 to 20 years) from 20 cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year, female employees from 17 cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain specialized employees—machine and tool setters 37½ cents for beginners to 42½ cents after one

year, maintenance men on machines 40 to 45 cents, picklers, galvanizers and tinners' helpers 40 cents, galvanizers' and tinners' principal attendants 50 and 55 cents, building and maintenance men 50 cents, painters 45 and 50 cents, welders 50 cents, deep draw press operators 42½ and 45 cents. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain mechanical employees: mechanics skilled on a special machine or working on mechanical work but not qualified journeymen 50 cents, millwrights 55 and 60 cents, journeymen machinists including toolmakers, diemakers and general machinists 65 and 70 cents, journeymen lithographers 80 and 85 cents, male office employees $15 to $20, female office employees $12 to $15.

Passenger, Freight and Industrial Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Montreal.—The agreement in this industry covers the Turcot and Dominion plants of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company Ltd. (Labour Gazette, October and November, 1938). Hours are 50 per week except power house engineers and firemen, locomotive engine crews and sprinkler and heating system attendants. The wage schedule provides for a minimum wage for the majority of skilled trades of between 50 and 70 cents per hour, for helpers 40 to 50 cents and for labourers 35 and 40 cents. Among the minimum hourly wage rates are: blacksmiths 60 to 70 cents, die and tool makers 70 cents, machinists 65 to 80 cents, plumbers and pipefitters 65 and 75 cents, welders 60 to 75 cents, reamers 50 cents, riveters and caulkers 70 cents, carpenters 60 and 70 cents.

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

Granite Marble and Stone Industry, Province of Quebec.—The agreement for this industry includes both quarrying and cutting throughout the Province (Labour Gazette, June and September, 1937, and December, 1938).

Maximum hours are: for granite cutting, a 45 hour week for granite cutters, 44 hours for blacksmiths working in granite cutting plants, 50 hours for blacksmiths in quarries; all other trades including surface machine operators and quarrymen, 50 hours per week; for marble cutters, stone cutters and their apprentices, a 44 hour week; for all others engaged in the marble and stone cutting industry, 55 hours per week.

Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes of work in the granite industry: granite cutters 70 cents on the Island of Montreal, and in cities of Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke and 60 cents in the rest of the province; blacksmiths, machine polishers, surface machine operators in the granite industry 50 cents, carborundum machine operators, crane operators in granite industry 45 cents, granite quarrymen 40 cents, labourers 30 cents.

Certain minimum hourly wage rates in the marble industry: marble cutters 60 cents, apprentice cutters from 25 to 50 cents, carborundum machine operators 50 cents (apprentices 35 to 45 cents), millwrights 40 cents, sawyermen and cranemen 40 cents, hand polishers 35 cents.

Certain minimum hourly wage rates in the stone industry: stone cutters 60 cents, apprentice cutters 20 to 50 cents, planermen 45 cents, apprentice planermen 35 and 40 cents, carborundum machine operators 40 cents, stone turners 45 cents, sawyermen 40 cents, cranemen 40 cents, helpers 30 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen, etc., Montreal and Sorel.—At Montreal, agreements cover longshoremen and shipliners employed in loading and unloading and shiplining of ocean-going vessels and to checkers and coopers for such vessels (Labour Gazette, December, 1938). Hourly wages for longshoremen and shipliners are 77 cents for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work, with 15 cents per hour extra for longshoremen working on certain cargoes.. Hourly wages for checkers are 64 cents for day work and 74 cents for night work; for coopers 63 cents for day work and 73 cents for night work.

Another agreement* at Montreal covered longshoremen, checkers and coopers loading and unloading vessels engaged in inland and coastal navigation (except the handling of grain) which provides for wage rates of 49 cents per hour for day work and 51 cents for night work (Labour Gazette, July, 1938).

Coal handlers at Montreal are governed by an agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1938). Hourly wages for coal handlers engaged in trimming and handling of coal in bulk cargoes in vessels are 92 cents for day work, $1.02 for evening work and $1.12 for night work. For those handling coal on the docks and in yards next to discharging plants used for loading or unloading vessels the wage schedule includes a minimum of 40 cents per hour for labourers, 45 cents for mechanics and repair men (iron), 50 cents for boiler mechanic, 48 and 56⅔ cents for crane runners, 44 cents for firemen.

At Sorel (Labour Gazette, August, 1937, July, September and November, 1938) ocean, inland and coastal navigation are included in the agreement which provides for the following hourly wage rates: for loading grain 50 cents for day work, 60 cents for evening work

* This agreement was repealed by Order in Council from January 1, 1939.

and 70 cents for night work; for unloading grain out of lake and ocean steamers into the elevator 45 cents for day work, 48 cents for evening work and 55 cents for night work; for handling dynamite 60 cents; for general cargo 50 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxicab Service and Trucking, Sorel.*—The agreement made obligatory for these workers in the city of Sorel (Labour Gazette, August, 1937) provides for a maximum of 10 hours work per day, 60 per week, with no work for truck drivers on Sundays or holidays. Taxi drivers to be paid 25 per cent of money taken in, and truck drivers 40 cents per hour, with a minimum of $15 per week for both whatever the hours worked. The minimum weekly wage for private chauffeurs is $18.

Trade

Retail Store Employees, Quebec City.—This agreement applies to most of the retail trade except food, drug, jewellery and hardware stores (Labour Gazette, January, 1939). Hours are 49¼ per week. Minimum weekly wage rates for men clerks: 60 per cent to be paid at least $20, another 25 per cent $15, and the rest $8; corresponding rates for women clerks are $11.50, $9.60 and $7.25; deliverymen $18. Rates are also set for department heads, floor walkers, messengers, etc.

Dairy Employees, Quebec City.—The agreement for dairy employees in Quebec City and Levis (Labour Gazette, July, 1938) provides for hours of 57 per week for inside employees in winter and 60 per week in summer months and 65 per week for delivery work. Minimum weekly wages: foremen $25; testers, ice cream and butter makers, shippers, $18; labourers $15; salesmen on delivery $17; helpers on delivery $8 and $12; deliverymen $16.

Retail Store and Hotel Workers, Donnacona.—These workers are under an agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1938) which provides a 60-hour week for male employees and 54 hours for female employees, except those employed in offices and hotels; hours for office employees, 40 per week. Minimum wages for all except office and hotel employees: male workers from $6 per week for beginners with no experience to $12 after three years' experience; female workers from $6 for beginners to $8 after two years' experience. For female hotel employees $16 to $25 per month in addition to board, room and laundry.

Retail Store Clerks and Food Manufacturing Workers, Magog.—The agreement which includes retail store clerks, bakers, butchers, soft drink manufacturing workers, etc. (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, and January, 1939) provides for a 60-hour week in manufacturing establishments, 65 in retail stores, 70 per week in hotels, restaurants, drug stores. Wages: in bakeries from 18 to 29 cents per hour, bakery delivery men 25 cents; in grocery and butcher shops, $15 and $20 per week for butchers, delivery men $15; in soft drink bottling plants $10.80 to $15; in ice storage plants, $15; in retail stores, clerks $8 for beginners to $15; seamstresses in clothing stores $12 for a 48-hour week; in hotels and restaurants 10 to 14 cents per hour.

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke.—These workers are governed by an agreement (Labour Gazette, September, 1938) which fixes hours shops may be open and sets minimum wages of $8 to $15 per week for clerks, 25 cents per hour for extra helpers, and $10 to $12 per week for deliverymen.

Butcher Shops, Sorel.*—An agreement is in effect under an Order in Council for butchers in the city of Sorel and the village of St. Joseph de Sorel. Hours are limited to 48 per week and the minimum wage rate for journeymen butchers is 35 cents per hour; apprentices may be paid 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year and 20 cents during third year. (Labour Gazette, August, 1937.)

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees.—The agreement for Quebec City, Levis and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, June, October and December, 1938) provides for a 54 hour week in garages, repair shops, etc., and a 60 hour week in auto storage, gasoline stations, etc. except that in auto storage stations, gasoline stations, etc., which are open day and night, the night shift may work 72 hours per week. Wage rates for day hours in the cities of Quebec and Levis and within ten miles of them: man in charge of replacing parts $25 per week; mechanic, fitter, machinist, electrician, body man, wheelwright, blacksmith, welder, 45 cents per hour; painter, glazier, upholstery maker, battery man, 40 cents; oiler and vulcanizer 35 cents, nonqualified help 30 cents; apprentices 15 to 30 cents; service men, gas sellers, washermen, etc., 27 cents per hour except for beginners who may be paid 20 cents per hour during first year. Wage rates for day hours in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction are 30 cents

* This agreement was repealed by Order in Council, January 16, 1939.

per hour for qualified workmen, 25 cents for assistants; for gasoline stations, etc., from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents after three years. In garages, repair shops, etc., for work between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., 10 per cent extra to be paid; for hours between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., 50 per cent extra to be paid except where there is a double shift when the shift between 6 p.m. and 3.30 a.m. will be paid at 10 per cent over regular rates. A scale of minimum prices which must be paid by customers for each piece of work is included in the agreement.

The agreement for Montreal (Labour Gazette, June, July and November, 1938) includes the Island of Montreal and neighbouring territory. For journeymen and their apprentices the hours and payment for evening and night work are the same as noted above for employees of garages, repair shops, etc., in Quebec City and the hours for other employees of garages and service stations are also the same as in service stations in Quebec City as noted above. Minimum hourly wage rates for the Island of Montreal and immediately surrounding district are: journeymen wheelwrights, electricians, blacksmiths, machinists, mechanics, carpenters, painters, duco polishers —50 cents for first class, 45 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class journeymen, 30 cents for wax polishers; journeymen body men, upholsterers, radiator repairmen and welders—60 cents for first class, 50 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class; service men and night watchmen 25 cents; apprentices to any class except service men, from 10 cents during first six months to 25 cents during third year, apprentice service men 15 cents first year, 20 cents second year. Minimum prices which customers must pay for each piece of work is specified. Hourly wage rates and prices are 15 per cent lower in the part of the territorial jurisdiction not included in the above district.

The agreement for Sherbrooke (Labour Gazette, January, 1939) provides for the same hours as in Quebec City as noted above. Minimum hourly wage rates: journeyman electrician, blacksmith, machinist, mechanic, glazier, automobile painter, body man, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder—first class 45 cents, second class 40 cents, third class 35 cents; apprentices to these trades from 10 cents during first six months to 25 cents during third year; service men 20 cents, apprentice service men 10 and 15 cents. For work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., these rates are 10 per cent higher, and between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., 50 per cent higher. A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is also included.

Blacksmithing.—An agreement for horseshoers and wheelwrights (Labour Gazette, December, 1937) effective in Victoriaville and the counties of Arthabasca, Nicolet, Richmond, Megantic, Wolfe and Drummond provides for qualified workmen a minimum of $12 per week, $2.25 per day; for apprentices $6 per week in first year, $9 during second year.

Shoe Repairing.—Three agreements are in effect by Order in Council. For the Island of Montreal (Labour Gazette, June, 1938), hours are limited to 58 per week, with minimum weekly rates of $16 to $21 for experienced workmen, except for four winter months when the corresponding rates are $13 to $18. For Victoriaville and vicinity (Labour Gazette, September, 1937), hours are as determined by municipal by-law. Minimum wage rates are $10 per week for finishers and $12 for other experienced workers, except in four winter months when the corresponding rates are $7.50 and $8. For Sherbrooke (Labour Gazette, July, September and November, 1938), the agreement provides for minimum weekly wage rates of $10 to $15 for experienced workmen with hours set during which shops may be open.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers.—Agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council in the barber or the barber and hairdresser trades cover many districts. The hours vary in the several localities, each agreement specifying the time shops are to be open with periods off for each employee. Piece or job rates for each piece of work in the barbering, hairdressing, manicuring trades, etc., are specified in the agreements. For barbers employed by the week, the agreements specify a minimum weekly wage and in addition provide that barbers receive a certain percentage of their individual receipts above a specified amount taken in during the week. The following minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are payable in the following centres and in their surrounding districts:—

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Locality	Barbers		Female Hairdressers
	Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid	Minimum weekly wage
	$	$	$
Rivière du Loup and Montmagny	12.00	22.00	.....
Chicoutimi *(a)*	15.00*b*	*b*	12.50
Quebec and Thetford Mines	18.00	30.00	.....
Levis	15.00	25.00	.....
Portneuf County	10.00	20.00	.....
Victoriaville	14.00	25.00	12.50
Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère and La Tuque	15.00*c*	22.00	14.00
Three Rivers *(d)*	15.00*c*	22.00	14.00
Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Magog	13.00	20.00*e*	.....
Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg	14.00	20.00	.....
Drummondville	15.00	22.00	12.50
St. Hyacinthe and Granby	14.00	20.00	12.50
Sorel	12.00	.....	8.00
Joliette and l'Assomption	12.00	20.00	10.00
St. Johns, Iberville and Napierville	13.00	20.00	7.00
Montreal Island, St. Lambert and Longueuil	16.00	25.00	.....
St. Jerome *(f)*	12.50	20.00	12.50
Salaberry de Valleyfield	15.00	.....	.....
Hull	16.00	25.00*g*	.....
Buckingham	13.00	20.00	.....
Rouyn and Noranda:			
Summer months	15.00	25.00	.....
Winter months	12.00	20.00*h*	.....

(a) Towns of Chicoutimi, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand-Baie, Jonquière, Kenogami and Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi.

(b) Journeymen barbers $12 during first year, $15 with two years' experience, plus 10 per cent of gross receipts.

(c) Or $20 without commission.

(d) And Cap de la Madeleine and Louiseville.

(e) Commission of 70 per cent of receipts over $20.

(f) And St. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, St. Janvier, Ste. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, St. Canut, Ste. Monique, Ste. Scholastique, Ste. Sophie de la Corne, St. Lin, St. Martin de Laval, St. Augustin, Ste. Anne des Plaines, St. Eustache and St. Hippolyte.

(g) Commission of 60 per cent of receipts over $25.

(h) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.

Tavern Employees, Quebec City.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, June and July, 1938) provides for a 60-hour week and for minimum weekly wage rates of $18 for barmen, $16 for experienced waiters and $12 to $14 for beginners.

Funeral Undertakers, Montreal.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, January, 1939) provides for a working week of 70 hours except the automobile mechanics and service men who are governed as to wages and hours by the agreement covering garage employees. Minimum wage rates are: embalmers $25 per week if employed by the week or $5 for each embalming; extra employees 40 cents per hour, with a minimum of $1.50 per call.

Construction

Building Trades.—The agreements in the building trades in various sections of the province, which have been made obligatory by Orders in Council, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938. In some cases the agreements cover several counties as well as the principal cities and towns. The minimum wage rates for the principal trades, which were in effect at the end of the year 1938 under Orders in Council are shown in the accompanying table.

The agreements in many cases also specify minimum weekly rates, lower than the standard hourly rates, for workmen permanently employed on maintenance work for religious, charitable or educational institutions, hotels, office buildings and manufacturing or industrial establishments. These weekly rates are not shown in the table. Minimum wage rates for apprentices which are set in many of the agreements are also omitted from this table.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES* FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT

TRADES	Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district			Quebec and neighbouring counties			Arthabasca County (g)		Sherbrooke and neighbouring counties			Three Rivers	St. Hyacinthe and Bagot Counties		Sorel	Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm Counties		Montreal		St. Johns and Iberville	Hull	
	(a)	Rest of the district except County of Saguenay	County of Saguenay	Cities of Quebec and Levis (b)	Thetford Mines and Black Lake	Rest of the district	Victoriaville and municipalities over 2,000	Rest of the district	Sherbrooke	Granby, Magog, Asbestos and Drummondville	Rest of the district	City	St. Hyacinthe City and four other municipalities	Rest of St. Hyacinthe County (d)	City	Joliette and municipalities of 4,000 or more	Rest of the district	Montreal (f)	Lachine	—	City of Hull and within 10 miles of it	Rest of Hull district
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.70	.55	.70	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.65	.60	.50	.70	.65e	.55e	.60	.60	.50	.80	.70	.65	1.00	.80
Carpenters and joiners	.50	.40	.40-.50	.55	.50	.40	.35	.30	.55	.40c	.35	.55	.50e	.40e	.50	.50	.40	.70	.60	.50	.80	.65
Cement finishers	.50	.40	.45-.50	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.55	.50	.45	.50	.50	.40	.60	.50	.30	.55	.50	.35	.65	.50
Electricians	.50	.50	.50-.60	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.50	.45	.50	.45	.35	.50	.50	.40	.75	.65	.55	.70	.55
Enginemen—steam	.50-.70	.40-.55	.55	.55	.45	.....	.35	.30	.60	.50	.40	.45	.45	.35	.50	.45	.35	55.-60	.50	.50	.65	.50
Enginemen—gas or electric	.45-.50	.35-.40	.30-.45	.55	.45	.....	.....	.....	.50	.40	.30	.45	.45	.35	.55	.45	.35	.50	.45	.35	.60	.50
Ironworkers—ornamental																						
Erectors	.50	.40	.....	.50	.50	.42	.....	.....	.50	.40	.40	.....	.40	.30	.50	.55	.55	.66	.66	.....	.66	.55
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.35	.....	.....	.45	.45	.....	.....	.....
Ironworkers—structural	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.55	.50	.75	.....	.....	.75	.60	.60	.75	.75	.50	.75	.60
Labourers	.35	.30	.30	.40	.35	.25	.25	.20	.35	.30	.25	.40	.35	.25	.35	.30	.25	.40	.40	.35	.42	.35
Lathers—metal	.45	.35	.....	.55	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.45	.35	.....	.40	.35	.75	.65	.50	.75	.60
Lathers—wood	.45	.35	.....	.50	.45	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.45	.30	.....	.40	.35	.55	.50	.50	.65	.50.
Marble setters	.50	.45	.....	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45	.60	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.80	.70	.65	.80	.65
Mortar makers, etc	.40	.....	.....	.40	.35	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.35	.30	.....	.....	.....	.47	.40
Painters	.50	.40	.40-.50	.50	.45	.35	.30	.25	.45	.40	.35	.50	.50e	.40e	.45	.40	.30	.66	.55	.48	.65	.50
Plasterers	.70	.55	.....	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.65	.60	.50	.70	.65e	.55e	.60	.60	.50	.80	.70	.65	.80	.65
Plumbers and steamfitters	.50	.40	.40-.50	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.45	.40	.50	.45	.35	.50	.50	.50	.75	.75	.55	.85	.85
Roofers—composition	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.....	.....	.....	.50	.45	.50	.50	.40
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.45	.40	.50	.40	.30	.50	.50	.50	.65	.60	.55	.65	.50
Terrazzo layers	.55	.45	.....	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45	.60	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.60	.50	.50	.60	.50
Tile setters	.55	.45	.....	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45	.60	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.70	.65	.60	.70	.55

* Urban wage rates are usually payable in rural sections on contracts exceeding specified amounts.

(a) The municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within a radius of two miles of their limits.

(b) And 24 other specified municipalities.

(c) 45 cents in Drummondville, 50 cents in Magog and Granby.

(d) And contracts of $5,000 or more in County of Bagot.

(e) With the authorization of the Joint Committee, *bona fide* contractors, licensed and recognized as such, may pay 5 cents per hour less to carpenters and joiners and 10 cents per hour less to bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

(f) And Verdun, Westmount, Outremont, Hampstead, Montreal East, Montreal West and Mount Royal.

(g) Since August 1, 1938, these rates for Arthabasca County have been in effect under Ordinance No. 12 of the Fair Wage Board, instead of under the Collective Labour Agreements Act.

ONTARIO

Industrial Standards Act

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issues of May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May 1938, page 501, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene or authorize an officer to convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule, and thereupon such schedule is binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the Province designated by the Minister and is published in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Industry and Labour Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is a summary of the wage rates and hours in effect under these Orders in Council at the end of the year 1938.

Logging

LOGGING INDUSTRY.—Schedules of wages for this industry were effective by Orders in Council in four districts at the end of 1938, namely the Massey Zone (vicinity of Sudbury), Timmins Zone, Port Arthur Zone and the Rainy River Zone (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and December, 1938). For those working on a time rate basis, the minimum monthly rate for cookees and kitchen staff is $40 per month; for general bushmen the minimum is $42.50 and for loaders $45, in all four zones; the minimum rates for teamsters are $50 to $55 in all four zones; for river drivers, the rate is $2.60 per day except in the Rainy River zone where it is $3. Free board and lodging must be provided by employers to all workers employed on the time rate basis. For those employed on piece rates, the prices are set in all zones and the maximum amount which the employers may charge each employee working on piecework for his board is 85 cents per day in the Timmins, Port Arthur and Rainy River zones and 75 cents in the Massey zone.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKING INDUSTRY.—One schedule is in effect (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938), which provides for the city of Ottawa and immediately adjacent area a 56 hour week, with the following minimum weekly rates: $23 for cake makers, doughmakers, machine operators, bench hands and ovenmen; $20 for salesmen, drivers and checkers, $14 to $20 for helpers.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

BREWING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—A schedule is in effect throughout the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, and September, 1936), and provides for a regular working week, between April 1, and September 30, of 50 hours, except transport drivers whose week is 54 hours. Between October 1, and March 31, the regular working week is 45 hours. Minimum weekly wage rates are: coopers $30; truck drivers $25; helpers $22.50; bottlers operating machines $24.50; other bottlers $22.50; watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, washhouse $24.50.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—The schedule which regulates this industry throughout the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936), applies to the manufacture of men's, boys' and youths' pants, coats, vests and suits, etc., except work shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., and except clothing for infants and children up to the age of 6 years. Regular hours are limited to 44 per week.

Employees of "stock manufacturers" are divided by classes, as follows: Class A, skilled cutter and head operator; class B, finish presser; class C, pocket operator and front pocket and back pocket maker on pants; class D, skilled trimmer, edge taper, 1st operator on vests and 2nd operator on vests; class E, shaper and leg and bottom presser on pants; class F, seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining maker on pants, waistband maker on pants, fitter, under-baster, top collar baster and finish presser on vests; class G, lining maker, edge stitcher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, general operator, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants and chopper; class H, edge presser, edge baster by hand, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter and examining brusher; class I, shoulder and undercollar baster, alteration tailor, seam presser, under presser and back presser on

vests, pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' shorts, longs and bloomers; class J, sleeve maker and separator of coats; class K, buttonhole maker (machine), edge baster (machine), fitter on pants, trimming maker on pants, seam presser on pants, separator of vests and ticket pocket maker; class L, facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster (machine), armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, operator on vests, baster on vests and separator of pants; class M, canvas baster (machine), special machine operator on pants, buttonhole maker (hand), canvas baster (hand), finisher and button sewer; class N, bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker (machine), buttonhole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket and piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN ESTABLISHMENTS OF "STOCK MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province
	cents	cents
Class A	70	61·25
" B	65	56·9
" C	62	54·25
" D	61·5	53·8
" E	60	52·5
" F	57	49·9
" G	50	43·75
" H	45	39·4
" I	41	35·9
" J	37	32·4
" K	35	30·6
" L	33	28·9
" M	31	27·1
" N	28·5	24·9

*Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth.

Employees of "odd pants manufacturers" are divided by classes as follows: class A, skilled cutter; class B, front and back pocket maker, trimmer, lining stitcher, leg presser and top presser; class C, lining sewer and seamer; class D, pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers; class E, chopper for odd pants; class F, fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker and seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers; class G, fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, loop maker, finisher, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR EMPLOYEES OF "ODD PANTS MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province
	cents	cents
Class A	68	59·5
" B	50	43·75
" C	43	37·6
" D	41	35·9
" E	40	35·0
" F	33	28·9
" G	28·5	24·9

*Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth.

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Any employer may submit to the advisory board the name of any employee who has less than the average skill and ability, and the board may set a special wage rate for such employee for a defined period. In the case of employees performing more than one operation they are to receive the wage rate for the highest classification of work they perform, unless a special rate is fixed by the advisory board.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule made binding by Order in Council under the Act for the women's cloak and suit industry, that is the manufacture, for females, of cloaks, coats or suits and of woollen skirts of specified weight was summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1937, and February, 1938. The terms of this schedule relating to working hours and minimum wage rates are the same as in the agreement which is in effect in the province of Quebec and is summarized above under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, except that the provisions relating to apprentices are not in the Ontario schedule, and except that the Board set up under the Industrial Standards Act is to determine rates for handicapped workers.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture (Wood) Industry, Province of Ontario.—Under the schedule made binding for this industry for the whole province (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, and April, 1937), the manufacture of all wood products known as furniture for houses, offices, schools, churches, theatres, institutions and public buildings, radio cabinets and frames for upholstered goods, is included. The province is divided into two zones: zone B includes the cities of Toronto, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Stratford and the areas adjacent to them; zone A is the rest of the province. Regular hours are limited to 47 per week.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN FURNITURE (WOOD) INDUSTRY

—	Zone A	Zone B
	cents	cents
Skilled workers	47	49
Semi-skilled workers	37	39
Unskilled workers	32	34
Average for above three classes	37	39
Beginners commencing under 21 years of age*—		
First year	18	18
Second year	21	21
Third year	24	24
Fourth year†	27	27

*The total of these employees may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of employees in the plant nor 25 per cent in case of plants in which more than half of the production consists of wooden chairs.

†After four years' experience such employees must be classed as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers as shown above.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Jewellery Manufacturing Industry, Toronto.—The schedule for this industry at Toronto (Labour Gazette, September, 1938) provides for a 44 hour week except during June and July when there will be a 40 hour week. Minimum hourly wage rates are: casters, jewellers, press hands, stampers and polishers, 70 cents per hour except when working full time at hand made platinum work, for which they are to be paid at $1 per hour; setters who are not employed on a piece work basis and engravers 82½ cents per hour. A scale of piece rates is included for setters, as well as conditions and wage rates for apprentices.

Construction

Building Trades.—Schedules governing wage rates and hours in the building trades in various localities, which are in force under the Act, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938. The schedules apply to the immediately surrounding district as well as to the city named. The wage rates and hours for journeymen stated in these Orders are given in the accompanying table. (Apprentices are to be employed according to the conditions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.)

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN ONTARIO

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Cornwall—		
Carpenters	.65	44
Ottawa—		
Bricklayers	.90	44
Carpenters	.85	44
Electrical workers	.80	40
Labourers (common)	.40	.....
Labourers mixing mortar or carrying hods	.45	.....
Plasterers	.85	44
Plumbers	.95	40
Kingston—		
Painters	.70	44
Painters (spray)	.85	44
Toronto—		
Plasterers	.90	40
Plasterers' labourers	.60	45
Brantford—		
Carpenters	.70	44
St. Thomas—		
Plumbers	.80	44
Kirkland Lake (Teck Township)—		
Plumbers	1.00	44
Timmins—		
Carpenters	.70	50
Windsor—		
Bricklayers and stonemasons	1.15	40
Carpenters	1.00	40
Electricians	1.15	40
Labourers	.55	.....
Plumbers	1.15	40
Sault Ste. Marie—		
Carpenters	.75	48

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Coal Hoisting Industry, Toronto.—This schedule covers the work in Toronto usually performed by operating engineers, firemen and oilers in connection with the unloading of coal from boats and the handling of coal in or about dock warehouses or dock yards (Labour Gazette, September, 1938). It provides for a 54 hour week for engineers and a 60 hour week for firemen and oilers. Minimum hourly wage rates are: Engineers operating locomotive and crawler cranes with any kind of motive power 85 cents, engineers operating truck cranes with any kind of motive power 75 cents, firemen and oilers 55 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Toronto.—These are covered by a schedule which provides for an 11 hour day and a 66 hour week (Labour Gazette, September, 1938). The minimum wage rate for all drivers is 25 per cent of the fares earned by the driver, with a minimum of $12.50 per week; the minimum rate for despatchers, $15 per week; for spare drivers 25 cents per hour with at least 5 hours' pay each day they are called to work.

Trade

Coal Drivers and Handlers, Toronto.—The storage warehousing, transfer and delivery of all kinds of coal and coke at Toronto is covered by this schedule (Labour Gazette, May, 1938). Minimum hourly wage rates for boat trimmers, stackers on conveyors, truck drivers and teamsters 50 cents, yardmen 45 cents, truck drivers' helpers 40 cents. For those working on piece rates, tonnage rates are set for delivery of coal or coke from the docks and from retail yards.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbering Trade.—The accompanying table shows minimum wage rates for barbers established by schedules under this Act. The rates there shown are for those employed full time, and in all cases minimum prices which must be charged for each operation are included in the schedule. Special provision of higher proportionate rates are stipulated for barbers working part time.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS IN ONTARIO

Locality	Barbers on straight weekly wages	Barbers on Commission		
		Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission is payable	Percentage of such excess receipts payable
	$	$	$	%
Cornwall	18.00	12.50	19.00*a*	50*a*
Ottawa	25.00	18.00	28.00	60
Smith's Falls	25.00	18.00	28.00	60
Perth, Carleton Place and Almonte	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Anrprior and Renfrew	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Brockville	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Kingston	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Pembroke	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Belleville	18.00	12.50	19.00*b*	60*b*
Trenton	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Cobourg	18.00	12.50	20.00	65
Port Hope	18.00	12.50	20.00	65
Peterborough	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Lindsay	18.00	12.50	19.00*a*	50*a*
Oshawa	25.00	15.00	22.00	50
Toronto	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville	18.00	15.00	22.00	60
Orillia	18.00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
North Bay	25.00	18.00	25.00*c*	50*c*
St. Catharines, Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Welland	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Niagara Falls	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Port Colborne and Humberstone	25.00	15.00	22.00	50*a*
Hamilton	25.00	15.00	21.00	60
Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour	18.00	13.00	19.00	65
Collingwood	18.00	13.00	19.00	70
Kirkland Lake	25.00	20.00	30.00	65
Guelph	18.00	15.00	23.00	50
Brantford	20.00	15.00*d*	20.00*d*	50*d*
Galt, Hespeler and Preston	21.00	20.00	28.00	50
Simcoe	18.00	13.00	20.00	65
Fergus and Elora	19.00	17.00	23.00	50
Kitchener and Waterloo	25.00	16.00	23.00	60
Woodstock	18.00	12.50	19.00*b*	60*b*
Owen Sound	18.00	13.00	20.00	70
Sudbury and Copper Cliff	28.00	18.00	27.00	65
Stratford	19.00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
St. Mary's	18.00	13.00	20.00	65
St. Thomas	22.00	13.00	19.00	65
London	25.00	15.00	21.50	70
Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine	25.00	20.00	30.00	50
Petrolia and Forest	18.00	13.00	19.00	60
Chatham	25.00	15.00	22.00	60
Sarnia	22.00	15.00	22.00	65
Windsor	20.00	15.00	22.00	50
Essex County except Windsor	18.00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
Sault Ste. Marie	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Fort Frances	27.50	15.00	25.00	70

(*a*) Plus an additional 10 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.
(*b*) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.
(*c*) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $40.
(*d*) Or 65 per cent of proceeds

SASKATCHEWAN

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The Saskatchewan Act was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 635 and May, 1938, page 507. The following schedules have been made binding under this Act:—

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, MOOSE JAW.—A schedule for the baking industry in the city of Moose Jaw (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938) provides for a 54 hour week and the following minimum weekly wage rates: foreman $30, doughman $25, ovenman and bench hand $23, shippers $18, bakery salesmen $18 or a specified commission on sales, whichever is greater.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

JEWELLERY WORKERS, SASKATOON.—These workers are covered by a schedule (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938), which provides for a 47 hour week from April to August inclusive and 51 hours from September to March inclusive. Minimum weekly wage rates are $18 for employees with at least five years bench experience and $15 for those with less experience but who are not apprentices.

SIGN PAINTING, MOOSE JAW.—A schedule for sign painters at Moose Jaw (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938), provides for a 44 hour week and minimum wage for experienced sign painters of 65 cents per hour or 42 per cent of the amount taken in at the job prices specified in the agreement, whichever is greater; sign shop helpers to be paid a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

Construction

The following hours and wage rates were in effect under schedules for the following trades at the end of the year 1938:

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN SASKATCHEWAN

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Regina—		
Bricklayers, stonemasons and tilesetters	1.10	44
Carpenters	.75	44
Electrical workers	.90	44
Painters, paperhangers and decorators	.65	44
Painters (spray)	.80	44
Plumbers	.90	44
Sheet metal workers	.75	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers	.40	44
Moose Jaw—		
Painters, paperhangers and decorators	.65	44
Painters (spray)	.80	44

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, REGINA.—This schedule (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938) provides for a maximum day of 12 hours including one hour's rest, and a 6 day week. Minimum wages are $13 per week guaranteed, plus 30 per cent commission on all receipts over $45 taken in by the driver in a week.

DRAYING, TRANSFERRING AND STORAGE INDUSTRY, REGINA.—This industry includes public warehousing and the hauling or transferring of merchandise or household goods except if done by the regular employees of a manufacturer or merchant. It is covered by a schedule which provides for a 48 hour week and a minimum wage rate of $18 per week, or, for part time work, 35 cents per hour (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938).

Service: Business and Personal

SHOEMAKING AND REPAIRING, REGINA.—For the city of Regina a schedule in effect (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938), provides for a 52 hour week with a minimum wage of $18 per week or payment according to a specified minimum scale of piece work, whichever is greater; inexperienced employees from $7.50 during first six months to $13.50 during second year.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.—The minimum wage rates and hours shown in the accompanying table were binding by Orders in Council for these trades at the end of 1938. In all cases the minimum weekly wage is either the stated minimum rate or a percentage of the proceeds taken in by the barber or beauty parlour employee, whichever is greater. The hours are those for which the minimum wage rate is payable.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Barbers—		
Yorkton	15.00	54
Melville	15.00	60
Estevan	12.00	57
Weyburn	16.00	52
Regina	16.00	56
Moose Jaw	15.70	57
Prince Albert	14.50	52
Saskatoon	13.00	48
Swift Current	15.70	57
Rosetown	15.00	49–54
North Battleford	13.00	48
Hairdressers, etc.—		
Estevan	13.00	51
Weyburn	13.00	48
Regina	13.00	45
Moose Jaw	13.00	45
Swift Current	13.60	50

ALBERTA

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The text of the Act was published in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments noted in the issues of June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640 and June, 1938, page 663. The following notes give information as to schedules of wages and hours in effect at the end of 1938:—

Agriculture

Honey Producing Industry, Coaldale, Taber, Vauxhall Zone and Eastern Irrigation Zone.—In these zones, which are in the vicinity of Lethbridge, hours for the honey producing industry are limited to 9 per day for male employees and 48 per week for female employees (Labour Gazette, June and September, 1938). Minimum wages per day are: for field work—$2.50 and $2.70 for men; for extraction work including packing and shipping—$2.25 and $2.70 for men, $2 and $2.25 for women, and $1.80 for boys and girls over 16 and under 21 years. For monthly employees, the minimum wage in addition to board and room is $30 for men with less than one year's experience and $50 for those with more experience. In addition, bonuses are provided for if the average production exceeds a certain amount and the price of honey is not less than a certain amount.

Logging

Lumbering Industry, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones.—A schedule (Labour Gazette, January, 1939) regulates wages and hours for logging, railway tie contractors, sawmills, planing mills and box factories. Hours are 60 per week for all workers except cooks, teamsters, millwrights, river drivers and certain other classes. Minimum monthly wages to be paid in addition to board and lodging include $50 or $75 for cooks, $50 for blacksmiths and engineers, $35 for tractor drivers, $32.50 for scalers, $26 to $30 for certain other classes.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Products

Baking Industry.—Schedules were in effect for bakers in the Edmonton and Calgary districts at the end of the year. For Edmonton (Labour Gazette, December, 1938), hours are 52 per week, and minimum wages $25 per week for doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands, $19 for helpers and truckers, $20 for shippers, $13.50 for cake wrappers and $15 for bread wrappers. For Calgary (Labour Gazette, December, 1938), hours are 52 per week and minimum wages $26 per week for doughmen and ovenmen, $24 for bench hands, $18 for helpers.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Sawmill, Planing Mill and Box Factory Employees.—These are included in the schedule noted above under "Logging".

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Welding Industry.—For the city of Edmonton and within 10 miles of it, a schedule for the electric and oxy-acetylene gas welding industry (Labour Gazette, July, 1938) provides for a 49 hour week, with a minimum wage rate for electric and oxy-acetylene gas welders and cutters of 45, 60 and 70 cents per hour depending on class of certificate held. For Calgary (Labour Gazette, August, 1938), hours are 44 per week and minimum wage rates 50, 60 and 70 cents per hour depending on class of certificate held by the welder.

Construction

The following hours and wage rates were in effect under schedules for the following trades at the end of the year 1938:—

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN ALBERTA

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Edmonton—		
Bricklayers and stonemasons	1.10	44
Carpenters	.90	44
Lathers	.75*	44
Marble, tile and terrazzo setters, etc.	1.10	44
Wall machine men	.75	44
Floor machine men and mechanics' helpers	.65	44
Labourers	.50	44
Painters	.75	44
Plumbers	1.00	44
Structural steel workers	.95	44
Calgary—		
Lathers (metal)	.90	40
Lathers (wood)	.75	40
Plumbers	.95	40

* Piece work also and special rates for certain classes of work.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers.—At Edmonton, a schedule (Labour Gazette, September, 1938) provides for an 11-hour day, a 6-day week and a 66-hour week. Minimum wage rates during winter months are $15 per week plus 25 per

cent commission on all receipts in excess of $60; for summer months, $12.50 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $50 per week. At Calgary (Labour Gazette, February, 1938), hours are also 66 per week. The minimum wages are $12.50 per week of 66 hours plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $50 per week. At Banff National Park (Labour Gazette, August, 1938), hours for taxi and bus drivers are 11 per day, 7 days per week, for a period not exceeding three consecutive weeks. Days of rest to be provided on the basis of one day in seven. Minimum wages are $14 per week of 66 hours plus a bonus of 4 cents per mile to drivers of touring cars and of 5 cents per mile for bus drivers for all mileage in excess of 350 per week.

Service: Recreational

Bowling Alley Employees.—At both Edmonton (Labour Gazette, April and September 1938) and Calgary (Labour Gazette, February and September, 1938), hours for pinsetters are restricted to 54 per week with wages based on 2½ cents per line for five pins and 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

Department of Trade and Industry Act

Under this Act and its amendments (Labour Gazette, April, 1934, page 305, May, page 442 and November, page 986; June, 1936, page 502, November, page 997; June, 1938, page 634), this department may call a conference of any trade to draw up certain trade standards including minimum wages and hours. If such code is approved by a majority of persons in the trade or by persons owning over 50 per cent of the aggregate capital invested, they may be made binding by Order in Council on everyone carrying on the trade. Although a number of such codes were made binding only one includes provisions as to wages:

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, Province of Alberta.—This code which came into effect February 15, 1937, and was amended from February 27, 1937 and August 15, 1938 (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1093) applies to barbers throughout the province. It is provided that a journeyman barber employee receive "60 per cent of his gross weekly receipts for services rendered," but in no case less than $15 per week or $3.50 for Saturday or $3 for any other week day; part time work must be paid at 40 cents per hour.

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